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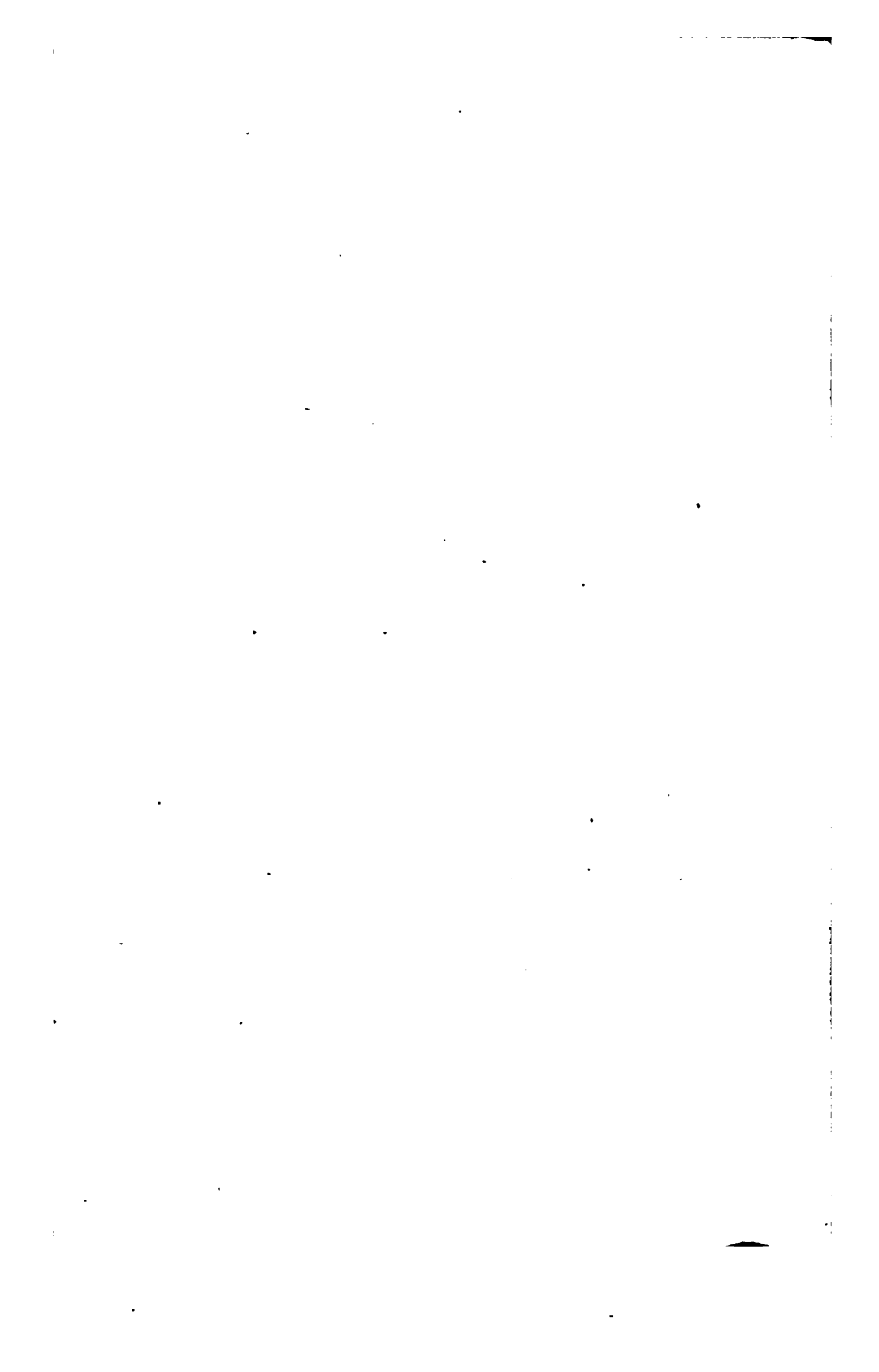
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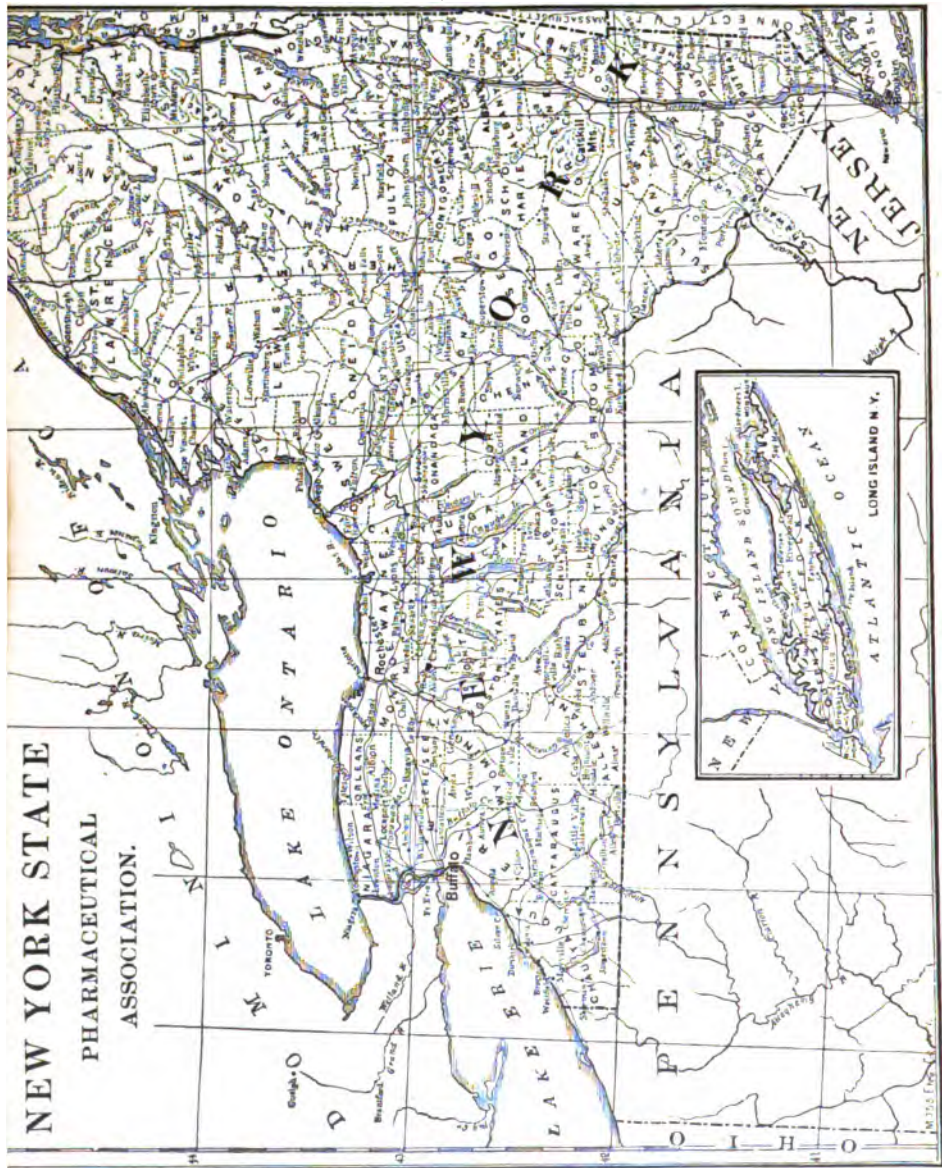
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NEW YORK STATE

PHARMACEUTICAL
ASSOCIATION.



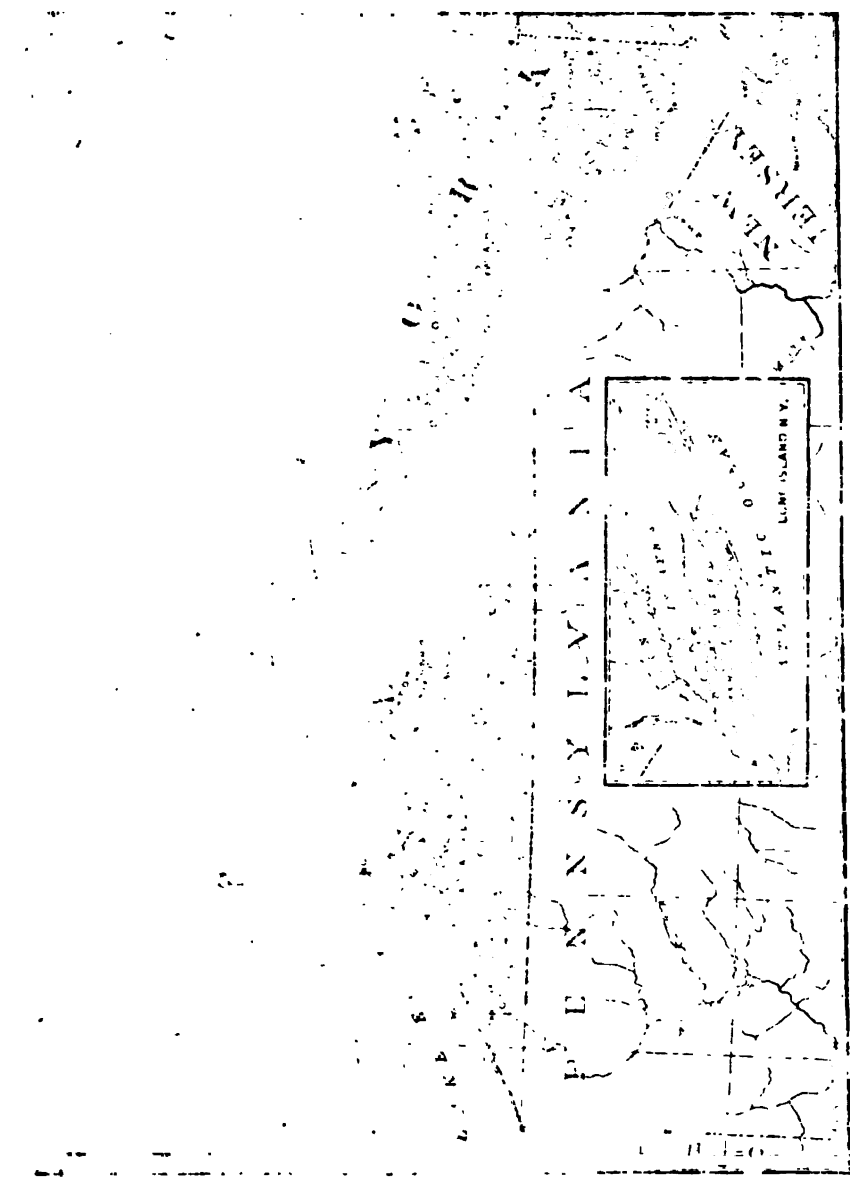
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Tenth Annual Meeting
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE
Pharmaceutical Association

CATSKILL,

June 19, 20 and 21 1888.

ALSO THE
CONSTITUTION, BY LAWS AND ROLL OF MEMBERS.

ALBANY, N. Y.:
ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, PRINTERS.
1888.



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ADVERTISER ASSOCIATION, PRINTERS.
1888.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

(Deceased in Italics.)

PRESIDENTS.

P. W. Bedford	New York	1879-80
A. B. Husted	Albany	1881-82
F. K. Sweet	Lockport	1883
W. H. Rogers	Middletown	1884
T. J. Macmahan	New York	1885
Clark Z. Otis	Binghamton	1886
Aaron Sager	Cortland	1887
R. G. Eccles	Brooklyn	1888

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS.

C. M. Lyman	Buffalo	1879
G. M. Baker	Brooklyn	1880
James H. Eaton	Syracuse	1881
Wm. H. Rogers	Middletown	1882
Clark Z. Otis	Binghamton	1883
Julius Riefenstahl	Buffalo	1884
Aaron Sager	Cortland	1885
J. Hungertord Smith	Ausable Forks	1886-8

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

B. F. Ray	Utica	1879
Frank Hamilton	Syracuse	1880
R. K. Smither	Buffalo	1881
Clark Z. Otis	Binghamton	1882
T. J. Macmahan	New York	1883-84
E. A. Sayre	Brooklyn	1885
John Thomas	Buffalo	1886
R. E. Phillips	Fulton	1887
W. G. Gregory	Buffalo	1888

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENTS.

A. J. Inloes	Binghamton	1879
H. B. Napier	Homer	1880
C. K. Brown	Deposit	1881
T. J. Macmahan	New York	1882
J. B. Todd	Ithaca	1883
Aaron Sager	Cortland	1884
J. W. Bachman	Hornellsville	1885
R. E. Phillips	Fulton	1886
Wm. Whitney	Gouverneur	1887
C. S. Ingraham	Elmira	1888

SECRETARIES.

C. H. Gaus	Albany	1879
Clay W. Holmes	Elmira	1880-88

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

Clay W. Holmes	Elmira	1879
R. K. Smither	Buffalo	1880

(Changed to Local Secretary in 1881.)

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

Chas. H. Gaus	Albany	1881
Judson B. Todd	Ithaca	1882
P. W. Bedford	New York	1883
C. F. Fish	Saratoga Springs	1884
C. H. Haskin	Rochester	1885
R. E. Phillips	Fulton	1886
Geo. A. Dykeman	Catskill	1887
Joseph Schnell	Binghamton	1888

TREASURERS.

Wm. Blaikie	Utica	1879-80
C. H. Butler	Oswego	1881-88

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OFFICERS--1888-9.

President.

Brooklyn.

QUERIES.

The Committee on Queries have secured the presentation of quite a large number of excellent papers for the next annual meeting.

They, however, request the members generally, who are willing to do so, to prepare volunteer papers on such topics as may be most agreeable, and notify the Chairman.

The list of papers to be read at the next annual meeting will be announced in the circular calling the meeting, and it is believed it will be a series of much interest.

P. W. BEDFORD, P. O. Box 1807, New York.
Chairman Com. Pharmacy and Queries.

Committee on Entertainment.

C. Z. OTIS, Chairman, Binghamton.

H. A. SMITH, Binghamton.

CLAY W. HOLMES, Elmira.

J. H. EATON, M. D., Syracuse.

T. J. MACMAHAN, New York.

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A. B. Husted	Albany	1881-82

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Joseph Bennett	Binghamton	1883
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OFFICERS--1888-9.

<i>President.</i>	
R. G. ECCLES, M. D.,	Brooklyn.
<i>Vice-Presidents.</i>	
J. HUNGERFORD SMITH,	Ausable Forks.
W. G. GREGORY, M. D.,	Buffalo.
C. S. INGRAHAM,	Elmira.
<i>Secretary.</i>	
CLAY W. HOLMES,	Elmira.
<i>Treasurer.</i>	
CHARLES H. BUTLER,	Oswego.
<i>Executive Committee.</i>	
F. L. NORTON, Chairman,	Delhi.
W. L. DuBOIS,	Catskill.
A. W. RICE,	Hudson.
<i>Local Secretary.</i>	
JOSEPH SCHNELL,	Binghamton.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

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AARON SAGER, Cortland,	CLAY W. HOLMES, Elmira,
A. B. HUESTED, M. D., Albany,	CLARK Z. OTIS, Binghamton.

Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.

P. W. BEDFORD,	Chairman, New York.
C. R. PADDOCK, Brooklyn,	A. B. HUESTED, M. D., Albany.

Committee on Adulterations.

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH,	Chairman, Ausable Forks.
W. G. GREGORY, M. D., Buffalo,	WILLIS G. TUCKER, Albany.

Committee on County Organization and Trade Interests.

A. S. VANWINKLE,	Chairman, Hornellsville.
C. S. INGRAHAM, Elmira,	J. B. TODD, Ithaca.

Committee on Unofficial Formulæ.

CLARK S. INGRAHAM,	Chairman, Elmira.
W. G. GREGORY, M. D., Buffalo.	T. D. McELHENIE, Brooklyn.
E. S. DAWSON, JR., Syracuse.	C. H. SAGAR, Auburn.

Committee on New Remedies.

CHARLES RICE, M. D.,	Chairman, New York.
S. J. BENDINER, New York.	G. BALSER, New York.

Committee on Entertainment.

C. Z. OTIS,	Chairman, Binghamton.
H. A. SMITH, Binghamton.	CLAY W. HOLMES, Elmira.
J. H. EATON, M. D., Syracuse.	T. J. MACMAHAN, New York.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on Excise Legislation.

R. K. SMITHER, Chairman, Buffalo.

L. E. NICOT, Brooklyn. GEORGE J. SEABURY, New York.
CLAY W. HOLMES, Elmira. A. B. HUESTED, M. D., Albany.

Committee on Revision of Pharmacopoeia.

PROF. P. W. BEDFORD, Chairman, New York.

PROF. W. G. GREGORY, Buffalo. J. HUNGERFORD SMITH, Ausable Forks.

Committee on Membership.

T. J. MACMAHAN, Chairman, New York.

D. L. CAMERON, Brooklyn. C. H. BOSWORTH, Troy.
A. C. ANTHONY, Buffalo. C. H. HASKIN, Rochester.

The President, Secretary, and Chairman of Executive Committee.

DELEGATES.

Delegates to American Pharmaceutical Association.

JAMES H. EATON, M. D., Chairman, Syracuse.

W. H. ROGERS, Middletown. GEORGE J. SEABURY, New York.
CLAY W. HOLMES, Elmira. AARON SAGER, Cortland.

Delegates to National Wholesale Drug Association.

GEORGE R. PERRY, Chairman, Syracuse.

FRANK S. HUBBARD, Buffalo. A. McCLURE, Albany.
W. S. GERITY, Elmira. P. W. BEDFORD, New York.
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Delegates to Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association.

L. E. NICOT, Chairman, Brooklyn.

I. C. CHAPMAN, Newburgh. WM. B. EDDY, Whitehall.

Delegates to Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association.

PROF. P. W. BEDFORD, Chairman, New York.

C. E. LLOYD, Albany. J. C. SMITH, Plattsburg.

Delegates to New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.

D. L. CAMERON, Chairman, Brooklyn.

GEORGE J. SEABURY, New York. W. H. ROGERS, Middletown.

Delegates to Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

CLAY W. HOLMES, Chairman, Elmira.

J. W. BACHMAN, Hornellsville. C. K. BROWN, Deposit.

MEMBERS

OF THE

New York State Board of Pharmacy,

FOR 1888-89.

ALFRED B. HUESTED, President, Albany,	-	Term expires 1888
EDWARD S. DAWSON, JR., Secretary, Syracuse,	-	" 1889
J. HUNGERFORD SMITH, Treasurer, Ausable Forks,		" 1891
CURTIS H. HASKIN, Rochester,	- - - -	" 1892
CHAS. K. BROWN, Deposit,	- - - -	" 1890

The Board meets for organization September 1, 1888, when new officers will be elected, and a successor to Alfred B. Husted, to be appointed by His Excellency, Gov. D. B. Hill, will take his seat.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

We the undersigned, being of full age, citizens of the United States, and citizens of, and residents within, the State of New York, having organized ourselves into an association for the scientific purposes hereinafter set forth, and desiring to so incorporate ourselves, according to the law of this State, do hereby certify:

I. The name by which the said Association, hereby incorporated, shall be known, in law, shall be, "The New York State Pharmaceutical Association."

II. The particular business and objects of said Association shall be to hold meetings at such times and places, within the said State, as such Association, in its corporate capacity, may designate, in conformity with the By-Laws of said Association, for the purpose of considering and discussing matters of pharmaceutical interest, with the view to the elevation and extension of pharmaceutical knowledge among the apothecaries and druggists of the State of New York; and with the view to secure such supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicines as the welfare of the business of Pharmacy, and that of the people generally may demand.

III. The place of business and principal office of said Association shall be at Utica in the State of New York.

IV. The number of Trustees, Directors, or Managers, to manage said Association, shall be twenty-one, namely: One President, three Vice-Presidents, one Secretary, one Assistant Secretary, one Treasurer, and fourteen Managers, in addition to said officers:

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this first day of September, 1879:

PETER W. BEDFORD,	[L. s.]
LOUIS E. NICOT,	[L. s.]
GRANVILLE M. BAKER,	[L. s.]
WILLIAM P. DEFOREST,	[L. s.]
B. V. B. LIVINGSTON.	[L. s.]

PREFATORY NOTES.

New members will find it desirable to complete their file of the proceedings. The Association has extra copies printed each year for this purpose, and will supply them to all who desire to have a complete set at less than the cost of publication.

Proceedings of 1879 to 1884, 5 vols.....	\$1.00
“ “ 188550
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PLEASE NOTE FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

If your address is not printed correctly, notify the Secretary at once.

If you change your residence advise the Secretary.

If you want to know anything about the Board of Pharmacy, address E. S. Dawson, Jr., Syracuse, who is Secretary of the board.

If you want a clerk, or want a position, address the Secretary. He will be glad to aid any one whenever possible.

If you hear of the death of a member, advise the Secretary at once, and send any particulars you can.

If you are in arrears for dues remit to the Treasurer.

CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary,
Elmira, N. Y.

MINUTES
OF THE
TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

REPORTED BY MISS SARAH A. MOORE, ELMIRA, N. Y.

FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday Morning, June 19, 1888.

The Association met in the parlor of the Prospect Park Hotel, in Catskill, and was called to order at 10:45 by the President, Mr. Aaron Sager, of Cortland, who said: Ladies and gentlemen of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, the hour has arrived for opening the tenth annual meeting of the Association. We meet under favorable conditions, our surroundings are agreeable, and, although our numbers are less than on some previous occasions, the interest manifested will, I think, compensate largely for this lack, and we hope as the meeting progresses, to see more here.

One circumstance which is encouraging as a mark of progress in the Association is the fact that so many ladies are present. They encourage us in our labors, and add very much to the enjoyment of these annual gatherings. We welcome you, ladies, among us, and trust you will enjoy your attendance as much as we do your presence.

As the first thing in order, the Rev. W. H. Harrison will lead us in prayer.

The Rev. Mr. Harrison offers prayer.

The President—It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. J. B. Olney, who will address you.

MR. OLNEY :

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is with a "modest terror" I appear before you. In the first place, this sort of public speaking is not in my line, and secondly, I fear your intelligent criticism. There is no class of men who so aptly answer the definition of a recent writer of the Anglo-Saxon, "with eyes of steel, with skin of ice and veins full of lava," as the druggists of this State. Men of strong minds, of keen intellects, I am afraid of your judgment upon any effort I may make. I am afraid of your learning, your nostrums, your compounds, your labels, and yet while I quake and tremble I am courageous enough to pronounce to you that magic word, "Welcome." We are no Niagara, with its majestic cataract telling the never-wearying tale of the forest and the lake; we are no Rochester, with its great fall, immortalized by our own Webster as being one hundred and fifty feet high; nor are we like the lovely St. Lawrence, bathing its thousand islands in liquid malachite wreathed with pearls, rushing on from the heart of the continent to the broad Atlantic; but, like the poor Laplander, we think there is no country quite equal to our own. We have the far-famed Hudson rolling in stately beauty from the unbroken forests of the North, to the sea. We have yonder mountains pointing to the skies where Freedom has her home. We have hill and dale, plain and valley, where at every turn, new glories in Nature's great temple appear. We have warm hearts, willing hands and hospitable homes.

And with all these before you, we ask you to say: "What's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own."

I hardly know what is to be done. I suppose we citizens will have little in common with you during the session of your Association, but I understand your Committee of Arrangements has outlined a programme of recreation which will be combined with your labors. This is wise and proper. Socrates says:

"When pleasure is no more
Man is but an animated curse,
Nor can be said to live; he may be rich
Or decked with regal honors; but if joy
Be absent from him if he tastes them not
'Tis useless grandeur all, and empty shade."

I only trust that if, as the committee threaten, you are taken up to yon exceeding high mountain to see all the kingdoms of the world and the

glory of them, you will not fall down and worship the Chairman. He will insist on your doing it, but I trust you are strong enough to resist his blandishments. It will be a gratification that he should be foiled in some of his schemes. One of our most respected citizens, he has been so successful in all he has undertaken he regards himself as a sort of Warwick—and it is well that he is not yet to be called “The Great.” He started out to paint the town red in honor of your coming, and if you will walk over to Prospect avenue you will see how he succeeded. We understand now why he is called “a well-red druggist.” Another of the committee insisted on painting the town in gold. If you will go down Liberty street (a part of the town where the largest liberty is enjoyed), you can readily perceive how Dykeman differed from DuBois. In fact, everything he does is gilt-edged. The other gentlemen, amazed at the variance of the two, looked on and did nothing, and the result is, you will have to take the old town in her natural country garb of green—and we are so verdant as to be proud of it.

It is peculiarly appropriate that Catskill should be chosen as the place for your annual gathering, and that this locality should be selected as the place of meeting. Across the creek, at the base of the bluff, was formerly an Indian village. Below us, on this side, was their ancient burying ground. Northward, on the broad river bank, was the factory where the industrious squaws made arrow-heads for the lazy braves. And if we can trust hoary tradition, on these hills was the final battle between two hostile tribes, while here on the very spot we now occupy, the dusky savage, about this time of the year, held his grand medicine dance and powwow. I see by the daily press that the Winnebagoes, in the far land of the Rockies, are even now holding their convention and send you greeting. In fact, from time immemorial the medicine men of all tribes, whether of the Old World or the New, have ever yielded high respect to those who knew the elements and essential qualities of plants, and their festivals were always celebrated with fervor. In the last number of the Atlantic Monthly, Parkman gives an account of a great convention at the headquarters of a great tribe in honor of the medicine men, as related by the French explorer De Veid, on his line of discovery.

Again, you have a *legal* right to this part of the state for all purposes. One of the strongest muniments of title is what we lawyers call the right by “prescription.” Surely every pharmacist understands *that*. Let me explain. It is related by that veracious historian, Washington Irving, that Hendrick Hudson once lived upon our mountains; and while we have no positive evidence of the fact, it may be presumed like all mortals he occasionally fell sick and that his family physician gave him a prescription which was immediately dispatched to the the nearest Catskill druggist to be filled. There may be no authentic record to prove all this; we have

no knowledge who the physician was, nor of the name of the messenger, and no tradition as to the druggist (but I will venture it was old Nicholas Vedder), but we do read that on his way up the mountain in the blinding storm that Hudson Dwarf overtook poor Rip Van Winkle and persuaded him to shoulder the "prescription" and carry it to the brave Hendrick, who was rolling ten-pins in the Kaaterskill. No man can tell what that package contained—whether *spiritus frumenti* or *decoctio sacalinus* or *ros montis* or *gallicus candae*—but we are ready to affirm, Mr. President, in the most positive manner, that it could not have been *aqua pura*; for there is no dispute as to the results which followed from the "wicked flagon" in which the "prescription" was served. Hendrick Hudson and his band disappeared from our mountains, Rip Van Winkle went into a twenty-years' sleep, and if we are to believe all that is said of us by hostile rivals, the narcotic influences of that very unfortunate prescription put up by one of your ancestral profession are felt to this day. Hundreds of Rip Van Winkles are said to walk our streets in a stupor and oppose all improvement, while the world is marching on, leaving us far in the rear. If this be so, if sir, you see no electric lights, no street railways, and notice no boom in the real estate market and no active public enterprise in the march of progress, then, sir, you know the cause, and we hail your coming as a good omen and we ask you to administer an antidote against the fatal effects of that fatal draught of which old Rip partook and which shall awaken us to a brighter future.

I can not but give expression to the thought which underlies all aggregate action of a body like this. You come from all parts of a great state; from populous cities; from village, town and hamlet; from the sea shore and the mountain; along all the marts of trade; pursuing each his own orbit of duty; hardly known to each other; as invisible as all the great planets while the king of day paces the heavens, but summoned to a great convention of your craft, even like the stars, when night assembles them about her throne, the radiance of each is felt and the work each has performed and is doing becomes known.

The progress made indicates what pharmacy has accomplished. The world is better and happier by reason of your efforts and patient skill. Men are more noble, women more beautiful, the race is longer lived, sanitary laws better understood, the rules of correct living better known than ever before.

It is a mistake to say that the race has deteriorated. Science has demonstrated that the Anthropophagi and the Cave-dwellers were not such terrible giants; the bones discovered have proved to be those of animals. We are just as big as the ancients; we know more than they did; our physical powers are just as strong to fill the requirements of life. For the present condition of things we have to thank the Pharma-

cist—is not that the new name, Mr. President?—and we say God speed you in your work!

But I will not detain you longer. In the name of the people of Catskill I bid you welcome and hope you will be glad to come again.

THE PRESIDENT—I will call upon Dr. R. G. Eccles, of Brooklyn, to respond in behalf of the Association.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn :

HONORABLE SIR, AND FRIENDS OF CATSKILL VILLAGE AND VICINITY.—We thank you for the cordial reception given us this morning, and as members of the New York Pharmaceutical Association can do no less than express the fact that we are aware of having reached a place where the greeting is really in good faith and soul felt. Our consciousness of this is apparent in that we possess that satisfied state of feeling characteristic of home. This is due to the certainty that the citizens have received us with open arms and will treat us to the purest altruism which is a part of the highest and best civilization of human beings of the noblest type.

In the address of welcome to which we have just listened, we were told of the efforts of our committee to bespangle the region with red and gold in honor of our advent. He said, however, that green was the color which really distinguished this county from all others in the state. Who could ask for a better? To my liking no other color is so grand as green. With it nature is more lavish than any other, and it above all others gives calm pleasure to the soul. If red or yellow, blue or purple were as universal, our eyesight would fail and our appreciation of the grand works of the All Upholder clog. Nature has painted the earth, its hills and mountains, valleys and plains, in a profusion of emerald and for this spot to be found above the rest in this respect is but an extra allurements to bring us hither. Nor does she confine us here or elsewhere to any dull monotony. The woods and meadows are dotted with floral gems of the richest and most profuse variety of hue. Beautiful blossoms are strewn with lavish hand all over these hills and yon lovely stream whose graceful windings have just been referred to so eloquently, is enmargined with a harmony of colors that is most enchanting. There is really no locality where man resides that pretty forms cannot be found, but here is a spot which above all others is favored in this respect by that supreme power that formed the universe. The poet Emerson, in a rapture of enthusiasm inspired by scenes like these has grandly and truthfully said:

" You cannot wave your hand in air
Nor dip your paddle in the lake
But it carves the bow of beauty there,
And the ripples in rhymes the oars forsake."

Who can conceive of a scene more attractive than this by which we are surrounded? The crystal waters of the Hudson in the foreground, these gently undulating hills beneath our feet, and the majestic mountains, whose dark-blue shadows stand out in the background in all their glory against the dome of heaven, are certainly awe-inspiring. All these make us glad that we have visited Catskill—glad to receive so thorough a welcome from its citizens, and glad at our ability to remove, by our presence, the spell of slumber cast over this region by that early apothecary of whom we have just heard.

As a few of us were nearing this place yesterday, the sky assumed a most appalling aspect of blackness. It seemed as if the fates were conspiring against this meeting, and that the cheerless greeting of a deluge would be the best we could expect. Soon a terrible storm was raging around us like the noise and strife of a battle. The dense, dark clouds appeared to portend only evil to our assemblage. When our hearts had sunk in despondency and hope seemed lost, all of a sudden a broad rift appeared toward the west through which, like a sudden revelation, a golden stream of sunlight shone forth. Then was painted high over the vault of heaven two of the most brilliant and vivid arches mortal ever saw. Had Rip Van Winkle been asleep then and there, that gorgeous glow of splendor would have instantly aroused him from his torpor to full wakefulness. One of the arches had really a depth of three, showing nine distinct primary colors of the most intense lustre. Here was the bow of promise in magnificent perfection, speaking words of cheer to us. Could a finer or more appropriate symbol have been placed in heaven by the Supreme Power? Did it not augur well for the grand time we might look for at this meeting? Was it not the voice of heaven telling us of fair weather and this glorious reception?

We are in a region whose reputation is world wide. The story of poor Rip Van Winkle and his long sleep has been often told in every quarter of the globe. It has not been generally known that the dose of medicine he got from the village apothecary put the whole region to sleep. As we are now assured that this is the fact, it is proper to say that what a pharmacist then did, pharmacists can now undo. Prevision is universally recognized as the promise of science. We can, with our present foresight, predict the movement of this spell of somnolence, and that this region shall yet awake to a life of activity by becoming one of the finest regions of summer homes on the continent. You shall have your electric lights, your electric railways and electric type-writers that will out-rival the telephone. Your village shall become a city of splendor and your homes the homes of wealth. Pharmacy being the parent of chemistry, and chemistry the parent of electricity, we are, of course, able to speak as the representatives of these sciences. Their work for

the race has but begun, and Catskill' shall have its full share in the future.

In conclusion, allow me to repeat my thanks for the hearty welcome of which we have been the recipients, and to assure you that we shall certainly enjoy ourselves during our brief stay here.

THE PRESIDENT—The next thing in order will be the appointment of the Committee on Credentials. I will appoint as such Committee Mr. W. D. Balliett, of Lockport, Mr. Wm. Howarth, of Utica, and Mr. O. C. Weinman, of New York.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee read the names of thirty-six applicants for membership, and the names were posted as usual.

THE PRESIDENT—I understand that several manufacturers have an exhibit in the carriage house near this building, and it is due to those exhibitors that proper attention shall be paid to those exhibits, therefore, if there is no objection, I will appoint the following Committee on Exhibits: Messrs. R. E. Phillips, of Fulton, W. W. Tooker, Sag Harbor, and W. S. Gerity, Elmira.

DR. MENINGER, of Brooklyn—Mr. President, I hope that in this notice of the exhibition at our State Association, there will be proper attention given to the advances that have been made in Pharmacy, and to the exhibition of Pharmaceutical and Chemical appliances. I would offer my humble protest against the prominent notice, or indeed, any notice, of anything which is proprietary, either in medicine, or the patented appliances pertaining to our art.

Vice-President J. H. Smith takes the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen of the Association, we will now listen to the reading of the President's address.

The President reads his address as follows :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION: Another year has passed since we threaded the beautiful islands of the St. Lawrence on the deck of the *Wanderer*. A decade has nearly passed since our Association was first organized, and I congratulate you to-day, that although we have not filled the full measure of our anticipations, we have accomplished a grand work. Pharmacy as a profession is recognized in the statute books of our state, and this recognition is due to the persistent labors of the N. Y. S. P. A. I congratulate you that so many of the members, who were identified with the early organization of the Association, are permitted by a kind Providence to gather with us to-day, and while our hearts are saddened, we cherish the memory of those whose names have a place on our death roll. We are stronger to-day because of their efforts for the advancement of our interests. Let us emulate their zeal.

It is not my purpose at this time to occupy your attention with a history of the science of pharmacy. The present and future of this Association, as representing the best interests of the pharmacists and druggists of our own and sister states, should be the object of our earnest solicitude.

The past year has been comparatively barren of good results. The Treasurer can give you a solution of the difficulty under which we have labored. It is impossible to accomplish much substantial good in these days without a good bank account. The first great problem presented in putting down the late rebellion was a financial one. Fortunately, while the government was bankrupt, the resources of a prosperous and patriotic people were placed at its disposal, and soon the enginery of war was put in motion, and the great rebellion was crushed. Money furnishes the sinews of war. With a depleted treasury it has been impossible to reach our membership with such matter through the mail as was necessary to keep them advised of our affairs. Several documents have come to hand from members of our own and other associations, with the earnest request that we give them circulation among the druggists and pharmacists of our state. It has been impossible for us to comply with even this modest request.

Our Committee on County Organization has been financially paralyzed, notwithstanding the appropriation of one hundred dollars voted at our last annual meeting, which they have never seen.

Our Legislative Committee have been poor but honest, not having any funds wherewith to work the lobby. In view of these facts, you will see the importance of providing a sound financial policy for the maintenance of the Association. I would advise that a special committee be appointed to formulate a plan whereby the treasury may be replenished, and our

Association put upon a sound financial footing, and that such committee report at an early session of our present meeting. While, as has been remarked, little has been accomplished during the year generally, I desire to call attention to the fact that our report of proceedings for the year 1887 was issued with unusual promptness by our faithful and energetic Secretary, and as elaborate as in any former year, and it has not been excelled by the proceedings of any other State Association.

I have referred incidentally to the subject of county organization. I regret that so little has been accomplished on that line. The evils of unhealthy competition seem to be increasing, and the cutting of prices in many portions of our State threaten to ruin the retail trade. We can think of no adequate remedy except in co-operation for the maintenance of prices. I would therefore recommend that you place in the hands of your Committee of County organization a sufficient sum to enable them to prosecute their labors. The substantial benefit which accrues to the members of our Association is the measure of its value. Harmonize local interests, suppress jealousy and bitterness, promote a feeling of mutual confidence among dealers, and you will accomplish a purpose which must secure the sympathy and co-operation of the druggists and pharmacists throughout the length of the land.

Our attention has been called to the excise law as it affects the sale of wines and liquors by druggists. A diversity of opinion prevails in reference to the proposed changes in the law. I would suggest several propositions upon which I think we can all unite.

I. That druggists selling wines and liquors for medicinal and mechanical use should not be required to pay a license fee.

II. That druggists selling indiscriminately should pay the same fee as other liquor dealers.

III. Druggists who sell only for medicinal and mechanical purposes should be required to keep a register of sales with the names of purchasers and the purpose for which required.

IV. A penalty should be imposed upon any person who obtains wines or liquors upon false representations.

I would recommend that you instruct our Legislative Committee to secure the passage of a law embodying such provisions.

The time seems to have arrived when a careful consideration of the internal revenue license in this connection is of paramount importance to the Association. All state associations, which have already met, have placed themselves on record in regard to this question, and as the Empire State is accustomed to lead rather than follow, I feel justified in recommending prompt and decisive action. The subject should be thoroughly discussed, and a special committee be created to canvass the State and prepare memorials for presentation to Congress, giving evidence thereby

that the pharmacists of the State of New York feel that they have tamely submitted to this odious tax until patience has ceased to be a virtue, and now propose to carry it to the ballot box unless a hearing be accorded on the merits of the case.

In the progress of scientific research many valuable additions are constantly being made to our materia medica from the laboratory and field. The average druggist, in his daily routine, finds little time to follow the literature of the day, and thus fails to keep advised of the new remedies. I would, therefore, recommend that a committee be appointed on "New Remedies," whose duty it shall be to prepare a report on the additions to the materia medica during the year, with samples and specimens to be placed on exhibition at the annual meetings. It is my opinion that this will add much to their interest.

I desire to reiterate the recommendation of my immediate predecessor, Mr. Clark Z. Otis, favoring the unification of the Pharmacy Boards of the State, the adoption of which will do much to overcome the difficulty which now seems to embarrass the several boards in the prosecution of their work. In view of the earnest desire of the Association that every respectable druggist and pharmacist of the State shall become a member, I would advise that a committee on membership, consisting of five, be appointed, who shall have power to appoint one or more associates in each county, to solicit applications for membership.

The recommendations I have suggested will afford ample material, not only for discussion at this meeting, but for work through the year. And now, fellow members, I trust that our deliberations may be characterized by the same spirit of harmony which has existed in years past, and that the results may conduce to our future prosperity.

Finally I thank you for the distinguished honor which you conferred in electing me your President. I have thus far endeavored to be faithful in the discharge of my duties, and shall continue during the remainder of my term, so near its close, to preside over your deliberations impartially and in the best interests of our Association.

THE CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, you have listened to the President's address. What is your pleasure?

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I move, sir, that it be accepted with thanks, and that the recommendations be referred to a committee of three for consideration.

Motion put and carried.

I will appoint as such committee Mr. C. S. Ingraham,

of Elmira, Prof. W. G. Gregory, of Buffalo, and Mr. W. H. Rogers, of Middletown.

The President resumes the chair.

THE PRESIDENT—We are now ready for the reports of officers.

The Secretary read his report as follows :

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

The clerical work of the Secretary has been performed during the year to the best of his ability. The publication of the proceedings having been placed in his hands as a matter of economy, every effort was made to curtail the report without injury to the volume. Unfortunately a protracted business trip through the west in September necessitated much expedition to complete the book before that date. As a result, many typographical errors occurred from hasty proof-reading, which I regretted, but could not well avoid. The proceedings were issued and mailed within forty days from the meeting, the quickest time in which the proceedings of any State Association have been issued, and a gain of twenty-eight days on the best previous record of this Association.

At the close of our last meeting our membership numbered 798. Two names were by accident omitted from the roll, making the exact number 800. During the year five deaths have been reported, as follows: Jacob Hernes, Watertown; C. W. Hinsdale, Hudson; A. B. Hollett, M. D., Havana; Stephen Keller, Buffalo, and Albert Remy, Port Jervis. Eight resignations have been received; this leaves our net membership at the opening of this meeting 787. Acting under the instruction and advice of the Executive Committee and officers of the Association, a special appeal was sent out in the month of May to every druggist in the State, soliciting applications for membership. What result may accrue this meeting will develop.

The clerical expenses of the Secretary for the year have been as follows:

Telegrams	\$ 2 84
Postage, (general).....	28 70
Sundries	5 10
Express charges.....	4 75
Printing and stationery.....	15 25
Secretary's expenses attending meeting.....	28 42

Stenographer's salary and expenses.....	123 12
One thousand copies annual proceedings.....	366 00
Postage on proceedings.....	46 88
Express on proceedings.....	12 01
Engrossing certificates.....	17 50
Five hundred blank certificates.....	40 00
Twenty-five hundred special appeals.....	9 75
Postage on same.....	28 35
Twenty-five hundred announcements.....	10 50
Secretary's salary to date.....	300 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$1033 67

The Secretary hereby officially acknowledges with the thanks of the Association the receipt of the following exchanges: Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, National Wholesale Drug Association, and the following State Associations: Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin.

The following periodicals have been received: "Pharmaceutical Record," "Pharmaceutical Era," "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter," "Druggists' Circular," "Western Druggist," "National Druggist," (weekly), "American Pharmacist," "American Drug Clerks' Journal," and "Medical Bulletin."

In accordance with instructions from the Association, I procured five hundred blank certificates of membership as soon as possible after the meeting. I was obliged to wait until these were received before issuing certificates to new members, many of whom became quite impatient at the delay, which on my part was unavoidable. I feel conscious of the imperfect manner in which I have executed much of the clerical work of the year. I have done the best I could under the pressure of my own business affairs, and crave your indulgence.

Respectfully submitted,

CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary.

DR. MENNINGER, of New York—I move the acceptance and adoption of the report.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The next thing in order is the Treasurer's report.

The Treasurer reads his report as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance cash on hand as per last report.....	\$ 623 95
Received from dues, initiations, etc.....	1257 50
Received life membership fee Clay W. Holmes.....	25 00
Loan	240 00
Nat. Retail Dealers Association, contribution returned	47 60
	<hr/>
	\$2194 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

Draft, C. W. Holmes, sundry expenses.....	\$ 49 69
" C. W. Holmes, sundry expenses.....	88 73
" W. P. DeForest, Queries Com. expenses	6 25
" L. E. Nicot, Leg. Com. expenses.....	17 50
" Dr. A. B. Husted, Leg. Com. expenses.....	6 76
" C. W. Parsons, Adulteration Com. expenses..	11 14
" Dr. R. G. Eccles, Adulteration Com. expenses	7 80
" J. Hungerford Smith, Adul. Com. expenses..	3 00
" C. W. Holmes, sundry expenses.....	156 88
" C. W. Holmes, Secretary's salary.....	300 00
" C. W. Holmes, deficiency Entertainment Com.	72 12
" C. W. Holmes, postage on proceedings, etc....	90 54
" L. E. Nicot, Nat. Retail Druggist's Ass'n.....	50 00
" Elmira Advertiser Ass'n, printing proceedings	366 00
" C. H. Butler, Treasurer's salary	100 00
" C. H. Butler, postage and sundries	32 80
" C. W. Holmes, certificates.....	40 00
Loan paid by Treasurer.....	240 00
Balance	554 84
	\$2914 05

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the report. What disposition will you make of it?

DR. MENNINGER—I move that it be received and spread on the minutes.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any Committees ready to report?

THE SECRETARY—While this is not exactly a report

which is due the Association, it seems a fitting time to read it, before the Committee on the President's address shall make their report. Therefore, I will read it, and ask your especial attention to it. This is the report of your Secretary on the Secretaries' Conference, held in Cincinnati.

THE PRESIDENT—If there is no objection, the report may be presented at this time.

THE SECRETARY—This is a report which was directed by the Conference to be presented to each Association.

REPORT OF SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE.

While your Secretary was not requested to represent the Association at the meeting of State Secretaries at Cincinnati, he felt it incumbent upon him to attend, as it was through his efforts and suggestion that a call was made for such a conference. This report is presented in the hope that it may be received by this Association, and its recommendations considered.

Pursuant to the call issued by your Secretary as chairman of the committee appointed at Providence in 1886, the conference met in the parlors of the Grand Hotel at Cincinnati, September 5th, 1887, at 9 P. M. Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan, New York and Ohio were represented by their respective Secretaries. Your Secretary was elected Chairman, and Dr. Rosa Upson, of Iowa, Secretary.

An interesting discussion developed the fact that such a conference would harmonize the work of all State Associations, if each Association would give attention to the points considered, and adopt uniform measures. Among the recommendations of the conference, I present:

I. Would it not be desirable for State Associations to issue transfer papers signed by the President and Secretary, to all members in good standing who remove to other states, which shall admit a member to the Association of his adopted state without payment of admission fee?

II. Shall papers read at State Associations be contributed to the public press before the proceedings are issued?

III. A plan of reorganization as set forth in the following:

Knowing that in some states a few are made to support the Association and carry on legislation, etc., for the benefit of the many who look on and receive the benefits without sharing in the expense or giving their

influence to the Association, the question was discussed as to how to make each member bear his proportion of the burden. The plan was proposed to be submitted to each Association for their consideration. To reorganize the Association so that every registered pharmacist *must* become a member of the Association. This could only be done by concerted action between Pharmacy Board and Association. The Association should have a council composed of one druggist from each county, which should meet once a year, expense of each meeting to be paid from registration fees. Expense of Association should be paid from registration fees, as dues of members should be included in this fee and no other dues be collected, in this way making each man pay his part of the expense of the Association, and they shall by virtue of this registration fee be members of the Association. In Connecticut, two members of the Pharmacy Board must be members of the Association. In New York, Illinois and some other states the Board and Association are connected. Association might at least ask Board to request each applicant for registration to become a member of the Association.

Is such a plan feasible? Would this Association enter into such a plan if universally adopted? Many other points were discussed which were instructive to your Secretary, and all received benefit therefrom.

All those present were authorized by their Associations to attend, except your Secretary, and I note that some other Associations, which have since met, have placed their Secretary on the delegation to the A. P. A., and directed him to attend the conference. It is my firm belief that great benefit will result from these mutual conferences.

Respectfully submitted,

CLAY W. HOLMES.

THE SECRETARY—I would like to have this report referred to the Committee on the President's address.

DR. MENNINGER, of Brooklyn—I move that the report be accepted and referred to the Committee on President's address, as suggested by Mr. Holmes.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—We are ready for the report of any committee.

Dr. Eccles, Chairman of the Committee on Adulterations, read the report of the Committee.

This report is printed in full in part second. See Index.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, you have heard the very excellent report from Dr. Eccles, of the Committee on Adulterations. What disposition shall be made of it?

A MEMBER—I move that it be accepted and published in our minutes, and the thanks of the Association be tendered to the gentlemen for their labor.

Carried.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, as is the custom of different State Associations, I would like to inform the members that the State of Missouri Association is in session, and we probably will receive instructions to send them greetings.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I would move that the Secretary be instructed to send our greetings to the Missouri State Association, and any other association which may be in session at this time.

Carried.

In accordance therewith, the following message was sent by the Secretary:

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 19, 1888.

Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association, Warrensburg, Mo. :

The New York State Pharmaceutical Association sends cordial greetings and wishes for you a successful meeting.

CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary.

THE SECRETARY—As a matter of information, I would like to state that at our last meeting, by unanimous vote of the Association, Dr. Eccles was asked to prepare an article for the special benefit of the ladies. It seems to me that it would be courtesy to Dr. Eccles, and kindness to the ladies, that at this session we should assign

a particular time for this article, so that they may be here to listen to it.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I would move, Mr. President, that to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock be made a special hour for the reading of Dr. Eccles' paper.

Carried unanimously.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I would like to say just a word, announcing to the Association that Dr. Eccles and myself, in a little conversation the other day, suggested how very pleasant it would be to have a friend of ours present and read a paper before this Association. He is not a member, but a man who is most eminently worthy as a scientific man, and a most interesting reader of papers of that kind, and accordingly I invited Dr. H. H. Rusby, of Columbia College, and he has consented to be present and read a paper on "The Homes of South American Drugs." I would state for those who may not happen to know Dr. Rusby, that he spent about two years in South America, and I know of his work. Dr. Eccles will also testify to his eminent ability as a botanist and scientist. I expect that he will be here to-morrow evening, and I desire to announce this in order that we may have the presence of the ladies here when he reads his paper. I think him one of the most interesting men in papers of this kind that I have ever heard, and I assure you that it will be one of the treats of this meeting, and while I cannot yet ask for the announcement of the hour, I presume it will be on Thursday morning, unless we should decide to make some change later.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I can speak from personal knowledge as to Dr. Rusby's ability. He and I are fellow members of the Torrey Botanical Club, and all who know anything about botany know what that club is.

Dr. Rusby holds the highest position, so far as ability is concerned, in the club. He is one of the best botanists in the city of New York, or in the country. He is a good talker, and everybody will certainly enjoy it who hears it. I would move that the Association give him a formal invitation.

THE SECRETARY—I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT—The motion is made and seconded that we tender to Dr. Rushby a formal invitation to deliver a lecture. Are you ready for the question.

Carried unanimously.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, I do not get up because I want to, but I have noticed the absence of two of the talking members of the Entertainment Committee. While on the subject I would state that I have received from both of these members (Dr. Eaton and Mr. Macmahan), letters of regret on account of their inability to be here. This is the first meeting we have ever held, I think, where both of them were not present. In the matter of Dr. Eaton, he has been sick for some time, and the death of his mother taken together, render it inexpedient for him to be here. Mr. Macmahan is suddenly deprived of his head clerk, and in the failure of another to come, he is not with us. Mr. DuBois, the other member of the Committee, is here, and it is right that some mention of this entertainment should be made at this time, because, first, the Entertainment Committee, especially the resident member of it, has been very active and zealous in the matter of preparing something for this Association which would be entirely worthy of their reception, and would give them a delightful time in the Catskills, and as there seems to be no one else to say anything about it, I will endeavor to lay it out as well as I can. The first point on the entertainment is the reception this evening, which is customary and informal, to

members of the Association, their friends and guests, at which time there will be a program of some description carried out, which is in the hands of one of the resident druggists—I am not familiar with it myself. To-morrow evening there will be a Pharmaceutical ball. Not a “bolus,” but a “ball in the hotel.” On Thursday evening it is expected to take a moonlight excursion on the Hudson. It was first intended to have this trip reach to West Point, but the distance and time necessarily consumed in such an excursion rendered it impossible to have it, therefore the trip will be extended as far as the time and wishes of the members admit, as a moonlight excursion. On Friday, it is proposed to start from the hotel at an early hour in the morning, and take in the Catskill Mountains. I will not attempt to describe it, because I have never been there. That, I believe carries out the program as it stands at present. The tickets are at present in the hands of Mr. Norton. Either Mr. Norton or Mr. DuBois will be glad to see all the members as soon as possible, and Prof. Bedford has the register. I should like to ask all members to sign as soon as possible. I am sometimes criticised because I do not put down all members who attend, but if they do not sign it is not my fault. I will put down all the names there are there and no others; so you have only yourselves to blame if they are not published.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—The Executive Committee has an additional number of names to be presented for membership.

THE SECRETARY—The names will be properly posted and acted upon at a future session.

After a discussion on the entertainment program, participated in by Mr. Otis, Dr. Menninger, Prof. Bedford and others, it was moved and carried that we adjourn to meet at two o'clock.

SECOND SESSION.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 19th., 3:15 P. M.

THE PRESIDENT—The Secretary will read the minutes of the last session.

Minutes read by the Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT—If no objections are offered they will stand approved. They are so approved. The next order of business will be the election of members.

THE SECRETARY—The names have all been posted and are ready.

THE PRESIDENT—If there is no objection, we will act upon the names without re-reading. They are the same names that were read in your hearing this morning. What is your pleasure in regard to these names?

A MEMBER—I move that the Secretary be empowered to cast one ballot for their election.

THE PRESIDENT—If there is no objection the ballot will be cast.

There being no objection, the Secretary cast one ballot, and they were declared elected.

THE PRESIDENT—The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on Credentials.

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:

Your Committee would respectfully report that the following credentials have been received:

National Wholesale Drug Association—John McKesson, Jr., Henry Dalley, Jr., W. S. Mersereau, B. H. Hoffman.

Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association—Chas. S. Finch, Chas. H. Ward, W. N. Noble.

Cayuga Co. Pharmaceutical Association—C. H. Sagar, A. Z. Wright.

Chemung Co. Pharmaceutical Association—W. S. Gerity, C. S. Ingraham, John Bartholomew.

Kings Co. Pharmaceutical Association—Robert G. Eccles, M. D., L. S. Perkins, John Gallagher, J. P. Heyen, M. D., Thos. D. McElhenie.

We have examined these credentials and recommend that they be received and the liberty of the floor be extended to all the delegates who may be present.

Respectfully submitted.

W. D. BALLIETT,
O. C. WEINMAN,
WILLIAM HOWARTH.
Committee.

PROF. BEDFORD, of Brooklyn—I move that the report be accepted and the courtesies of the Association extended to delegates present. Carried.

The Secretary presented the following list of resignations :

F. L. Bates, Albion.
W. C. Hoag, Hess Road Station.
W. A. A. Sloat, Newburg.
Robert Wendler, Brooklyn.

T. M. Glatt, Utica.
Andrew Sawyer, Troy.
Wm. B. Smith, Troy.
Geo. S. Whitlock, Elmira.

THE SECRETARY—I would state that in the communications received from these gentlemen, most of the resignations are occasioned by retiring from business. Two on account of removal from the State, the balance from retirement from business.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I move that these resignations be accepted.

Motion carried.

THE SECRETARY—In response to an official communication sent to Prof. Joseph P. Remington, notifying him of his election to honorary membership at our last meeting, I am in receipt of the following:

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1887.

Mr. Clay W. Holmes, Secretary New York State Pharmaceutical Association:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 9th informing me of my election to honorary membership in your Association, has been received. In conveying my thanks for this unexpected honor, I desire to give expression to warm feelings of regard for the Association, and individually to yourself for your cordial expressions as shown in your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

JOSEPH P. REMINGTON.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—Among the Committees that are to report, I suppose it would be proper for me to make some statement in regard to Papers and Queries, in order that we may have some idea of the papers that are before us, and to draw out the fact whether there are any other papers to be presented. I would announce that the following papers are to be read. Answers to Queries No. 17, No. 10, No. 2, No. 31, and two answers to No. 19. That makes about eleven in all. I don't know whether there are any others. I would like to inquire whether there are any others to be presented at this meeting. If so, will members please hand them in at once.

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. C. H. Sagar, of the Cayuga County Association, extending a hearty invitation for the Association to meet in Auburn next year, or the year following.

THE SECRETARY—I wish to say, Mr. President, in connection with this communication, some of the members may not be aware that this Association is a direct result of the working of the Committee on County Organiza-

tion connected with this Association. Therefore the invitation comes with a good grace, and should receive attention. Your Secretary and President spent two very pleasant days in Auburn, and previous to that time the Secretary had already spent four days in the effort to bring together as disunited a number of druggists as probably ever existed. To say that the business was cut up, would be placing it very mildly. After having arrived at the root of the matter, this Committee called a meeting of the druggists, as a result of which a Committee on Organization was at once appointed, and the Association started and for two years has probably been the most prosperous county organization in the State of New York. Therefore, so far as those are concerned who had a hand in the organization, they feel desirous that this communication should receive attention at your hands. Personally, I have no doubt that the druggists of Auburn would be benefitted by the meeting of this Association there, and would be greatly pleased to extend every courtesy they are masters of. They certainly were very courteous to your committee, and the results of their efforts were very marked, and therefore I hope that when this subject comes up that this letter will not be forgotten.

THE TREASURER—There is another matter that I wish to say a few words about. I do not know but this is as good a time as any. On my books I have a list of delinquents, covering three pages, names in arrears from \$8.00 upwards. I believe there is a provision in our by-laws that when members are in arrears to the amount of \$6.00 they may be dropped from the list, but as I have said before, I think on this same subject, there is no provision as to who shall do it. When a gentlemen does not wish to remain a member of this Association, if he will not take the trouble to either resign or pay, I think the matter should be acted upon, and I ask you

what shall we do with these names, representing some five hundred dollars or more. They are a continual source of annoyance. They receive their statements every year, and pay no attention to them.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, you have heard the statement made by the Treasurer. Will you take any action in reference to the names presented?

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—It seems to me that it might be a good idea to have a letter printed by the Treasurer, appealing to these delinquents, and sent to each one of them.

THE SECRETARY—I would like to state for the benefit of Brother Otis, that the Secretary got up such an appeal, and had it printed and sent. It did not do any good. From 196 which I sent out, I got two answers, and this process has been gone over with four times, I believe, and the result is each time the same. It needs some more suggestive action. The Secretary certainly does not feel authorized to drop the names, and mild treatment in this case does not seem to do the work. I do not know but one suggestion I could make, and that is this: If they were notified on a printed letter that unless they remitted within so many days, their names would be published in the proceedings as being dropped for non-payment of dues, and thus disgraced, some of them might pay up.

THE TREASURER—I would like to give you another case in point. The Secretary last year notified me there would be a draft of nearly \$400.00 in payment of our proceedings, which I had no money to pay. In order to provide for it, I printed a postal card, in as kind a form as possible, suggesting to them that we needed the money to pay for the proceedings, and I wished them to

remit. I sent these, not only to delinquents, but to any one who had not paid their yearly dues. I do not think out of the 450 cards I sent out, I got \$50.00, and of that \$50.00 there was not one of them of those large amounts, they were small sums of \$2.00 or so. I made an appeal to them direct, but it had no effect.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, I move that that subject be placed in the hands of the Committee who have in charge the President's address, to make a supplementary report, recommending some method of action to the Association.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I would second that motion with the suggestion that we take into consideration the fact that some of these may be poor men, and if possible to eliminate the poor men from those who are able to pay but not willing.

THE SECRETARY—I would be very willing to put such a provision in. I have received but one letter from a man who admitted that he was unable to pay his dues. I told him that if he would send me \$2.00 to pay the current year's dues, I would ask the Association to remit the balance of his dues to him. He did not do it, however. That would be the method in which I should endeavor to treat them. Any man who could not pay ought not to be expected to.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I want to make a suggestion before you put it to vote. I want to ask the Secretary if he could find a plan of asking some local druggist to interest himself in the subject, and appeal through them to pay their dues. That has sometimes been very successful for the American Association, and it might be in our case. Try that. I think there is a great deal in inducing men to look after their own inter-

ests ; if they do not do it, they have got to have heroic treatment.

THE PRESIDENT—The motion by Mr. Holmes was that the matter be referred to the Committee on President's address, and that they make a plan for stirring up the delinquents as a supplementary report.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—Very unfortunately, I happen to be a member of the Committee which has been named. Somewhere in ancient history I have read of four-legged animals that do not grow a crop of wool, upon whose backs the sins of the people were laid. This Committee resembles the animal in one thing, they do not grow wool. It occurs to me that we might just as well take action upon the suggestions that have been made as to refer it to the Committee. The Committee already have enough to do to keep them up all night. I think by combining the suggestions of the Secretary and Mr. Seabury, an admirable plan can be worked out. If these names are turned over to gentlemen who can appeal to them personally, and if they have been refused, I think the Secretary ought to be authorized then to print their names in our proceedings as men who have been dropped because they refused to pay their just dues. I would suggest that this be referred to a committee to settle just now.

THE TREASURER—I am very glad to see this matter attract your attention. It is unpleasant to be the Treasurer of an impecunious Association, particularly when the Secretary has power to make drafts upon you and you have not got the money to pay them. You would not have had your proceedings if I had not personally paid for them. I would like to impress upon this Association that they must personally pay the money if we are going to be self-supporting.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—I move that this matter be laid upon the table for the present.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—I can hardly see the necessity of postponing this matter when we have already discussed it all we can discuss it, it seems to me. I would move to have it put to vote.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—If I am in order, I would like to make just one suggestion in the matter. I move that the whole matter be referred to the Treasurer and Secretary, with power to take such action as they may elect in connection with the Executive Committee.

THE PRESIDENT—In the form of an amendment it will be entertained by the chair.

PROF. BEDFORD—I will move as an amendment that the Executive Committee be authorized to drop from our printed roll of proceedings all who shall fail to pay before July 20th. It puts it in just this shape: it leaves it to the Secretary and Treasurer to act upon the suggestions that are made, and if the delinquents do not pay up, it gives them and the Executive Committee power to drop. They have one more chance, and then they are authorized to drop the names.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—Instead of having the names dropped from the roll, I should be pleased to have this committee assert in that letter that their names will be published as suspended.

PROF. BEDFORD—It leaves the matter entirely with them.

THE PRESIDENT—Are you ready for the amendment?

MR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—Ought there not in that amendment some limit to be placed as to the amount of arrearage in dues? We don't want to drop a man who is only one year in arrears.

PROF. BEDFORD—All men who have been a year or more in arrears.

THE PRESIDENT—The amendment is, that the list be submitted to the Secretary and Treasurer, and that they be instructed to notify the delinquent members that all who fail to pay will have their names submitted to the Executive Committee to be stricken off the roll.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—We have in our by-laws an article in relation to this. You all know that it reads "Any one in arrears at an annual meeting shall not be entitled to a vote, and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years shall lose his membership." I do not know but our talk is all unnecessary if we comply with our by-laws, but neither the Treasurer or the Secretary seemed willing to assume it.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—The by-law declares that the Association shall strike them from the roll.

THE SECRETARY—The object of bringing this matter before the Association was that we might have something more authoritative to go upon than one by-law. If it will bring the money we do not want them stricken off.

The amended motion was carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The next thing in order is the election of officers for the ensuing year. Gentlemen what action shall we take in reference to this order of business?

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—It is usual to ask for nominations.

THE PRESIDENT—Names are in order for President.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I came here from the western end of the State, hoping that I would be supported by a large representation from Buffalo. The Association has quite a large membership in Buffalo and Erie County, and I confidently expected that we would have a larger representation here this year than we have had for some years, but some how or other I seem to be a lone sheep this year, so I may not, perhaps, present from that section the name which I had hoped to present, but, having made up my mind to say something, I hope I may be pardoned if I speak upon another topic, that is, upon another office and another candidate. I rise then, to present to this Association the name of one of its members as a candidate for the office of President. In regard to his abilities and his position as a member of this Association, there are many others present who can better speak than I—in fact, it needs but little to be said on the subject, because when the man is mentioned all will appreciate how fit the candidate is for the place. The honor that the position will confer upon the candidate will be equalled by the honor that the candidate will confer upon the position and the Association, and so, while it is not necessary for me to say anything at all in regard to the fitness of my candidate, I will just mention one little fact that occurred at the noon-time. It shows me in a marked manner how appropriate this selection will be if the members of the Association see fit to make it. You know as presiding officer of this Association there are often times that try man's metal; he must not only be wide-awake and able to fill the position, but he must have that mental equilibrium which will not be disturbed by events; he must not easily be thrown off his balance. This gentleman I propose to name to you waited twenty minutes, not for his dinner, but for a drink of water, and even did not find fault then, and finally the glass disap-

peared, upon which he had based all his hopes. I say that a man who can wait twenty minutes for a simple drink of water, is surely equal to any occasion which may arise should he be placed in this chair. It is not necessary for me to say anything more. I nominate Dr. Eccles, a very esteemed member of this Association, and, I am sure, a friend of every member.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I second that nomination.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—If my recollection is correct, this same Dr. Eccles, in electing our officers a year ago, was greatly in favor of competition, of not having what is called a walk-over for one man, and therefore I rise to nominate a gentleman who has held the office of First Vice-President. The remarks Prof. Gregory has applied to his candidate I had all thought out for mine, and that person is Mr. J. Hungerford Smith.

DR. ECCLES—I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any other nominations? If not, you will prepare your ballots. I will appoint Mr. Seabury and Mr. Rogers as tellers.

The tellers announced as a result of the ballot that Dr. R. G. Eccles had received a majority of the votes cast.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen of the Association, you have made choice of Dr. Eccles as your President for the ensuing year. Prepare your ballots for First Vice-President.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I would like to say a word.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION: In accepting the nomination and standing for the position as I did, I felt almost guilty. I felt that I did not do what

really I ought to have done. The man that really deserves the office for the good and faithful work he has done for the Association, and who was in the line of promotion, was my friend Mr. Smith. You will say, then, why did you allow your name to appear? I had one reason only. For a number of years the druggists of Kings County have been feeling that they have not received due recognition by this Association. Whether they are correct in that feeling or not I cannot say, but there has been such a feeling. It is the second city in the State in size. New York has had two Presidents during the time, and Brooklyn has had none (before your last election), and it is simply to show the Brooklyn people that there is no ill-will manifested toward them, as some seem to think. They seemed to think that some trouble which occurred in the past, before I became a resident there, was still having a bad impression. I knew that it was not so, but the feeling was there, and I stand a proof to them of the good feeling of the New York Pharmaceutical Association toward the City of Brooklyn. I shall certainly feel very sorry and very unhappy if Mr. Smith fails to be President, eventually.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—As Mr. Smith is not at present in this meeting, I am sure he will endorse what I have to say in regard to making this election unanimous in favor of Dr. Eccles. Mr. Smith probably does not know that he was nominated for the office, and I am sure if he was here he would express the same regret that he was running in opposition to Dr. Eccles, as Dr. Eccles expresses that he was running in opposition to his personal friend, Mr. Smith. I am sure he will thank me for making these remarks for him in his absence this afternoon. I move that this election be made unanimous.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—I second the motion.
Carried.

MR. OTIS—I would like to nominate for the position of First Vice-President of this Association, Prof. W. G. Gregory, of Buffalo.

MR. RICE, of Hudson—I second the motion.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I would like to nominate a

gentleman who has been tried. I feel that Mr. Smith has served the Association very faithfully, and I echo the sentiment of Dr. Eccles that he should be eventually President of this Association. I know that in some associations it is understood that as they graduate from one to another, they in time become President. I sincerely wish that the procedure might be adopted at least in this instance, and I nominate Mr. Smith as First Vice-President in the hope that another year he may be promoted to the head of this Association.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any further nominations? You will proceed to ballot.

The tellers announced as a result of the ballot that Mr. J. Hungerford Smith had received a majority of the ballots cast.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, you have made choice of Mr. Smith as your First Vice President.

DR. GREGORY—I would like to move that this election be made unanimous. Carried.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—I would like to nominate for Second Vice-President, a member very worthy of it, Mr. Ingraham, of Elmira.

DR. GREGORY—I second that nomination.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Ingraham, of Elmira is nominated. Any other nominations?

MR. SEABURY, of New York—While I believe that Mr. Ingraham is about as good a man as we can get into the Association at the present time, I think there is a necessity for having very lively and enthusiastic members in the Association, without any disrespect to those who

believe in civil service reform, I take the ground that it is a question of ability that we should consider a great deal in connection with civil service reform, without any detriment to any member of this Association. I will put in nomination Prof. Gregory, upon the same basis.

Motion seconded.

The tellers announced as a result of the ballot that Dr. W. G. Gregory received a majority of the ballots cast.

THE PRESIDENT—You have made choice of Dr. Gregory as your Second Vice-President.

MR. SEABURY—I move the election be made unanimous. Seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Nominations for Third Vice-President are in order.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I nominate Mr. Ingraham.

MR. PHILLIPS—If there are no other nominations, I move that Mr. Seabury deposit one ballot for Mr. Ingraham.

THE PRESIDENT—If there is no objection, the ballot will be cast. It is so ordered.

Ballot cast.

THE PRESIDENT—Is Mr. Ingraham in the room? You are unanimously elected to be Third Vice-President of this Association. Do you accept?

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—I do, with thanks.

THE PRESIDENT—The next office in order is that of Secretary. Nominations are now in order.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I will nominate our friend, Mr. Clay W. Holmes. He has filled his office well, and made us all feel at home. He beat his own record last year. We certainly ought to give him another year for that any way.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I second the nomination.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any other nominations?

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I move that the Treasurer deposit one ballot for Clay W. Holmes as Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT—If there is no objection, the Treasurer will cast the ballot as ordered. There seems to be none. I was requested to count this ballot carefully. I have one ballot, and on it is the name of C. W. Holmes. Mr. Holmes is elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

THE PRESIDENT—The next office is that of Treasurer.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I move that the Secretary deposit one ballot bearing upon it the name of C. H. Butler as Treasurer.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I second the motion.

Ballot cast by the Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Butler is unanimously elected Treasurer of this Association for the ensuing year.

THE PRESIDENT—Who will you have for your Executive Committee? Names are in order.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—Mr. Norton, of Delhi.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—Mr. DuBois, of Catskill.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—Mr. Rice, of Hudson.

THE PRESIDENT—Any further nominations?

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I nominate Mr. J. W. Bachman as a member of that committee.

THE PRESIDENT—As there are four names you will proceed to ballot.

MR. SEABURY—I think we ought to have competition.

THE PRESIDENT—Name your competitors.

DR. GREGORY—I nominate Mr. Sagar, of Auburn.

MR. POST, of Catskill—I nominate Mr. Broughton of Rome.

THE PRESIDENT—The Secretary will announce the names of nominees.

The Secretary reads the names.

The tellers announced that Mr. F. L. Norton, of Delhi, Mr. W. L. DuBois, of Catskill, and Mr. A. W. Rice, of Hudson, had received a majority of the votes cast, and they were declared duly elected.

THE PRESIDENT—The next thing in order is the election of five members to be delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association. Nominations are in order.

THE SECRETARY—When I stated some time ago that our friend and co-worker, Dr. Eaton, of Syracuse, was unable to be with us, I gave as the reason that which every one known to be the best of all reasons. His regret is greater than our extremity. Now every one knows that Dr. Eaton has been one of the most wide awake and active members of the Association which it has ever had, that he has always been ready to stand in

the breach and do anything that any one else could not or would not do. This being the fact, I consider it a great pleasure to have the privilege of presenting the name of Dr. J. H. Eaton, as Chairman of the delegation to Detroit. There probably is no other honor which you could confer upon him which he would appreciate as highly.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—I would like to second the nomination of Dr. Eaton, knowing as I do his desires in that respect.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I nominate my friend, W. H. Rogers.

MR. OTIS—I would like to put in nomination as one of the delegates Mr. George J. Seabury.

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—I would like to nominate Mr. C. W. Holmes, our Secretary.

MR. RICE, of Hudson—I would nominate Mr. Aaron Sager.

The President reads the nominations.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—I move that Dr. Eccles cast the vote of this Association for the names we have just heard.

THE PRESIDENT—If there be no objection, it is so ordered.

Dr. Eccles casts the ballot.

DR. ECCLES—Mr. President, the following gentlemen are elected by the choice of the Association in the manner prescribed: Dr. J. H. Eaton, Mr. W. H. Rogers, Mr.

George J. Seabury, Mr. C. W. Holmes and Mr. Aaron Sager. If none of these gentlemen object, the Chairman will rule that they accept.

THE PRESIDENT—It is so ordered. This completes the election of officers. The next thing in order is the report of Committees.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I would like to say that this Association, being an incorporated body, has the right to name three delegates to the Convention to meet in Washington in 1890. It is the request of the Chairman of the Revision of the Pharmacopeia (I supposed it would come in some form here from him to this body) that three persons be named as delegates from this Association, and the reason for appointing them now is that they may be able to do some work between this and the next annual meeting, and report at that meeting.

THE PRESIDENT—Prof. Bedford, will you bring the matter in the regular way before the Association in the form of a motion?

PROF. BEDFORD—I will leave it until to-morrow then.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Secretary, have you any communication from this committee?

THE SECRETARY—I have.

The Secretary reads communication from the Pharmacopeia Revision Committee. A sample copy of the list of Pharmacopeia Titles is submitted with it.

THE PRESIDENT—This communication is before you. What disposition will you make of it?

PROF. BEDFORD—I would move that the Chair appoint

a Committee of three to carry out the request made by the Chairman of the Committee on Revision.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I would move as an amendment, that prior to the appointment of this committee by the Chair, that the members of this Association furnish him with candidates from the State Association, in order that he may make a judicious and scientific selection. I do not think that will hurt the original motion at all.

THE PRESIDENT—There is no original motion before the house. Neither of these motions have been seconded. The Chair awaits the action of the Association.

MR. BACHMAN, of Hornellsville—I will second Prof. Bedford's motion.

Amendment seconded and carried.

Several names were presented, and the list submitted to the President.

THE PRESIDENT—We would be pleased to hear from our visiting delegates.

MR. C. H. WARD, Stamford, Conn.—I am very much pleased to meet our friends here, and though I am not any hand at making speeches, if at any time you visit our Nutmeg State, we will try to entertain you.

MR. C. S. FINCH, of Stamford, Conn.—Ladies and Gentlemen of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, I hardly expected to be called upon to speak, consequently I am not prepared to do so. This is the first time I have had the opportunity of visiting your meeting, and I can assure you it has been very pleasant. I wish to congratulate you upon the success you have, and the

good work you are doing here, and also to thank the officers and members of this Association for the kind and cordial reception extended to the representatives of the State of Connecticut.

Mr. Noble of the Connecticut Association was introduced.

THE PRESIDENT—On behalf of the Association I welcome you, gentlemen. Make yourselves at home among us. We trust that you will take in not only the business part of this meeting, but the meeting in its fullness. I would say in reference to the names which have been presented, there is such an array of them that it will be necessary to deliberate a little, and I withhold the appointment until to-morrow.

MR. SEABURY read the following :

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION'S DELEGATION TO THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION AT CINCINNATI IN 1887.

The American Pharmaceutical Association met at Cincinnati. Five delegates were present. The attendance was large; attending members were saturated with emphatic and innate convictions, since the deliberations of the Association involved the present and future influence of a National Society.

The paramount object of the Convention was the reorganization of the Central Association upon the basis recommended a few years ago at Saratoga, by our Association, and which was heartily endorsed by kindred State Associations, that of nationalizing the American Pharmaceutical Association on the basis of State delegations, a most wholesome and necessary departure. The Nominating Committee, for the first time in the history of the American Pharmaceutical Association, was organized on the plan recommended and sustained by nearly all the States. When the Nominating Committee met, the Chairmanship was unanimously tendered to one of our delegation.

The Nominating Committee, in filling offices and committees for the ensuing year, gave every section of our country due and just consideration. The Committee on Reorganization did its work so effectually and

intelligently, that with slight alterations their recommendations were unanimously adopted.

In dividing the labors of the Association into scientific, educational, commercial and miscellaneous departments or sections, it was clearly apparent that each section when in session was more enthusiastic in its work, and in numbers present, participating in the debates, exceeded any previous meeting.

The members of our delegation attended every section; they demonstrated their interest by being vigilant and earnest, and espoused and sustained every resolution that expanded its influence or was calculated to place the Central organization on a broader basis. They had worthy associates, who are entitled to congratulations, and it is but just for this Committee to compliment delegations from sister organizations for the tenacity they displayed in insisting on nationalizing the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Pharmaceutical journals have reported in detail the great progress made at Cincinnati. Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association have received their annual proceedings soon after the meeting; quite a novelty. Without inflicting on you the details of the meeting, and after adjourning to meet at Detroit, the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," dispersed, for additional recreation or their homes, the happiest and most enthusiastic body of pharmacists that ever met under the banner of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Let us hope its labors were not in vain.

Respectfully submitted by your Committee,

GEO. J. SEABURY, Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT—What will you do with the report of the Committee?

MR. RICE, of Hudson—I move it be accepted. Carried.

The Executive Committee presented two names for membership.

THE PRESIDENT—The names will be posted and considered next session. Any other business to come before the Association?

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I move we adjourn. Carried.

THIRD SESSION.

Wednesday Morning, June 20th.

Meeting called to order at 10.30 A. M. by the President.

THE PRESIDENT—The first thing in order will be the hearing of the minutes of the last session.

The minutes are read by the Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT—If there are no errors or corrections, they will stand approved. They are so approved.

THE PRESIDENT—After consultation with those who were especially interested, chiefly my successor in office, I announce the following Committee on the Revision of the Pharmacopœia: P. W. Bedford, W. G. Gregory, and J. H. Smith.

Vice-President Smith takes the chair.

The report of the Committee on the President's Address was read by Dr. Gregory, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

1. Your Committee endorse the first recommendation of our President, that a special Committee be appointed to formulate a plan and report the same at a session of this meeting, for bettering the financial condition of this Association.

2. At the same time the Committee desires to raise the question, if not for immediate consideration, for that of such Committee should it be appointed, whether the expenses of publishing the minutes cannot be materially reduced, without interfering with their value, by omitting all unimportant discussions and the four pharmacy laws in force in the State, when no amendments have been made within the year.

8. Your Committee also endorse the President's recommendation that the Committee on County organization be supplied with necessary funds for the prosecution of their work, as soon as the state of the treasury will justify such action.

4. In regard to the recommendations on the subject of excise, your Committee endorse the first one, that no license fee should be paid by pharmacists who sell liquors for medicinal, sacramental or mechanical purposes only.

5. The Committee also endorses the second recommendation, that druggists selling liquor indiscriminately, be obliged to pay license fees the same as other liquor dealers.

6. In regard to the third recommendation that a register of liquor sales be kept by the pharmacist, the Committee refrain from endorsement. The Committee make mention of but one reason for their action, though aware that others exist. Such a register as is proposed would of necessity be open to inspection, and very readily might be made the channel of extremely annoying and even malicious attacks upon innocent persons.

7. The fourth recommendation that a penalty be laid upon all persons obtaining liquors by false pretenses is likewise endorsed.

8. We also warmly endorse the recommendation that decisive action be taken in the matter of repealing the United States liquor tax, and that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of preparing, circulating and forwarding memorials to Congress. As there is already a bill for this purpose before Congress, introduced by Representative Lawler, of Chicago, the Committee suggest that such Committee if appointed direct their labors specifically toward this bill.

9. The Committee also endorse the recommendation that a Committee on New Remedies be appointed, and we venture to suggest that probably all desired samples of chemicals, crude drugs and galenical preparations can be obtained for exhibit without expense, if returned intact to owners.

10. As to the unification of the Boards of Pharmacy in the State, the Committee can only endorse such recommendation upon the basis of the most complete legislation and the highest standard of requirement now existing.

11. We endorse the recommendation as to a Committee on Membership, and in the interest of economy and effective work suggest that the President, Secretary, and Chairman of the Executive Committee be members of such Committee.

12. Of the propositions in the report of the Secretary from the Conference of State Secretaries at Cincinnati, your Committee endorse the first so far as it applies to this Association, understanding the idea to be the granting of certificates of transfer to members in good standing

removing to other States, and the acceptance of the same from other State Associations, entitling the holder to membership after election without initiation fee.

13. This Committee does not regard as desirable any attempt to preclude the publication of papers read at the Association before the publication of the proceedings, fearing it would prove an obstacle to the preparation of papers for the Association and believing it better to leave the matter within the control of writers.

14. We suggest the reference to the proposed Committee on Finance, should such be appointed, of the scheme of reorganization mentioned, as it appears, while of doubtful utility, worthy of deliberate consideration.

As undoubted good may flow from the annual Conference of State Secretaries, we endorse the recommendation that the Secretary be each year included in the delegation from this Association to the American Pharmaceutical Association.

C. S. INGRAHAM,
W. H. ROGERS,
WILLIS G. GREGORY,
Committee.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, I move you that the report be received, and that the consideration of the recommendations be taken up seriatim. Carried.

THE CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, you have heard the first recommendation as read by the Secretary. What is your pleasure?

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I move that the recommendation be accepted, and a committee of three appointed.

Motion seconded and carried.

The Secretary reads the second recommendation.

THE CHAIRMAN—What is your pleasure with this recommendation?

THE SECRETARY—In regard to this question, I would state that some years ago I was instructed to publish all the Pharmacy Laws each year.

MR. BACHMAN—I move that all the Pharmacy Laws be left out.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I second the motion. Carried.

The Secretary reads the third recommendation.

A MEMBER—I move the consideration of this be deferred until after the report of the Committee on County Organization. (Seconded and carried.)

The Secretary read the fourth recommendation.

MR. A. W. RICE, of Hudson—I move its adoption.

Carried.

CHAIRMAN—You have heard the recommendation. Are there any further remarks? If not, I will put the question. Carried.

The Secretary reads the fifth recommendation, in relation to Excise: that druggists selling liquor indiscriminately be obliged to pay license the same as other liquor dealers. Carried.

The Secretary reads: "In regard to the sixth recommendation that a register of liquor sales be kept by the pharmacist, the Committee refrain from endorsement," etc.

THE CHAIRMAN—What is your pleasure with this recommendation?

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—On the other hand, would not that register be the very thing to keep the druggist from being himself the victim? If he keeps a register, and can show that the register defines what the liquor was sold for, and that he sold it with right

motives and intention—that is, that he was not a party to selling it criminally, does not that clear him? I think the register is just as important in clearing the druggist as anything can be, on the same ground that a druggist ought to keep a register of poisons that he sells. They do not do it, but if they ever get into trouble that register would be a great help to them. I move that the recommendation of the Committee be not concurred in.

THE PRESIDENT—I am very much gratified with the manner in which they have handled the address. I feel very much relieved to find myself let off so lightly. In reference to this recommendation, I considered the matter very carefully before I made the recommendation. It seemed to me that if we adopted the recommendation solely for our protection it would be absolutely necessary for us to have some means by which we could prove our innocence if we were accused of selling outside of the purposes of the first recommendation. It is not necessary that this book should be open to the public except as a matter of record in the courts. It might be different in that respect from the poison record, which the law requires shall be open for inspection. The recommendation contemplated making this book the personal property of the seller, and the public would have no more right to look into that book than into his day-book or ledger, except by his consent. That seems to me to remove the objection to that recommendation, and as Prof. Bedford has suggested, cases may arise, and would if we secure such a law as is contemplated in the series of recommendations, it may be just the thing to help us out of a dilemma. When the next recommendation is read, you will find that it provides for making the obtaining of liquor under false pretenses a misdemeanor in the eyes of the law, and the party punishable who shall represent a purpose for which he does not use the liquor.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—Mr. Chairman, I would like to hear from the Committee on the matter, if they have any other reason than the one assigned. Do the gentlemen consider it really adequate? Mr. Sager has pointed out that his recommendation is a part of a series. It is simply the capstone to the arch. The whole arch will tumble down without this capstone.

MR. SEABURY, of New York—I agree with the opinions of the Committee on the ground that registration is prejudicial to the interests of the pharmacist. It might be easily explained in this way: If I was a whiskey drinker and wanted a pint of whiskey, I would object to being registered for that pint, and if I found it out I would never go into that establishment again. I would go where they did not use a bell punch, and if you attempt to make a police directory of a drug store it will fail as it always fails when we attempt to inflict sumptuary laws upon ourselves. Men may come and go, but whiskey will roll on forever. I think the Committee ought to be sustained, and notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Sager has had splendid intention, I think if he tried it in his own pharmacy for a week and his customers learned that he was keeping a record he would not like it.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—As I aided in drawing up the report of the Committee, I would like to say a few words concerning it, and the reasons which influenced the Committee were somewhat after this manner: Keeping a poison record, as we are compelled now by law to do, we are all of us aware of the annoyance attending it. It is a public matter, and while in the matter of poisons it is rarely used except persons feel themselves aggrieved or injured, their pet cat is dead, and they suspect their neighbor four blocks distant of buying poison for that purpose, and in that way we occasionally experience annoyance. Now this matter of liquor selling is

a still more delicate one. There comes in not only the element of a positive injury done some one as by the sale of poisons or their use, but there is another element which we are all familiar with. This record we believe impossible to keep except it be in some way open to the use of the public. We might refuse to show it, and yet those who wish to, and usually the most mischievous ones of the community, would be able to avail themselves of some process of law to see it. Now this whole sale of medicine is itself a delicate business. Of the medicines we sell, probably those who use them would prefer that their neighbors should not know. And treating this just as any other medicine, we believe that a record kept would be attended by annoyance and inconvenience and positive loss to the business of those engaged in it, even those who endeavor to carry it on in a perfectly legitimate and honorable manner.

THE PRESIDENT—I call the attention of the Association to the fact that there are some cases where it would seem as though a record of this kind would be very important in protecting the interests of the seller, under the provisions as recommended. We have a civil damage law, New York State holding the seller amenable for damages accruing from his sales. In such case where action was brought against a druggist, if he had the evidence that the goods were obtained under false representations, it strikes me that it would be a sufficient defense. Some druggists have suffered from the operation of this law. Now the recommendations provide that where one chooses to sell indiscriminately, that is, for all purposes, he should be classed with other liquor dealers. If I sell liquor as a beverage, I expect to be classed as a liquor dealer. I would like to know whether the business is any more respectable in a drug store than it is in a rum shop. Then who is lowering the druggist? He lowers himself. Talk about being put on a plane with common

liquor sellers, if you do it you are on the plane already ; you are not put there ; you put yourself there. I want to have the stenographer put it on record. If you want to sell for legitimate purposes, that is, for medicine, or for mechanical purposes, or the arts, it is all right. I sell for that, but I do not sell for anything else. This law that is recommended in my address is intended for those who wish to sell *only* for medicinal, mechanical purposes and the arts.

MR. VAN WINKLE, of Hornellsville—Mr. President, I think that any druggist, who sells liquor for medicinal and mechanical purposes only, needs no defence, and I think that we have sufficient detail in the drug business already. There is no business that requires so much attention to small matters of detail as the drug business, and I do not believe that this would work. We know that the poison register does not work even if a man has a register in his store and desires to keep it ; there are more times that he don't put down the names than he does. He puts it down if he thinks he is taking any chance. He must be very careful, however, many times not to have it known that he has made such a register, or the customer will fight pretty shy of that store the next time he wants a bottle of morphine or corrosive sublimate, especially if he wants it for illegitimate purposes.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—The very parties who fight shy of a store for such reasons are the very ones an honorable druggist wants to fight shy of. There are two sides, it is evident to everyone who has been listening to the discussion here. There must be many objections to it, and serious ones. Points have been introduced that were of serious import. Whether the record would be kept, and also in the keeping of the record whether you got the facts. In a large city whether you could tell if

it was the party you were selling to or not. You get their claim as to what it is for, and the case might never come up again. You could go a mile or two miles and get an article in a strange place where you could never be identified. The labor imposed upon the druggist is another objection. These are important on that side. On the other side, again, the recommendations that have been passed look to me insufficient. They would be a dead letter unless such provision should be introduced. There is no way, if a case should come up, where a man claimed with malicious intent that you had sold him liquor, and then comes up in court and swears that you have sold him the liquor to drink. He not only swears it, but finds two or three enemies to swear that you did, and you are fined or put in jail. If you had a record you would have evidence of what he gave as the reason, and he ought to be compelled to write it himself. If he fights shy of the store, it is proof that he is going to use it for illegitimate purposes, for a man who wants it for sickness is not ashamed of it.

THE CHAIRMAN—As I understand this, a druggist who simply wants to sell liquor as a medicine, to be used as a medicine, or for use in the arts, and who wishes to escape paying the usual license, avails himself of the register. If he wishes to sell it indiscriminately, he can do so by paying the regular license. I would ask the Secretary to read the recommendation of the Committee once more.

The Secretary reads the recommendation.

THE CHAIRMAN—The question is on agreeing to the recommendation of the Committee.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I would like to add just one word to the discussion. The Committee, of course, did not mean to precipitate the Excise question upon the

Association, they did not feel that the responsibility of that matter rested upon them. So far as the object of the recommendation of the President is concerned, I think every member of the Committee is in hearty accord. We believe that if the pharmacist is given the right to sell liquor for specific purposes there should be some restriction about it, if it is given without a license. We regard the recommendation of the President as one restriction, but we believe there are other ways in which it can be restricted, that would be accompanied with less annoyance than this one, and that they would be much wiser to incorporate. There have been several ways suggested, among them this of requiring a prescription, another of limiting the quantity and frequency, or both. A variety of other restrictions have been suggested. Nevertheless, I think that the one suggested by the President would meet with the difficulties that have already been suggested here, and I think that some other form of restriction can be devised which would meet the situation more agreeably to this body of practical pharmacists.

DR. ECCLES—I do not like to speak so often. If an order was demanded of the party, and this order be kept, that is, the party writes out an order the same as a physician would write out a prescription, and the druggist keeps the orders for a certain length of time. Unless some such restriction as this is given, it strikes me now as if you would never get a Legislature of the State of New York to listen even to the other recommendations. They will pay no attention to it. They will say, "It is a trick of the druggists."

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I think the register would often be very deficient in this. A man who would drink whiskey for the sake of drinking it, would not hesitate to register "cramps" four times a day. It would only pro-

tect the druggist ; it would be no bar upon earth to keep a man from drinking all he wanted. I am perfectly willing to have it incorporated in the State law that any druggist selling liquor indiscriminately should forfeit his license as a pharmacist. (Applause.) .

MR. SEABURY, of New York—Sentimentally, the President is correct ; practically, it is inert. We will say there are fifty druggists here. There may be out of that fifty more than five men that would dare to do such a thing to their customers. They would say, "Well, here is Prohibition in another form ;" and not only that, the idea of asking a man for an order—that would sever your relations with that man. Nine out of ten would go next door after that. He says : "I will give you all you want." At the same time, I believe that nearly every druggist is down on this rum-shop business in his own pharmacy, but the fact remains that your customers ask for it, and if you dont give it to them they will get it in some way. The consequence will be, you will lose your business. On that ground, I do not think this a practical recommendation, and that the Committee on the President's Address have simply demonstrated the practical side of the question, that is why I spoke of it commercially a few moments ago. It is another form of sumptuary law. They have never been sustained, and never will be.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—I wish to state right here, no one has more utter contempt than I for those, but regarding this law, as Dr. Gregory has stated, those who want liquor for a beverage would not hesitate to make any representation. In many cases this register would tie the hands of the conscientious ones, and leave a loop-hole for those who wish to sell by merely placing themselves behind his little bit of an order. Nor do I believe that unless they used their best judgment in the matter, that it would relieve any one so selling, nor

should it relieve them from the responsibility of civil damages. If they sell to persons their judgment tells them ought not to have it, they ought not to be able to shield themselves.

THE PRESIDENT—In regard to the order, I do not want the attention of the Association called off from the recommendation itself. It has no reference to an order. I thought of getting a prescription, but the difficulty is that in many cases of emergency there is no time to wait for a prescription. There are cases where liquor is required on the moment; there are other cases where it is used in chronic difficulties, and in those cases it would seem to be throwing an unnecessary embarrassment around the purchaser to oblige him every time he wanted a pint of wine for his debilitated wife, to go to a physician for an order. I would suggest that the register proposed should be a private book, the same as any other book in the store (aside from the poison register, which the law provides shall be open to the public.) That would relieve, I think, this question of much of its embarrassment.

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—As chairman of that Committee, I wish to say one word. The chief argument used by the President of the Association was that this register afforded protection to the druggist. Well, now, the passing of a law and the keeping of a voluntary register are two separate matters. If any druggist wishes to protect himself that way, while there is no law which is made to prevent it, it does not seem necessary to pass a law to protect ourselves in that way, and you can only keep it private by keeping it private. As soon as it becomes a law it is a public matter, and the courts have a right to demand it at any time.

THE PRESIDENT—The courts have a right to demand any book.

MR. INGRAHAM—No private journal can be demanded by the courts.

THE CHAIRMAN—The question is upon agreeing to the recommendation of the Committee in regard to the matter as read by the Secretary. I think you understand it now.

Motion put and carried.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I move that the discussion be laid on the table, and the special order of business for this hour be taken up.

The special order was taken up, and Dr. Eccles, of Brooklyn, read a paper on "Flowers and their Winged Friends." (See Part II.)

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—Mr. Chairman, I move you, sir, that we tender a vote of thanks to Dr. Eccles for his intensely interesting article, and that the ladies be invited to vote with us by the uplifted hand.

Carried unanimously.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for the compliment that you have just paid to my effort.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—Mr. President, may I just mention, before the ladies leave the room, that we expect Dr. Rusby, of New York, will be here this evening, and that he is to read a paper, by invitation of the Committee on Papers and Queries. Dr. Rusby is one of the most entertaining and delightful of readers, and compilers of such papers, and it is based on an experience of two years in his travels in South America. I would like to invite every one present, and as many more as can be here, and would move that the hour of eleven

o'clock to-morrow morning be made a special order for the reading of that paper.

Carried.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—I have here some names for membership. I move that the Secretary deposit one ballot in favor of the four whose names were presented yesterday afternoon.

Carried.

The Secretary deposits the ballot.

The Executive Committee present six new members.

DR. GREGORY—I move that we adjourn.

Carried.

FOURTH SESSION.

Wednesday Afternoon, June 20th.

The President called the meeting to order at 3 P. M.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—I move that the Secretary cast one ballot for the six members whose names were read this morning.

Seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Rogers will please take the chair. The next thing in order will be the continuation of the consideration of the report of the Committee on the President's address.

The Secretary reads the seventh recommendation of the Committee.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I move that this recommendation of the Committee be accepted.

Seconded.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—If I may be allowed to explain. It is deemed wise that a penalty should be laid upon those who attempt to obtain liquor under false pretenses, which would involve the druggist.

Carried.

The Secretary reads the eighth recommendation of the Committee.

THE SECRETARY—I move the adoption of this recommendation.

Seconded and carried.

The Secretary reads the ninth recommendation.

A MEMBER—I move the adoption of this recommendation.

Seconded and carried.

Secretary reads the tenth recommendation, in regard to the unification of the Boards of Pharmacy.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I move the adoption of the recommendation.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—The meaning is this, that we do not want to take poor laws instead of good ones. If any change is to be made, I certainly would not favor a motion which tends to unify the Boards of Pharmacy in the State, unless I knew what the basis was to be. We want the highest standard, or a higher one than we now have.

MR. BACHMAN, of Hornellsville—I move the adoption of the recommendation.

Seconded and carried.

The Secretary reads the eleventh recommendation of the Committee.

MR. BACHMAN—I move the adoption of that recommendation.

Seconded and carried.

The Secretary reads the twelfth recommendation of the Committee.

THE SECRETARY—The Committee have a little mistaken idea. The last clause, “after election,” simply tips over the whole bucket. The point is right here : If we have a member in this Association who is going to move to Kansas, the idea is that this Association, through their President and Secretary, give this gentleman a certificate that he is a member in good standing, and recommend him to the Kansas Association. Kansas takes the man on that recommendation. On the same ground one coming from Kansas to New York State, his certificate is accepted, and he is then placed on the roll, without the payment of any expense in the matter of admission fee. That was the idea of the Committee. If he is to proceed to election, there is no earthly use of the form. The idea was a matter of courtesy from one State to another. Accepting their certificate is the courtesy, and without formal election making him a member of the Association. Therefore, I trust it will be voted down, unless the Committee meant that.

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—Would not that conflict with our by-law ?

THE SECRETARY—The by-law, of course, refers to the election of members, but all these members are put on the same ground, if you please, as honorary members, and become members in good standing. This idea was suggested by this fact. During my trip last fall I found one of our members in Kansas, and he wished to join that Association, but he did not know a druggist in the State. He said, “If I could get a certificate from the New York State Association, I could take it and be ad-

mitted. That would give me an introduction, and enable me to get acquainted." That was what suggested this very topic. Of course, there is a regular, specified method of election, but this Association can provide another way for certain cases.

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—It is a question if they can do that or not.

THE SECRETARY—They could do that just as well as they could make the original by-law, could they not? This recommendation does not establish the fact, it is simply a recommendation of the Committee. As it stands now, the idea of the Conference is entirely tipped over, and I trust it will be either amended or left out.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I can hardly see the necessity of any such arrangement. We all know that it is easy enough for any man who is a pharmacist to join any State Association that he wishes to connect himself with. If there was difficulty in getting into an Association, there would be some necessity for such an arrangement as this. That not being the case, I do not see the necessity for such an arrangement as this, it simply makes a great deal more red tape labor on the part of our Association, and some labor on the part of others. If it is useless, what is the use of having it?

THE SECRETARY—Simply a matter of courtesy, and courtesy sometimes goes farther than anything else. On that ground it was presented to this Association.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I guess that we will drop the courtesy this time.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—I move that this recommendation of the Committee be not adopted.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—I second that motion.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I am perfectly willing that this action should be taken, so far as being a part of the Committee is concerned, and yet I do not want it to go without a statement of the thought that was in the mind of the Committee. The Committee understand that we cannot legislate in regard to other Associations. We can only say what we can do in regard to our members, and we will be prepared to give our members a certificate of transfer. Now if it is any comfort to a member going to another State to take with him a certificate of standing in this Association, we are willing to give him that consolation. It don't amount to much any way, but it seems to me if he wants to go in with something of a backing there, it may be of some service to him, and so far we propose action by this Association. Now in regard to the other way. We say we do not know as we want to accept every member of another State organization.

THE SECRETARY—Of course this recommendation would mean that in case other Associations adopted the same plan then our Association would follow. It was not proposed to put this into shape until the matter had been submitted to other Associations, and then back to the Conference. If the New York State Association has such a poor Secretary and President that we are going to have saddled on us all that class of people, I certainly think it is wise to drop it.

THE CHAIRMAN—It is moved that the recommendation of the Committee be not adopted.

Carried.

The Secretary reads the thirteenth recommendation.

THE SECRETARY—I would like to say in regard to this recommendation that there was only one person in the Conference who was of the opinion that papers should not be given to the public. Therefore as a matter of courtesy, and for the purpose of obtaining the sentiment of all Associations, it was presented. I have watched the matter very closely and have found that every other Association has made the same report which this Committee has, and that the matter is virtually killed, and am very glad of it, because it seemed to me one of the most unfair things we could do. We receive a great deal of courtesy from the papers, and should give them equal courtesy.

Carried.

The Secretary reads recommendation fourteen.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I move the adoption of the recommendation.

THE SECRETARY—In order to get a representative membership, every registered Pharmacist should by the fact of being registered become a member of the Association, that the registration fee should be the dues of the Association, and should pay the expense of routine meetings. That was all the difference. It is a little too complicated, but being the idea of one or two, it was presented. It never will ripen, so it is safe to leave it to this Committee. Something ought to be done, but this proposition is not in shape to mature.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I move you, Mr. President, that it is the sense of this Association that this recommendation cannot be complied with.

Seconded and carried.

The Secretary reads the fifteenth recommendation.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I move the adoption of the recommendation.

Seconded.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—If this resolution is adopted, as I understand it, we would not have to elect five delegates.

THE SECRETARY—We would elect just the same, but that would be one of the unwritten things that would be done just the same every year. It was proposed for the purpose of getting all the Secretaries together if possible. As a matter of information, I would state that the delegates from all the other Associations last year had their expenses paid for the purpose of getting them there. All the Associations which have met this year have followed on the same line. The Secretary is perfectly willing to pay his own expenses, and had this put in on that ground, as a matter of following the other Associations for the purpose of seeing what could be done.

Motion put and carried. The President resumes the chair.

THE SECRETARY—This completes the report and I move its adoption as a whole.

Carried.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—I would like to make a motion that the installation of officers occur the last thing this afternoon.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I second the motion.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The report of the Committee on Legislation is now in order.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—As a member of the Committee on Legislation, but not the Chairman of that Committee, I have been requested to make an informal report. Suffice it to say, that no measures, so far as I am aware of, have been passed during the recent session of the Legislature, affecting the interests of pharmacy, or pharmacists in any way. There was a measure introduced which did limit to a certain extent, the application of the pharmacy law, and the measure was in effect this, that the law should not apply to places of 1,500 inhabitants and under. This law passed both branches of the Legislature and was left in the hands of the Governor at the close of the session. The Governor did not see fit to sign the bill, so it does not become a law. I heard during the session of the Legislature that there was another measure introduced. How far it went I cannot say, but it was in effect to oblige the Boards of Pharmacy to recognize graduates of medicine as entitled to registration without examination. This did not get through. There is nothing further that took place in the Legislature that has come to my knowledge during the past winter. I make this informal report at your request, because I believe the one who was to make the report is not at the meeting.

MR INGRAHAM, of Elmira—In view of the development recently made in regard to certain patent medicines and the astonishing amount of fraud and deceit practiced in the advertising and sale of the same, it would appear to be almost necessary that some wholesome and restraining law should be enacted by which an innocent and unsuspecting public may be protected against such villainous and hurtful impositions. Again, the rapid increase of secret remedies and the opportunity afforded under the

cloak of these mysterious and marvellous preparations to outrageously swindle the public in general and the whole profession of pharmacy in particular, warns us while we have time, opportunity and cash left to raise our voice in protestation against this great and growing evil. To this end I propose for your consideration the following :

That our Legislative Committee be instructed to procure the enactment by the Legislature of the State of New York, such laws as may be necessary to remove all secrecy from what are popularly known as patent or secret preparations of every kind, name or sort, which shall be made, copyrighted sold or offered for sale after the passage of such law, which law also shall embody the following important particulars:

I. This enactment shall provide that all secret preparations in market made and sold prior to the passage of said act, shall be exempt from such portion thereof as may relate to the publication of a true and complete formula of the same upon the wrapper and label as specified.

II. All patent remedies, whether for internal or external use and for all purposes whatsoever, shall clearly and truly set forth their medical virtues without exaggeration, the same to be plainly printed upon the wrapper and label of each container.

III. Every proprietary remedy not in existence at the time of the passage of this act, and every secret preparation and nostrum of any sort not found registered in the books provided for by said act within three months from the passage thereof by the Legislature of this State, shall have printed a true, complete and correct formula for the same upon the wrapper and label of each container thereof, which may be made, manufactured, sold or offered for sale within the limits of the State of New York.

IV. In case of each and every evasion of the specifications of this law, whether by the maker or seller of such remedies, the penalty shall be a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars, and imprisonment not less than one month nor more than one year.


It has seemed to me that this matter has been postponed too long and we should take hold of it and put it in shape. Of course, you all know that to pass such a law as this, which would take away from the parties who have established a reputation for their remedies and put them into the market, would be *ex post facto* legislation,

and unconstitutional, and I see no other way of meeting this matter except in some such way as is proposed in this paper. I would like to hear it discussed.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I should be heartily in favor of seeing any measure passed which would tend to restrict the production of these secret proprietary preparations, or put them under control in some way, but I honestly believe that the gentleman has gone too far in his specifications and restrictions, and recommendations as to what such a law as this should be. In order to make it complete, it seems to me he should add another clause to it, and that is that it shall be considered a criminal offence for any one to compound for their own use any of these preparations which are registered under the formulas in which they are given without the penalty of the law.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—Will the Doctor explain the joke.

DR. HUESTED—Now gentlemen, this is a very large and serious question that this gentleman has introduced here for this Association to adopt and recommend. Any of us who know anything about the Legislature of the State of New York must know that it would be impossible to pass any such bill as he has proposed. You can work until you are gray, until every member of this Association is dead, and you never will get it, especially in that form. A measure similar to this was introduced in the Legislature the past winter. It contained no such severe restrictions and measures as we are asked to recommend to the Legislative Committee in this. The gentleman is all well enough, but I think he goes very much too far. The mildest measure that we could get in this direction might possibly be passed, but I have even doubts of that. Millions of dollars will be influence against any such measure as this, and I would not like to see any Legisla-



tive Committee of this Association loaded down with such instructions as are contained in that resolution. Now I would be in favor of the real spirit of the thing, but it ought to be done milder.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I am afraid that Dr. Huested has not got the same idea from the paper as I have. It is true, the restrictions are possibly too severe to get passage through our Legislature, but so far as millions of money being spent to defeat it, I do not think a cent would be spent in that way. Patent medicine men themselves would help it along. It is just such a feature as would suit them and also the druggists. About the only objection patent medicine men would find is the short time that is given for registration.

DR. HUESTED—I did not understand at first that it was to apply only to such articles as should be brought out in the future. That is a sort of compromise, but hardly fair to succeeding generations.

MR. INGRAHAM—I believe that all of this business can be better conducted with the formula printed on the label and wrapper, than it is to-day. It will shut out impositions, and I do not believe it will restrict the sale of patent medicines to the extent that the Doctor says, and it certainly will militate against the sale of such patent medicines as may be introduced in the market subsequent to this act. I believe they will stand as good a chance as those which are on the market now.

DR. HUESTED—I do not agree with the gentleman in that. I should be very much in favor of any measure which could restrict the production of these articles. The labors of Dr. Eccles in exposure of the constituents of a certain proprietary article which is now sold throughout the country (and this bill does not abolish that), is the

most urgent reason why some such measure as this should be brought about. I believe the thing requires a great deal of consideration, because the task which is here undertaken is not easy. I do believe there would be an almost unlimited amount of money brought to bear to defeat this measure, in spite of what Dr. Eccles has said. I do not believe that men will quietly submit to this measure that is going to almost annihilate the sale of anything that may come up in the future. And if the formulas of present proprietary medicines were published abroad, I believe it would greatly cut down their sale. It cannot help but affect them. I think the measure a very good one, but it imposes a very great task upon this Association, and whether we wish to enter into it or not is another thing.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I think it will be necessary for me to modify the statement that I made, because on reconsideration of the thing it seems that some money would be brought to bear on the subject by patent medicine men, because they would be interested in future preparations. They would be looking out for the future, and would see themselves cut off.

MR. BUTLER—I move the paper be received and referred to the Committee on Legislation, with the request that they give it careful consideration.

Motion seconded and carried.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—In connection with the Legislative Committee I have another question to propose. During the last winter the Board of Pharmacy of the city of Brooklyn sent around slips to the various pharmacists of Kings county, warning them that hereafter they must label as poison and introduce into their poison books the particulars of the sale of Rough on Rats. On this slip they printed the revised Penal Code

of the State of New York, and as I understand from lawyers whom I have questioned upon the matter, this Penal Code takes precedence of all other pharmacy legislation, and in the consideration of the courts, and as the question stands, any druggist in the State is liable to be taken up and imprisoned for selling chlorate of potash, or many other of the drugs in his store. There is not one of us who is not liable to be arrested any day. The law reads "any poison or poisonous substance," and all of these are poisonous substances. You will notice that it distinguishes between poison and poisonous substances. While chlorate of potash is not a poison, it is a poisonous substance, and I would move that this Association refer the matter to the Legislative Committee and request them to see that something is done toward meeting this state of affairs.

MR. BUTLER—I would ask Dr. Eccles was there no list of poisons attached to that ?

DR. ECCLES—No list at all.

PROF. BEDFORD—The Penal Code differs entirely from all the poison laws of our Boards.

DR. ECCLES—It demands that you shall not sell chlorate of potash without a witness, and put his name in a book. You would fill up a book in a very short time.

DR. HUESTED—There is another thing in connection with that. The Penal Code requires also the signature of a witness to the sale of all these poisons. That is a measure which was originally passed some years ago, was amended so that the witness part of the sale of poisons was dropped, then upon the revision of the Penal Code it was put in again. Now it seems to me that this requiring witnesses to the sale of poisons is useless, and if effort is to be made to better this in the respect of

which Dr. Eccles has spoken, they might as well include this witness part. To my mind, it is entirely useless.

DR. ECCLES—The whole thing requires revision. Any druggist is liable at any time, if any of his enemies discover the state of the law, they could go in and buy five cents worth of chlorate of potash, and have a good chance of revenging themselves upon you at any time. No judge in the State could refuse to convict.

MR. PHILLIPS, of Fulton—I second the Doctor's motion. Carried.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—The Executive Committee present the name of Mr. Gladstone for membership.

MR. VANWINKLE, of Hornellsville—As chairman of the Committee on County Organization, I would beg to offer my report at this time, as I expect to go on the mountain to-morrow to visit the head-quarters of my illustrious ancestor.

The Committee on County Organization and Trade Interests respectfully make the following report:

Soon after the adjournment of the last annual meeting of the Association, the Chairman of the Committee learned that the appropriation of \$100, which the Association had made for the Committee to use in the prosecution of its work, would not be available for the use of the Committee, for the reason that the treasury was bare. For this reason the Chairman decided that it would not be advisable to attempt any thing in the way of prosecuting its work, and thereby run the Association still further in debt. In the present condition of the affairs of the Association, the Committee beg to say that if the State Association feel like doing any missionary work, your Committee would recommend that it be done in behalf of the State Association by inducing, if possible, more of the druggists of the State to become members of the State Association, thus building up and strengthening the parent organization, which it is evident it now stands very much in need of.

Respectfully submitted,

A. S. VAN WINKLE,
W. D. BALLIETT,
A. W. RICE,

Committee.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I move the acceptance and adoption of this report.

Seconded and carried.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I would like to mention that we have with us a delegate from New Jersey, Mr. George H. White, the President of the New Jersey Association.

THE PRESIDENT—I take great pleasure in introducing to you Mr. White, President of the New Jersey Association.

MR. WHITE—I take much pleasure in being present to-day as the representative of our State Association. It perhaps affords me greater pleasure to appear before you as a delegate, and also as being President of that Association. We rather pride ourselves in New Jersey. We are small, but we think we are the fathers of the order. We have been, I believe, an organization for eighteen years now, and we have noticed that the little tidal wave that commenced in New Jersey has spread all over the United States. During this time much has been done in our State to advance the cause of pharmacy, and especially the passing of the pharmacy law, to secure which we encountered many great obstacles, and it took us many a year to do it. We have now probably as thoroughly equipped a Board of Pharmacy as you can find, and this Board look well after our interests. We have in addition during this last year done something in other ways. It may seem small in itself, but when you come to think that we have had, in the past year, a law passed that exempts members in good standing from jury duty, it is an object which we think is quite a good attempt. The advantages of State organization it is needless to speak of, because you must have thoroughly appreciated it, before you organized, but the benefits which are derived

from it, can be plainly seen in the increased number of young men who attend the colleges of pharmacy. The State Board requiring a certain standard of education, they are making it compulsory for young men to obtain a higher education, and thereby filling up our colleges. It is needless for me probably, to continue to speak of the great good that is derived from Associations of this kind. I only hope that the good work may go on, and that New York may help even as little a State as New Jersey to continue, and that in the future we may be gratified by receiving delegates from your Association. During the last session the Association had for the first time, a delegate from the New York City Medical Association. It is a step in the right way. Last year we invited the State Association to send delegates to us, and they accordingly responded. We also appointed a delegation to meet at their State meeting, and by so doing, we hope, if the other Associations will join us, that we will obtain that recognition from the medical men that we are entitled to, and also, we learn to give them the credit to which they are entitled, and form a closer bond of union between the two. I thank you for the kind reception, and hope to see delegates at our next meeting.

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—I believe it is necessary for this Association to select five druggists from its membership to nominate to the Governor as suitable candidates to fill the place of the member of the Board of Pharmacy whose term expires this year. I would move the appointment of a Committee of three to select persons to be nominated, from which the Governor may appoint.

MR. PHILLIPS, of Fulton—I second the motion.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—I will appoint as such Committee, Mr. Ingraham, of Elmira ; Mr. Phillips, of Fulton, and Mr.

Van Winkle, of Hornellsville, to report as soon as practicable.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, I have here the text of two by-laws, short amendments which were needed to put the by-laws in proper form. I will read them. The first is to amend Article 13. The second is to amend Article 7, Section 2.

THE PRESIDENT—This is simply a notification of the change, and will be considered at the next session.

PROF. BEDFORD—Mr. President, I want to make a motion at the present time, simply as a matter of precaution for the coming year. A recommendation that our session next year shall occupy the time of three days, including entertainments, and that the papers and queries to be presented shall all be taken up during the second day. It is now the afternoon of the second day, and I am unwilling to go on and read papers and queries sent in here, to a few people. To-morrow you are going to have Dr. Rusby, and a number are going off to the mountains. Now, I want to provide against anything of that kind next year, and I want to have it so understood, and arrangements so made that our time shall include three days, and that the papers and queries shall be brought up on the second day.

MR. SEABURY—I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT—The motion is made that at our next annual meeting, we shall occupy three days for the meeting, and that all the papers and queries be brought up on the second day.

Carried.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—As an addition to the report

of the Committee on Adulterations, I have some letters to read that will probably be of interest to a number of those present, and as they relate to a matter that is of some interest to a good many of the druggists, and as in the report no names were mentioned, it will be proper to drop the names now. In reading a paper on a similar subject in the New York city meeting a few weeks ago, I made the unfortunate blunder of introducing a resolution that precipitated trouble there. That I was truly sorry for, and learning from past blunders I shall not attempt anything of that kind here, and simply read the letters. The following letter was received some weeks ago from the manufacturer of the article which I reported as being of lower standard in Hydrastine than the other two.

June 13, 1888.

R. G. Eccles, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEAR DOCTOR—We notice your article on "Colorless Hydrastis" in the June number of the Druggists' Circular. Permit us to say that your examination—apparently fair and no doubt intended to be so—bears the evidence of a strong desire to defend the other preparation at the expense of his competitors; hence your conclusions are in some instances hastily drawn and hardly borne out by a line of investigation in which a solution of the white alkaloid itself is taken as a standard. The subject is capable of easy deception, especially when the amount of Hydrastine is to be determined in the presence of glycerine in considerable proportion. The subject has passed the point of a personal controversy to one of scientific interest, and as such any effort to shield one at the expense of another—a competitor—is hardly just.

In reply to this letter I wrote as follows:

BROOKLYN, June 15th, 1888.

DEAR SIR—Your courteous favor of the 13th inst. is just received. It has been my intention to treat the Colorless Hydrastis controversy fairly, and if anything I have written upon the subject can be shown to produce upon the mind of an unbiased third party an impression of injustice done to any one it will be a pleasure to me to retract the matter in as public a manner as it was made. My attention was first called to the dispute between your company and the other manufacturers by the manager of a

journal who wished to know whether the assay of Prof. Norton, of Boston, and your conclusions therefrom were borne out by facts. At his expense my work was done, and I had no reasons for bias toward either side. At a later date, your advertisement in a western journal decided me to make public what I had discovered. I think you are badly mistaken in the opinion you have formed concerning your competitor's product, and your open attack upon them made me feel that it would be cowardly for me to keep still and not state the facts my investigation had brought out. Had your relative positions been reversed my defence would have been of you.

You asserted, impliedly at first, boldly now, that the other preparation contained *alum*. I found that it not only did not but *could not* contain that substance. It contains a compound of Calcium that the presence of any Sulphate would precipitate. I discovered that by their claims *on their printed labels it should contain* Magnesium and Aluminium salts. Your chemist found these and so did I. On the testimony of Dr. Chas. Rice, of New York, I learned that the gentleman had given him the process for the making of his Hydrastis over two years ago and one year before Dr. Norton made his analysis and that by that process salts of Magnesium and Aluminium *must* be present. I discovered that these salts existed in the root of Hydrastis Canadensis L. as well as in three different makes of fluid extract of Hydrastis. The only reason you have yet given the public for your assertion that Alum and Magnesia are substituted by him for the expensive white alkaloid of Hydrastis is that Alumina and Magnesia are precipitable from their preparation. But if this was not so the labels would have been gross misrepresentations of their preparation. They have always tacitly claimed the presence of salts of Aluminium and Magnesium when saying that their product represented all the colorless educts of Hydrastis. It could not do so if they were absent. If you have any other reason for believing that they put Alum into their article you have not given it to the public. If you have none, then it must be clear even to you that your *inference* is totally unwarrantable from the facts and should never have been published. The samples examined by me all contained an abundance of Hydrastine and *more than your preparation* gave up under identical treatment. I am well aware that part of the glycerine is carried over by the ether during the washing, but repeated precipitations and washings, followed by drying to constant weight, eliminate such a source of error. But the solubility of glycerine in the same quality of ether from the same bottle is very likely to be the same and the proportion of glycerine to alkaloid would be larger in yours than theirs. The error would tend to favor the one with the least alkaloid. But what makes this attack of yours look exceedingly wrong to an outsider, and especially so to a physician, is the fact that while you

were accusing them of substituting a cheap for a costly article you were fortifying the antiseptic powers of your alkaloid by an unwarranted extraneous addition. They had nothing in theirs not found in Hydrastis except the glycerine. The presence of this last article of course could not be considered a deception because every user would see it was there at a glance. You, upon the contrary, had added some preparation of Boron presumably Boric Acid. There are no borates in Hydrastis. How can any physician tell how much of the therapeutic action of your preparation is due to the simple solution of Hydrastine in glycerine and water? It is nonsense to say that it is there to preserve the preparation. The glycerine will do that. It can have but one use there and that certainly not the most honorable one possible, unless the prescribing physician is forewarned of its presence. I have no desire to do you or any one else a wrong, and as this letter has given you my opinions with the utmost candor and without reserve, I will deem it a great favor to have you criticise it in the same spirit. Show me where I err in any particular and an open confession will be at once forthcoming. If you can answer me at once, addressing me at the Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill, New York, and your points are well taken, it will prove to your advantage as I shall probably read it and a copy of this letter next Wednesday before the New York State Pharmaceutical Association at that place. Give me any facts you deem appropriate and not one shall be suppressed even if I am proven wholly in the wrong thereby.

Very respectfully yours,

R. G. ECCLES.

The reply is here, and I submit it to the President. There are some points that are personal, and the last part is a question put to me for future reference, and it does not bear directly upon the subject. Those points I have cut out, as I don't want to introduce anything that is extraneous to us. I will read so much of the letter as has a bearing upon this particular case.

Dr. R. G. Eccles, care Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill, N. Y.

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 15th inst., addressed to the writer, at hand, and the kindly spirit displayed therein is reciprocated by us to its fullest extent.

You are laboring under the impression that the Norton analysis was the first examination made of the other preparation. This is not the case. As soon as it appeared on the market, Dr. Lyons, of Detroit, Dr. Greve, of this city, and ourselves made an examination and became satis-

fied as to its character. The samples examined by Dr. Greve and ourselves failed to show the presence of the white Alkaloid, but we were disposed to attribute its absence to accident and not design. Our original, first and only claim was, *that it contained inorganic (earthy) constituents, and that neither physically nor therapeutically did the preparation represent the drug itself.* The denial of this statement in all that it implied, led to the publication of Dr. Norton's analysis. It had been made at our request from material purchased in the open market, had never passed through our hands, and its correctness cannot be questioned; and in this connection we would add that contempt cannot be too strongly expressed for those who attack the professional integrity of an innocent party as a last desperate defense. All these facts were known and felt by us from the beginning.

Our principal objection to the conclusions of your article is in the inference drawn from your statements that it is justifiable to prepare a colorless preparation of Golden Seal by the use of a very small percentage of white alkaloid, and adding to a solution of the same the inorganic (earthy) constituents found in the root itself. The question is, "Is the combination thus produced a legitimate pharmaceutical preparation from the Golden Seal root? Does it represent all the medicinal constituents of the drug, as claimed?" The therapeutic value of such a compound is not in controversy and should not be considered. This is a question which must be left to the physician, and it is outside of the province of the pharmacist to decide for him. Great stress seems to be laid by you and by the proprietors themselves, that the process was explained to Dr. Rice and others. We object to this kind of argument. The preparation is either a legitimate pharmaceutical product or it is a secret compound. If the former, it is an improvement, the nature of which should be carefully explained and the results printed on the label or in circular form for the use of physicians. You cannot assert that this has been done, and though we have examined and have in our possession samples bought from different sources all over the country, and have read all the circular matter obtainable, we have yet to see the first evidences of a desire to give information, without which no amount of *private* consultation can fail to stamp it as a secret proprietary article.

You refer to your first investigations through the request of a manager of a trade journal as growing out of a *dispute* between this company and the other party. We think we know to whom you refer, but wish to say that any examination entered into at that time was entirely gratuitous and unsolicited, so far as we are concerned. You are pleased to refer to an addition in our colorless solution not found in the Golden Seal root. You will notice by the label which we inclose herewith,* just what it is

*Label not inclosed.

and why it is added. It is true that large quantities of glycerine will preserve the solution, but our experience in the sale of large quantities of the preparation has shown us that a *large percentage of glycerine is objectionable*, and as solution boro-glyceride is an invaluable adjunct, we add a small amount and *so state on the label*.** If there is anything out of the way in this, we would like to know it. These slips are attached to the samples distributed to physicians, whose use of the preparation is invited. A more prominent exposition of this fact could not be made. Referring to our advertisement in the western journal, the words Alum and Magnesia should have read Aluminum and Magnesium. We are glad to have our attention called to this error, made, as we see, in drawing off the copy. We will notify the editors to make the correction, as we are perfectly willing to stand upon the facts in this regard as you present them and as stated in Dr. Norton's analysis.

I am in communication with Dr. Lyon on the subject, and Dr. Lyon expresses in his letter sympathy for the party, and no sympathy for this writer.

I don't care whether it is a "secret compound" or any other, the question is, is it what it claims to be? His whole aim is to make out that it is a secret proprietary article because the process is not given. Whether it is or not I don't care. I simply consider the chemical aspect of the thing, and don't care whether it is a "secret compound" or not.

"You will notice by the label." There was no label enclosed, but it was doubtless overlooked in mailing. They so state on the label that they introduce here, but it is not so stated on the label of the bottle I have. In the label they were to introduce, it may be so stated.

"Alum should have read Aluminium." The sting is removed. The man himself has confessed that he made a mistake. Had he read Aluminium there would never have appeared a word on the subject. So that the very point I was arguing on, he himself confesses he was in error in.

DR. DEITZ, of New York—I would simply like to ask

**Perhaps on a new label, but not on the old.

Dr. Eccles at what time he purchased the sample of ——— Hydrastis.

DR. ECCLES—Mr. Chairman, I have not introduced the name, and object to any one else introducing it.

DR. DEITZ—In regard to this first preparation of colorless Hydrastis, that was put on the market, I was in the office of S. H. Bergen, of Toledo, and saw on the label that "the contents of this bottle have the entire medicinal values of the drug Golden Seal," and it was supposed to be made according to the formula of ———

DR. ECCLES—I object to the introduction of names.

DR. DEITZ—How can we maintain the discussion unless we have one of them to start with?

THE PRESIDENT—I think the gentleman should confine himself to the papers presented, and not go outside of the subject.

DR. DEITZ—The first preparation that was introduced had such a label upon it, but this preparation made by the same house I found about eight months or twelve months afterward with the label on exactly as it was before, excepting that it had the word "colorless" inserted before the words "medicinal properties of the drug," and so far as the words "Aluminium" and "Magnesium" are concerned, of which the Doctor has spoken, I have a communication in my hand from the same firm, I presume. It was written on the type-writer, and as is usual dictated. I have found in three instances, of which this is one in my hand, that the type writer had written Alum and Magnesia and the words changed with pen and ink so as to read as they were dictated.

In regard to that preparation of which the gentleman spoke, I think it is easily understood how the errors ex-

isted. In dictating on scientific subjects to type-writers, technical words are often mis-spelled, and it would be a very easy matter for copy for a journal for publication to be made, in which "ia" would pass where "um" ought to be. I have noticed that error myself, many times, and even "potash" where "potassium" ought to be, and so far as that matter is concerned, I believe it would pass without criticism. The most recent thing I have heard of on this subject, is a claim on the part of the party who introduced the first colorless preparation of Hydrastis that it contained the full medicinal value of the full pound of the drug. This firm has issued an article, denying over the name of Prof. Norton that he had ever made an analysis of any Hydrastis in which he said that there was four times as much Aluminum and Magnesium salts as the root would yield, and that the amount of white alkaloid was too small for determination. It happens that Prof. Thomas D. Norton, of Cincinnati, is the Prof. Norton referred to in that publication. Prof. L. M. Norton, of Boston, is the man who made the analysis. He is a man of eminent respectability and ability as a Chemist, and I do not think that his methods or object would be questioned by any scientific man. So far as the time of this analysis is concerned, to which Dr. Eccles has referred, I saw the analysis myself of Prof. Norton, of Boston, a year ago last January, so that it is considerably over a year ago that that analysis was made. When it was made I do not know; it was made some time, I believe, in the year 1886, and if an analysis of a proprietary patent medicine of secret composition, made by a gentleman who is a member of this Association in March, 1888, will show the presence of morphine in large quantities, and that gentleman is a reliable analyst and conscientious investigator, I do not see that it is any reason to say that because an analysis made in June, 1888, of a substance then on the market under the same name shows no morphine in it, I do not think it is right.

for us to say that the previous analysis was not correct. I know of one instance where it is well known, in a manufacturing institution in this country, that where three pounds of a certain drug were used in making a preparation, an examination of the residuum gave two pounds of it as still in the residue. It might be in some preparations called colorless Hydrastis that the proper amount of the drug is used in compounding the preparation, and when we consider how easy a thing it is to destroy the value of such a drug and how hard it is to retain its value in solution, it is perfectly easy to understand that though a man used one pound for making one pint, he might not have in his product the full virtues of one pound of the drug, colorless or colored.

The strongest, most positive claim that I have heard of in support of the other manufacture, is the statement that the white alkaloid was found in abundance, whereas, Prof. Norton says that the amount was too small to be quantitatively determined. Now what this word "abundance" means I do not know. Whether it is an abundance as compared with an infinitesimal homeopathic dose, or an abundance as compared with the quantity that should exist in the drug. If the latter, it would be very easy of quantitative determination, and the expression, "an abundance," would not need to be used. If there is an abundance, why not state what amount that abundance is, instead of leaving it to the imagination of the reader of the analysis.

The denial over the name of Prof. Norton is not the denial of Prof. L. M. Norton, of Boston, but the denial of Prof. Thomas D. Norton, of Cincinnati, who had no connection whatever with the analysis made about a year and a half ago.

It occurs to me that the most proper light in which to view this whole matter is to credit both Prof. Norton, of Boston, and Dr. Eccles, of Brooklyn, with integrity and

accuracy, and admit the practical correctness of both analyses, and rather than make a roundabout search for another reason, attribute the difference in results to the most natural cause, namely, a difference in the products analysed, which would be the natural result of a change in the formula occasioned by the discussion or agitation on the part of representatives of other houses during the year that intervened between the time of the analysis of Prof. Norton and Dr. Eccles. This change would be quite as easy as the change in the label under discussion, which first claimed that each minim represented a grain of Hydrastis, and which now, I understand, claims to represent only the colorless constituents of one grain of Hydrastis, and such a change either to or from this formula placed in the hands of the New York physician, would be quite as easy as for the same manufacturer to have made the claim that Salicylic Acid, true, from oil of Wintergreen should have the odor of the oil to it, and then offer that odor as evidence of the genuineness of his own product.

DR. ECCLES—I would like to say a word more. The point is this : The claim was made that there was Alum in that preparation. They have themselves confessed that when they said there was Alum there they did not mean it, they meant Aluminum, it was a mistake of the type-writer. It is surprising that it made the same mistake in three successive items in the Western Journal. The type-writer made the same mistake every time ; that I cannot understand. As to the contrast between the discovery of morphine and not discovering it now, the contrast is not a fair one, for this reason, that in the one case they have a positive thing to believe of it, and in the other a negative. If no morphine is found in the new preparation of it, and I know there is none, that does not prove that there was not in the past. That distinction won't be made by everybody. Fifty chemists

might go in search of alkali, and unless they were accustomed to hunting up such alkali they would not find it, and their report "there was none there," simply means "I could not find it," and fifty others might find it. No one has ever pretended that Prof. Norton, of Cincinnati, was his own brother, Prof. Norton, of Massachusetts.

THE SECRETARY—I would like to know what disposition is to be made of it.

DR. ECCLES—There is no disposition. I simply want to bring it before the Association.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—Before beginning the reading of the papers I would like to call the attention of members of this Association to an article that has appeared in different journals as a reaction between spirits of Nitre and Anti-pyrine, and I would like to have these two bottles passed around and looked at. I want to put some spirits of Nitre with this Anti-pyrine, so that you can see how it works after standing. This article has been frequently prescribed, and the reaction is so very peculiar that it has caused trouble to pharmacists. It makes a perfectly clear, transparent solution, but in a little while, perhaps five or ten minutes, it will have changed from this clear, transparent appearance and taken on a clear, transparent green.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—It will not be necessary to go into the names. Suffice it to say that there is chemical action between the Nitric Acid that is formed in the sweet spirits of Nitre. Most sweet spirits of Nitre is not neutral as it should be, and it contains acid, and the action of this acid upon the Anti-pyrine is to produce a compound, and this compound has that pretty color and goes to the bottom. It is also a dangerous compound.

There has been one death reported, I believe, from a prescription containing it, and sent out by the druggist without knowing what change would occur. Any druggist who has an order from a doctor calling for Antipyrine and sweet spirits of Nitre should never put it up without consulting the doctor, telling him of the danger to his patient.

PROF. BEDFORD read answers to Queries No. 17 and 10. (See index.)

THE SECRETARY—I move that they be received and referred to the Committee on Publication.

Carried.

DR. ECCLES then read his paper on Solution of Morphine Salts, in answer to Query No. 2. (See index.)

DR. ECCLES—That the salts do change is proven by the color. It is also proven by the fact that crystals form in the bottles. But whatever change it may be that has produced these crystals from the morphine, the crystals are not crystallized chlorides, they are not soluble in the water. That it might be the alkaloid is because one or two of the recognitions resemble those of Morphine. That it is probably not Morphine at all, but some decomposed alkali, is indicated by the solution that is the agent ceasing to be gelatinous. Morphine in all its forms, no matter what salt you make of it, will be produced as a jelly, and there is no jelly here, so the change occurs and some new product that is an alkaloid is produced.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I move that it be received and referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Carried.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—I have one application. I

move that the Secretary cast one ballot in favor of J. O. Gladstone.

THE PRESIDENT—If there is no objection, the Secretary is ordered to cast the ballot.

Ballot cast.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now proceed to the installation of officers. I will appoint Mr. Otis and Mr. Husted as a Committee to conduct the newly elected President to the chair.

THE PRESIDENT—Doctor, I congratulate you on your promotion. In your acceptance you mentioned the fact that you represented Brooklyn in this nomination. I think you are laboring under a slight delusion. You are representing the wants of this Association in the person of Dr. Eccles. (Applause.) That was the paramount consideration. Brooklyn was secondary, although we recognize their claim, we want you to recognize our claim on you personally, and as I am about to step down and out, I can assure you that the usage you will receive at the hands of the Association, if my experience is any criterion, will be always satisfactory. I here wish, before I leave the chair, to return my sincere thanks to the Association for their courtesy, and their uniform kindness towards me since I have acted as President of this Association. I have not done much, but I have done what I could. You cannot expect much of little men, and I do not pretend to be a great man. Dr. Eccles, I congratulate you, and in yielding up the gavel to your keeping, I know that it will be in safe hands. (Applause.)

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—Ladies and gentlemen: It is not usual for one accustomed to public speaking as I am to be timid before an audience, but the circumstances of the present occasion have put my brain in a whirl and

filled me with trepidation. Our retiring President informs me that as your choice my function is to represent the pharmacists of the whole commonwealth of New York and not merely those of Brooklyn. This is an honor beyond my deserts. When a few minutes ago it was remarked that the position was accepted in behalf of Brooklyn, no such restricted meaning was intended as the Chairman took therefrom. Whatever is done during the coming year shall be done for the good of the whole Association.

A retrospective view of what has been accomplished by all the State Pharmaceutical Societies back to the advent of that of New Jersey, that lays claim to being the first, reveals the fact that like everything else in nature these organizations are under the sway of Universal Law. The same strange forces are evidently at work moulding our plans as those that mould flowers and plants into their wonderful symmetry. Each step of progress results from preserving such changes as prove beneficial in the incessant struggle toward adaptation. Such as have heretofore proved damaging have all been dropped into merited oblivion to be forever after lost sight of, while only those conspiring for good were preserved. Whittier, the Quaker Poet, saw this when he so wisely and truly said:

" For all of good the past hath had,
Remains to make our own time glad,
Our present daily life sublime,
And every land a Palestine."

Throughout the lives of all these Associations there have been blunders upon blunders committed. Fortunately, these are being left in the past, and every successive new step tried during the succession of years upon the recommendation of presidents and members has given some valuable result of a permanent character. These are being amassed together into a rapidly-perfecting total. As time goes on we thus improve our Associ-

ations in their methods, in their processes and in all their conditions.

In the whirl of the year there necessarily came a spring, a summer, an autumn and a winter. To all organizations analogous events transpire. Their summers are ablaze with zealous enthusiasm. Their autumns begin to show a cooling of ardor. The novelty begins to disappear. Then comes a time of apparent retrogression, when vitality seems at a standstill and dissolution seems to be abroad. But such hours are not enduring. These are but the simple efforts of nature to re-collect her energy, that she may make a greater bound forward in the future. When an organization is based upon true and liberal principles, supplying a want that is real, there can be no permanent backset, no actual retrogression. Let winter come. Let its mimic herbage be woven by the Frost King upon our windows, while snow flakes pile in masses of immaculate whiteness over the landscape, burying seeds and roots with their germs of life. We have only to wait till spring appears and dispels such gloomy pallor. Then the golden sunshine will fall upon the earth and resurrect them in youthful splendor. Pharmaceutical Associations may expect to have similar apparent reverses. The warm enthusiasm may cease to be evoked, conventions be neglected and scientific papers call out but a few interested listeners. These are but indications of a period of rest that will not last long. A better time will surely follow, characterized by joyous activity, when there will be taken new, permanent and progressive steps.

Such results are seen to be imminent and such provision easy when we discover the sameness of method in the successive changes of every department of nature. The way of progress is aptly illustrated in the story of Napoleon's attempt to cross the Red Sea. He and his staff officers had to pass from Arabia Petrae to Egypt one dark night at low tide. The spot was said to be that.

celebrated in Scripture as the crossing place of the Israelites and the grave of Pharaoh and his hosts. They knew nothing of the time the tide should rise on the vast expanse of sandy beach. When miles from the permanent shore the breakers began to roll in around them, covering that great level of sand far beyond their vision. Napoleon was, as usual, adequate to the situation. Commanding his officers to face in all possible directions, he gave the order "Forward ! March !" when each man radiated from the common center in a direct line. Those who found themselves going into deeper water turned back and followed those who found that their paths led into that which was shallower. A preconcerted bugle blast was their guide. A few repetitions of this manoeuvre, as they from time to time lost their bearings, soon carried them all safely to the shore. In trying all directions some were bound to discover the right direction. Thus has the race acquired its permanent gains. Thus works the man of science in making his discoveries. Thus must our Associations pursue their courses when the way is not quite clear. Let each follow the bugle note of the other when the route of safety has been found.

But we need never be wholly in the dark, no matter whither we journey nor what object we pursue. We have a lamp to light up our paths—a law to guide our acts—that is always safe and true. In social, political and religious affairs its sway is acknowledged to be universal. As a rule of action it is proclaimed from every pulpit, announced from every mosque and whispered in every pagoda. The experiences of ages have engraved it upon the tablets of our hearts, whence it is conveyed to conscience. Jesus said it fulfilled all law and summed it up in the single word Love. This unselfish devotion to the interests of our fellow-men is known in the nomenclature of science as altruism. Let us work with our whole being as true humanitarians, and when the bugle

call of those who are journeying in the way to safety is sounded, we will know its meaning and turn to truth and life.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my purpose during the coming year to take this Association to my heart as a new object of love and to the best of my ability to work for its interests. With the assistance of these my associates and our affection going forth in unstinted measure, by all the power of good in the universe as expressed in the simple word Love, we are bound to conquer all obstructions and march straight to success.

THE PRESIDENT—I will name the same two gentlemen who conducted me to the chair to usher the First Vice-President to his position.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Smith, I welcome you to the position to which the votes of our Association have appointed you. I expect devotion such as I have spoken of from you, and have no doubt you will give it as you gave it to our retiring President. We expect success as we go hand in hand through the coming year in the labor we have to perform.

MR. SMITH, of Ausable Forks—You shall have it. I thank you for again placing me in this responsible position. I shall not take up any of your time in making a speech, but you can depend upon me for being right under motion with the Doctor in everything he undertakes during the year.

THE USHERS—We introduce to you Dr. Gregory, the Second Vice-President.

THE PRESIDENT—Dr. Gregory, I am happy to welcome you to the position to which you have been appointed by the votes of this Association. I expect service from you

for the Association that will be valuable and good, in the position to which they have appointed you, and have no doubt but that you will bestow that service, as you are perfectly willing, I know to perform.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I wish at this time to acknowledge the honor that you have conferred upon me, and to say that I deeply appreciate the confidence which you have bestowed upon me, a comparative stranger to many of you, that you should have selected me for this responsible position, betokens confidence that may spring from some kind words that my friends may have said for me. I appreciate the honor which the position confers, because I believe to be connected with the New York State Pharmaceutical Association identifies a man with progress in Pharmacy, and I am sure that is something which is in the heart of every true member of the profession. There are many objects about us indicating this progress. It is not necessary for me to rehearse them. One single illustration occurs to me, suggested by the remarks of the gentleman who welcomed the Association to this place. I believe he stated that this was the very location where the Indians used to hold their medicine dance, and it occurred to me that we had progressed immensely since that time, as this evening some similar proceeding is to occur which is not termed a medicine dance, but a pharmaceutical hop. I am sure that we all appreciate the progress that has been made during these years, and the improvement in our English.

THE USHERS—Mr. Ingraham, of Elmira, our Third Vice-President.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Ingraham, I am happy to greet you as Third Vice-President of this Association. It is a position that probably will not require a great deal of your time, still it will require some and that part I am

certain you will accomplish with vigor and determination as you have so much else for the Association during the past year.

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—I am the victim this time. I would like to be excused from any labored speech. I think that the Association has made some admirable selections in the way of officers, the only mistake they have made is in placing your humble servant in the chair of Third Vice-President. I will endeavor to fill the office as well as I am able, and if the chair is not too large, probably I may fill it. Thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, I will give way.

THE USHERS—Our Secretary, Clay W. Holmes, all know him.

THE PRESIDENT—I welcome you to the position that you have so long and faithfully served in, and served so well. The Association feels that in electing you again, it is gaining a man of experience and ability. We have no doubt of this fact, and we greet you with the welcome that is due to you.

MR. HOLMES, of Elmira—Mr. President, Ladies and Members of the Association: This is the second time during my experience in which I have stood before you and felt almost too full to speak. It is the eighth time in which I have been returned to this office by a single vote. Am I to infer from this that my labor has been satisfactory? If so, I can accept the office feeling that you all know what there is in me, and what you may expect from me, and in that light I have accepted, and shall endeavor to fulfill the duties of the office much better than I have during the year just past, because in all the years of my service, I have in my own heart felt that this has been the poorest. Many of you understand

why. It has only been because I had no time to do better work. Mr. President, that which is nearest my heart is the memory of this day three years ago, when, as those who were present then remember, I came to you broken down. I was received with open arms, and the courtesy which was extended to me at that time has really been the upbuilding of my career since that time, because with a heart broken down, after having seen the results of many years hard work swept away in an hour, it had seemed to me that life was hardly worth the living. The immense and overwhelming ovation which was paid to me in the compliment which you remember, gave to me an impetus which I have not yet lost, and at this time I extend to the Association thanks for that ovation, thanks for the good cheer which it has given me and mine during the years that have intervened. And now, Mr. President, having felt perhaps more than any one else, because I have continually felt it, the need of this Association in its work, which it has puzzled us to overcome, I desire to ask of the Association as a personal favor that they will permit me to consider that ovation which I received as a loan. I have felt many times that it was not just for me to deprive the Treasury of this Association of an amount which crippled it, and every time the subject has been mentioned I have felt that my own weakness had crippled it. In accordance therewith, Mr. President, I have before me a check for \$500, the rock upon which my foundation was built. And to the Treasurer of this Association, through you Mr. President, I extend this check, returning it with more than heartfelt thanks, because it was not the money, I had plenty of friends, and they had plenty of money, but it was the evidence of your affection for me that carried greater weight, and in this return, I do not return that affection, but ask its continuance. That I have made many mistakes, in my career, I am aware, and perhaps have had ambitions which have not been proper. If so, all that I can

do is to say that from the bottom of my heart I have the same love which has been expressed by our President, and I have had it for nine years. It is now beginning the tenth. Therefore, it is an old love, but my best love, and leaving this place to enter upon my tenth year of labor, I shall feel that upon no member of this Association has any greater honor been conferred, than that of holding in the same position one who originally did not seek it, and was really unfit to fill it, and feels at the present time that he is not yet worthy of the confidence which you have tendered. I thank you again for your continued courtesy, and hope that I may be able to meet your expectations in the future. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—I suppose, ladies and gentlemen, that it will be necessary to act upon this check before placing it in the Treasury. I will defer this matter until the installations are completed. Will the Committee now bring our worthy Treasurer, Brother Butler?

THE USHERS—Our dear and able friend, C. H. Butler, the Treasurer of this Association.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Butler, Treasurer of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, it has been suggested that, "What greater love can man show for his friends than that he should lay down his life for them?" Most men consider their money their life, and when they enter their pockets and lay down their money for their friends they consider that they are giving the strongest possible proof of friendship. You have in the past been proven and tried, you have entered your pocket, taken out your cash, and laid it down for this Association. No greater proof of your affection can be given, therefore it is with the sincerest feeling of gratitude that I welcome you back.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—I believe it is a privilege of

the Treasurer to make no speech. I thank you for the office you have given me and will serve you as faithfully as possible. and avail myself of that privilege.

THE PRESIDENT—Will the Committee now kindly bring forward the Executive Committee, Mr. Norton, Mr. Dubois and Mr. Rice?

THE USHERS—Mr. Norton, Chairman of the Committee.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Norton, Chairman of the Executive Committee, I welcome you to the position to which you have been appointed, and in which you have served for six or seven years, I believe, faithfully and earnestly and honestly. You have been tried and proven faithful, as well as our friend Mr. DuBois, and Mr. Rice, and it is therefore with great pleasure that I, as the representative of the Association, welcome you back again to the same position.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—I admit that I am not a speaker, and am sorry that other members of the Committee are not here, who are good talkers. I heartily appreciate these expressions, and can only say that in the duties devolving upon this position, I shall bring to it my best efforts, and try to merit your confidence.

THE PRESIDENT—The officers are now all installed. We have the matter of this check to deal with now. What is your pleasure regarding this check of \$500 from our Secretary, C. W. Holmes?

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—Mr. President, as I look back to the first meeting which was held in the city of Utica, and recall some of the faces then there, some are here now, and some have gone before us that we shall not see again, and think of the many pleasant

hours that have been spent in the Association meetings, I think of no one who has given more time and more devotion to this Association than has our worthy Secretary. Continual steady work now for nine years. In his days of trouble the Association remembered him in a way that was unexpected to him, and he remembers us in a way that is certainly very unexpected to us. A way on which we have no present claim; no claim of any kind. It is a circumstance that is almost without parallel. And in offering a vote of thanks, I presume it would hardly be desired by him, I desire to make this public recognition in behalf of the Association to our very faithful officer, and to extend to him that kind feeling which has always been felt toward him, and will continue by us to him as long as he shall live. I think that a vote of thanks, perhaps, is not appropriate, but I do think we must extend to him our hearty wishes, and sympathies, our best wishes for his future. I would move, sir, that the Treasurer be directed to accept the check and transfer the same to the funds of the Association.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—Mr. President, I think that we should use a little deliberation in this matter before this motion is seconded. Of course, money is always acceptable at any time, especially if we are in a crippled condition in that respect. I feel that we should consider this matter, and if we accept this money from our Secretary, there should be a motion of expression of appreciation and thankfulness to him for his remarkable liberality.

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—I move you, sir, that Prof. Bedford, Mr. Otis and Dr. Huested be a Committee of three to draft a resolution expressing the sentiments of this Association in reference to this donation.

MR. SMITH, of Ausable Forks—It would seem to me

that this check comes to us the same way that our check went to Mr. Holmes. We made Mr. Holmes a present of some such amount,—to-day he makes us a present of \$500. A simple vote of thanks would hardly be sufficient for such a gift.

THE TREASURER—I simply wish to say a few words in regard to this matter. It seems a good deal for us to accept that \$500 from Mr. Holmes, and yet, I was present at the meeting, talked of the matter before the donation was made to him, and have talked with him since, and I know that Mr. Holmes means every word that he has so eloquently spoken to us. I know that the good that it has done him has gone beyond the value of money, and I feel also that our acceptance of it will be a greater pleasure to him if we will consider it a loan and this a repayment; we can give him no greater pleasure than to take it in the spirit in which it is offered. I do not think the thing was a donation to him in the first place, really. He had done a great deal of work for us in the first years of the Association. I am under the impression that he worked without any pay, and at the time this donation was made, in the time of his need, it was simply a recognition of past services. and yet, knowing the gentleman's feelings so well in regard to it, I would move its acceptance in the spirit in which it is offered.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—I second Mr. Butler's motion. I know Mr. Holmes speaks sincerely, and none of us wish to question that.

A MEMBER—Do I understand the motion is simply to tender a vote of thanks?

THE PRESIDENT—The motion is simply to accept it now.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, I beg a word, although

perhaps it is not in place. There is one source of expense which this Association has incurred, for which I feel somewhat to blame. From the first day in which the publication of the proceedings fell into my hands, I have insisted that no page of that publication should contain a single advertisement. Now it is well known that most of the Associations publish their proceedings entirely from the revenue obtained by advertisements. Feeling that this publication should not be one of that class, but a publication made by the Association, and paid for by the Association, I have always insisted that its expense should not be met in the usual way. • Therefore, I am glad to be able to assist the Association in getting through this year at least, without being obliged to resort to any expedient.

THE PRESIDENT—The motion is now before you, gentlemen. All in favor of the motion that we accept this check of \$500 will please manifest it by the usual way.

Carried.

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—I think it is proper to make some acknowledgment of this, which really comes to us as a donation from our Secretary. Now I renew my motion that Prof. Bedford, Dr. Husted and Mr. Otis be appointed a Committee of three to draft a resolution expressing the thanks of this Association for that donation. Are we going to take it without any acknowledgment at all?

THE PRESIDENT—All in favor of the motion of our retiring President, say Aye.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Now we have the business of our next meeting place. Has any one any resolution to offer on the matter?

THE SECRETARY—I move you, Mr. President, that we proceed to an informal ballot to determine where we shall meet next.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—We will proceed to ballot.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—Mr. President, while the tellers are getting the ballots together, I wish to offer a resolution. We have all regretted the absence this year of Dr. Eaton. I move that the Secretary be instructed to express to him the sympathy of the Association in his bereavement, and express regret and sorrow at his inability to be with us this year.

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—I second the motion.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—While the tellers are counting the votes, is there any other business we can introduce so as to facilitate matters?

Report by Mr. VanWinkle of the Committee on Nominations to the Governor.

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:

Your Committee recommend that the following names be presented to the Governor of this State from which he is to select a member of the State Board of Pharmacy: A. B. Huested, C. H. Gaus, Albany; Charles F. Fish, Saratoga; A. W. Rice, Hudson; W. H. Rogers, Middletown.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. INGRAHAM,
R. E. PHILLIPS,
A. S. VANWINKLE,
Committee.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—I move that this report be accepted.

Carried.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—Mr. President, as one whose name has been mentioned on that list, I would like, if it be in order, to have some expression of the choice of this Association. I therefore move that so far as the recommendation of this Association has any weight, it be thrown in favor of Dr. Husted, who has served us so faithfully.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—I second the motion.

MR. VANWINKLE, of Hornellsville—I am very glad this motion has been made, because the Committee found much difficulty in persuading Dr. Husted to stand at the head of this list. The Committee represented to Dr. Husted that it was their feeling and firm conviction that there was no member of this Association but would prefer above all others that he should be reappointed in that position, and finally persuaded the Doctor to allow his name to stand, although we ascertained in the course of the discussion, that he had promised his wife that he would not allow his name to be presented, so you see how much he has sacrificed for us. I would desire to retain him in this position, where he can serve us so well.

Motion put and unanimously carried.

MR. BACHMAN—There were 32 votes cast. Binghamton has 16 and Auburn has 16.

THE PRESIDENT—No choice has been made. We must resort to another ballot. Prepare your ballots again, please.

MR. BACHMAN—There are 31 votes cast. Binghamton has 21, and Auburn 10.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the result of the election. Binghamton is our next place of meeting.

THE SECRETARY—I move you that this vote be declared as the formal and unanimous vote of this Association.

Carried.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I move that it be left to the Executive Committee to fix the time.

Carried.

The meeting adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

FIFTH SESSION.

Thursday, June 21, 10:30 A. M.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now hear the minutes of the last meeting read.

Minutes read by the Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT—If there are no objections or corrections, the minutes will stand approved as read. There being none they are so approved.

THE SECRETARY—In the absence of the Committee, I present the names of F. W. Schafer and D. E. Slayter for membership, and will post them.

THE SECRETARY—I am in receipt of a telegram from the Missouri State Association as follows :

WARRENSBURG, Mo., June 19, 1888.

Clay W. Holmes, Secretary New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Catskill, N. Y.:

Missouri sends fraternal greetings to New York. May your meeting be profitable and enjoyable.

G. H. CHASE, Sec'y.

THE SECRETARY—In accordance with instructions, I have this morning sent the following message of greeting to the West Virginia Association, which holds its opening session this morning.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 20, 1888.

To the West Virginia Pharmaceutical Association, Clarksburg, W. Virginia.

The New York State Pharmaceutical Association greets you. May your meeting be successful, and your strength increase.

CLAY W. HOLMES, Sec'y.

THE SECRETARY—There are on the table amendments to two by-laws. The first amendment adds to Article 13 the words “not in arrears for dues,” making the section in effect that copies of the proceedings shall not be sent to members who are in arrears for dues. The section, if amended, will read: “The proceedings of the Association, the roll of officers, committees and members, shall be published annually, under the supervision of the Secretary and Executive Committee, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the Association, not in arrears for dues.”

MR. SMITH, of Ausable Forks—I move its adoption.

Carried.

THE SECRETARY—Also an amendment to Article 2, Section 7, by inserting the words “County Organization and” to make it correspond with the amendment of last year, which was overlooked.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I move its adoption.

MR. SMITH—I second the motion.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The Secretary will now read the various committees and delegations as they have been appointed by the Chair.

Secretary reads list of committees and delegates, as they appear on pages 3 and 4.

THE PRESIDENT—Is there any other business to come before the meeting now?

THE PRESIDENT—We will hear the report of the Board of Pharmacy.

Report read by Dr. Husted as follows :

To the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN:—The State Board of Pharmacy submit the following report for the year ending June 20, 1888. There have been four examinations and meetings of the Board during the year. The examinations have been conducted in like manner to those of previous years, that is five simultaneous examinations in as many localities in the State, each attended by one member of the Board. Albany, Syracuse, and Rochester, being large cities and centrally located have been selected as places for holding examinations each of the four times during the year. Other places in the State, at which examinations have been held once during the year, are as follows, viz: Middletown, Plattsburg, Ogdensburgh, Newburgh, Yonkers, Watertown, Goshen and Whitehall.

The number of applications received for the period from June 21, 1887, to June 20, 1888, were.....	172
Of which the number received for examination for the grade of <i>licensed pharmacist</i> were.....	160
For the grade of <i>assistant pharmacist</i> were.....	10
And for license under the law were.....	2 172
The number of certificates issued by the Board were.....	123
“ “ “ “ “ to <i>licensed</i> pharmacists were....	111
“ “ “ “ “ to assistant “ “ ...	11
“ “ “ “ “ without examination were....	1 123
The number of candidates examined by the Board were.....	222
“ “ “ “ re-examined were.....	52
“ “ “ “ licensed by the Board were.....	122
“ “ “ “ rejected “ “ “ “	100 222

as per following table, viz:

DATE OF EXAMINATION	EXAMINED	LICENSED	REJECTED	RE-EXAMINED
September 2, 1887...	36	10	26	13
December 2, 1887....	46	28	18	15
February 24, 1888...	79	50	29	15
June 15, 1888.....	61	34	27	9
Totals	222	122	100	52

The financial report of the Board as submitted by the Secretary and Treasurer is as follows, viz:

RECEIPTS.

Balance of cash on hand June 21, 1887.....	\$8,018 87
Receipts from 172 applications.....	840 00
“ “ interest on deposits.....	516 02
Total	<u>\$9,374 89</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For printing.....	\$ 106 40
Furniture	7 50
Engrossing	11 10
Postage	48 32
Stationery	29 60
Traveling expenses.....	317 18
Hotel expenses.....	182 00
Compensation	1,185 00
Miscellaneous expenses	48 66
Salary	250 00
Fee-refunding	10 00
Investigating complaints.....	10 00

2,155 71

Balance of cash on hand.....	\$7,219 18	\$9,374 89
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The balance of cash on hand is held as follows, viz:

Contingent fund in the hands of the Secretary....	\$ 35 08
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer.....	684 15
“ “ Rochester Savings Bank.....	2,500 00
“ “ National “ “	1,500 00
“ “ Onondaga County Savings Bank.....	2,500 00
Total	<u>\$7,219 18</u>

During 1887 an amendment to the law was passed which made it unlawful for anyone not a licensed pharmacist to sell at retail, except in a rural district, any article for medicinal use. To enable the Board to more fully enforce this provision, circulars, stating the facts in the case and requesting information regarding unlawful selling of drugs, were sent to 750 licensed pharmacists in the State. It is a matter of sincere regret to the Board that less than one-half of the pharmacists have responded to these circulars. Of the reported violation about one-half were found not violations, as the sales were made in rural districts. Those who were found to be violators of the law, have been notified by the Secretary of such violation, and have, in most cases, complied with the law by disposing of their stock of medicines or by putting them in charge

of a licensed clerk. Where reports of violations have been made a second time the Board has been hindered and delayed in its work of adjusting them because of refusal on the part of anyone to furnish evidence of the violation.

From past experience in relation to the application of the law, it is the unanimous conviction of the Board that in some important particulars it should be amended, and, it is therefore recommended by the Board that a competent person be employed by the Association or by the Board who shall, in connection with the Legislative Committee of the Association and the Board, make such amendments to the law as in their judgment is desirable, and that the Legislative Committee be instructed to try and secure its passage by the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED B. HUESTED, President,
EDWARD S. DAWSON, Jr., Secretary,
J. HUNGERFORD SMITH, Treasurer,
CURTIS H. HASKIN,
CHARLES K. BROWN.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard this report from the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New York. What is your pleasure?

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I move it be accepted.
Carried.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—From the experience of the Board, every member has become fully satisfied that there are some points in the law which need amending, but I do not deem it wise at this time to make a statement of just what these points are. We have good reasons for withholding this information. Suffice it to say, that we have been hampered and stopped in proceedings which we would have taken against some parties, from the want of this change in the law. Good legal advice, stated that if we undertook prosecution with the law in its present condition, we would undoubtedly be defeated. If we had obtained a decision in our favor, it would be just as good as an amendment of the law, so

we were informed. But under the circumstances, and from the advice of those who were competent to judge, feeling that we would be defeated, we have delayed action. It is apparent to all who have made any examination of the law, that there some particulars in which it is deficient, and we recommend an amendment in these particulars. The Board have in mind a person to whom they think it would be wise to submit the law for reconstruction. We feel that the Legislative Committee in connection with this individual and the Board, could reconstruct the law and put it in better shape, and believe that we could secure its passage in the Legislature, and then we should be in much better shape for aggressive work. The amendments made to the law a year ago were good as far as they went, and at that time we supposed were entirely sufficient, but cases of a different nature have revealed themselves since which necessitate a further change. No law, probably, has ever been passed, which was complete and perfect in its first stage. All such have to be remodelled according to circumstances which arise. This is simply one of that kind.

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—I move that the recommendation of the Board be referred to the Legislative Committee, with power to act in conjunction with the State Board of Pharmacy.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—This of course does not preclude further action if it be thought necessary.

THE PRESIDENT—Now is as good a time as any.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—Here is a short paper that I have prepared on the subject: "Is there a need of four Pharmacy Boards in our State?"

Paper read by Prof. Bedford. (See part second.)

PROF. BEDFORD—The paper was simply written for the purpose of bringing before us the changes, and the desirability of having only one law to cover the entire State.

THE PRESIDENT—Is there any action to be taken upon the paper just read?

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I think we might as well defer it, because quite a little will be said upon that point, and I do not know just what action we can take upon it.

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—I would suggest to the members of the Board who are present, that they constitute themselves an informal Committee to formulate some plan of action. I think this is a very important matter, and should not be deferred.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I would move that it be referred to the Legislative Committee of the State Association, with instructions to investigate the matter, and communicate with different Boards of the State during the coming year, and see if there is any available plan upon which consolidation can be made, and report to the Association at the next meeting. It will be impossible to do anything like this in one year; that would start the matter along.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—I will second Dr. Husted's motion. It seems to me that discussion would occupy a great deal of time.

Motion put and carried.

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—Exactly what I intended has been accomplished in Dr. Husted's motion.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now proceed to the special order of the forenoon—the reading of a paper by Dr. Rusby. I take pleasure in introducing to you the speaker of the morning, Dr. Rusby. You have been informed in regard to the gentleman's ability and attainments, and the talk that he will give you will be interesting and instructive.

(The Pharmaceutical Journal which borrowed this manuscript failed to return it in time for the interpolated remarks to be corrected for insertion in this place. They will be found in Part Second, immediately preceding or following the paper, together with Dr. Rusby's opening remarks.—SECRETARY.)

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure in regard to this paper of Dr. Rusby's?

• DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I move that it be accepted and referred to the Committee on Publication, and that the thanks of this Association be tendered to Dr. Rusby for the very interesting paper.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—There is in possession of the Executive Committee a recommendation for the election to honorary membership of Dr. Rusby. I will endorse the approval of the Committee.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I would like to second the recommendation of the Committee that Dr. Rusby be made an honorary member of this Association. I am sure that all our members here who have heard his paper this morning, and have been as much interested in it as I have, can heartily approve of this proposition, and in doing this I feel that the Association will be honored to a greater extent by having Dr. Rusby as an honorary member, than any distinguishment which we can confer upon him by making him an honorary member.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I move that this be taken by a rising vote.

THE PRESIDENT—The motion is that Dr. Rusby be made an honorary member, and that he receive the thanks of this Association, and that the paper be referred to the Committee on Publication. All in favor of this motion will manifest it by rising.

Carried unanimously.

DR. RUSBY—Mr. President, I do not think I can do more than offer my simple thanks to this Association for this very high honor, for such I feel it, and give you my assurance that I shall do what I can to show my gratitude by my actions.

THE PRESIDENT—I will state to the Association that it is my painful duty to return immediately home by the first train. The chair will be in charge of the First Vice President this afternoon. I received a telegram stating that my son is dangerously ill, and must immediately return home, so I will bid the Association good-bye for the present, hoping to meet you a year hence, all in good health and spirits, and that we will have a large attendance at Binghamton.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I move we adjourn until 2:30.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—I think I express the feeling of the Association and the ladies, when I express the hope that we shall soon hear favorable results from Dr. Eccles.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the motion that we adjourn to meet at half-past two.

Carried.

SIXTH SESSION.

Thursday Afternoon, June 21, 1888.

Meeting called to order at three o'clock by First Vice President J. H. Smith.

THE CHAIRMAN—The Secretary will read the minutes of the last session.

The Secretary reads the minutes.

THE CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, you have heard the minutes read by the Secretary. Are there any errors or omissions? If not they will stand approved as read. It is so ordered.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I move that we proceed to the election of the two applicants whose names were read at the morning session, and that the Secretary cast one ballot.

Ballot cast by the Secretary and the chair declared them duly elected.

THE CHAIRMAN—The report of the Committee on Exhibits is in order now.

MR. GERITY—The report is nearly completed, but the Chairman of the Committee has gone to the mountain and has it with him.

THE CHAIRMAN—What is your pleasure with the report of the Committee on Exhibits, which we have not got?

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—I move you that if it be received, it be referred to the Committee on Publication.

Carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXHIBITS.

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

Your Committee, having examined the exhibits with much interest, present the following report :

The W. S. Merrell Chemical Co. had the largest exhibit of its kind, containing beside the customary line of fluid extracts, pills, etc., a number of chemical specimens, among which were specimens of true Salicylic Acid from Oil of Wintergreen, various products of *Hydrastis Canadensis*, and a fine sample of ground *Gelsemium* in a green state.

Parke, Davis & Co. exhibited some pure Pepsin in scales, which attracted much attention.

B. O. & G. C. Wilson had a fine display of crude, pressed, and powdered herbs, barks and roots, all of which presented a fine appearance.

R. E. Hitchcock & Co. had a large exhibit of different styles of pill and powder boxes.

The Albany Cork Works, through Mr. A. B. Kiernan, Manager, exhibited a large variety of corks. An elegant piece of cork wood was also exhibited by this house, reputed to be the oldest and thickest piece of cork wood in the world.

Seabury & Johnson exhibited their usual line of plasters and specialties. A full bale of absorbent cotton was one of the most beautiful specimens of the entire exhibit, and was universally admired. Mr. J. S. Marvin had charge of the exhibit, which was extremely creditable to him as well as the house.

Eastman & Co. made a fine display of elegant perfumes and toilet goods, which proved a very powerful attraction to the ladies.

Tarrant & Co. exhibited a line of perfumes, also a full line of fruit juices.

The Anderson Manufacturing Co. had on exhibition a double pressure percolating apparatus in operation.

The Springer Torsion Balance Co. exhibited a line of their scales which merited attention.

Whitall, Tatam & Co. had a very large and creditable exhibit of drug-

gists' glass ware, chemical glass ware, galvanic batteries, and many other appliances familiar to the drug trade.

Herman Loeb & Co. made an exhibit of Armand's perfumes in various odors and attractive styles.

Much credit is due to all the exhibitors for the neat taste displayed in the arrangement of their exhibits, and on behalf of the Association we express our thanks to the houses represented, for their interest in the matter of making our meeting attractive. We have endeavored to call attention to all alike, without semblance of partiality toward any.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. PHILLIPS,

W. W. TOOKER,

W. S. GERITY,

Committee.

THE SECRETARY—I have here a communication which I would like to read, from the Secretary of the Druggists' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.

Letter read by the Secretary.

THE SECRETARY—This circular explains their method of procedure, and that while they charge the regular board rates for insurance, it is expected that after they reach the maximum of their capital stock they will be able to refund a portion in the way of dividends, which will make the insurance much cheaper than at present.

THE CHAIRMAN—I do not think it will be necessary to take any action on this communication.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—There is a matter that I would like to bring before this Association. I move you that a Committee of five be appointed by the President, to be known as a Special Committee on Excise, to take in charge the interests of the profession in the matter of Excise, in view of possible legislation at the coming session of the State Legislature. I make the motion that it be entrusted to a special Committee for this reason. In

the first place, in conversation with the Chairman of the present Legislative Committee, I find that he agrees with me that it is a very important and very large question, and one which it would be just as well to have a group of our members devote their attention to without being complicated with other affairs. Another reason for asking for a Special Committee is that the present Legislative Committee as appointed, represents only a portion of the State. It is appointed entirely from that portion of the State in which the State Pharmacy Law is in force and I believe is appointed with something of that aim in view, that it shall direct its attention toward the State Pharmacy Law, so that three counties which have as much population as all the rest of the State have no representation on this Committee. In regard to the necessity of such a Committee. This question is rapidly assuming prominence and importance by reason of the temperance agitation that is growing. We know the history of the attempts in our Legislature to pass a high license law. I have no doubt but that such a law will be enacted and approved within the near future, and when it is, it behooves us to be there as we ought to be, or else we will find ourselves in a very uncomfortable situation. In the law as passed this year, the regulations in regard to pharmacists were left as they are in the present law. What we find fault with is the outrageous maximum. In conversation with the Chairman of the Assembly Committee which had this bill in charge, he stated that it was expected that the present status of the pharmacists would be undisturbed in the high license act. Though they made no change in the maximum limit, which is \$250, it is evident that if the liquor interest has to pay \$1000, they are going to compel everybody else to pay just as large a fee as possible.

In former years we were paying license fee in Buffalo of \$30, the maximum, which is almost the only license fee charged throughout the State. From that, the

figure has been advanced by stages until now we are paying \$75 as a municipal license fee. So that I think the pharmacist should be protected, in this matter, and that it can be best done by a Committee giving their attention to this subject.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—I second the motion.

DR. GREGORY—I meant to include in that, that there should be one member each from New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo, the rest from the State.

THE CHAIRMAN—The motion is that a Special Committee be appointed by the chair to consider the matter of excise legislation for the coming year. Are you ready for the question?

MR. MCINTYRE, of Fonda—I would be in favor of this motion with one exception. I think there is one thing about it. There is another tax as well as the license fee that is very burdensome, that is the tax on alcohol. Of course nothing can be done with that this year. I would have this Committee also empowered to see what can be done in getting the tax off alcohol that is used in the arts, or medicine and mechanical purposes, or anything except drinking. I think this one of the heaviest taxes that is on the drug trade, and it is totally unjust. It is just as necessary to have alcohol in medicine as it is to have yeast in bread. I would like to have that Committee empowered to see what can be done in the matter of National legislation.

DR. GREGORY—I would state for the information of the gentleman that a Committee has already been provided to take charge of providing and circulating memorials to Congress.

MR. MCINTYRE—I was not aware of that.

DR. GREGORY—The alcohol tax is a subject that might be referred to that Committee. They could handle the two matters very appropriately.

MR. MCINTYRE—The tax on alcohol it seems to me is entirely unjust. Let the tax be on whiskey, but alcohol which is not used for drinking purposes should not be taxed.

THE CHAIRMAN—Are you ready for the question?

Motion put and carried.

THE SECRETARY—I move that this Committee be the same as the Committee to whom was given the special excise work.

MR. MCINTYRE—I second that motion.

THE CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, you have heard the motion, that one Committee have charge of the whole work.

Motion put and carried.

THE CHAIRMAN—Papers and queries are now in order.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—The papers are not very numerous, nor very long, but some will be read in full, and some by title. I read this one first, for the reason that the subject was referred to this gentleman at my request. He is not a member of the Association, and he gives us the information sought. I think it is due to him that it should be read in full.

Paper in answer to Query 31, by Albert M. Todd, read by Prof. Bedford. (See part second).

THE CHAIRMAN—What is your pleasure with the paper of Mr. Todd?

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I move it be received and referred.

PROF. BEDFORD—As the writer is not a member of this Association, perhaps it would not be inappropriate to send him a letter of thanks for his communication. If he were a member of the Association it would be only his duty, but as an outsider it would be only a courtesy.

DR. GREGORY—I will include thanks in my motion.

Carried.

Prof. Bedford reads a paper on “Elixir of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine” in answer to Query No. 30, by Mr. Frank P. Dalzell, of Cold Spring. A sample of the elixir is presented herewith for examination.

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—I move that the paper be accepted and referred to the Committee on Publication. (See part second).

Carried.

PROF. BEDFORD—I have a very interesting paper on “Pharmacopœal Notes,” by Mr. F. J. Wulling. I will read it by title and refer it to the Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN—If there is no objection the paper will be read by title and referred. None appearing, it is so ordered.

PROF. BEDFORD—Will Dr. Husted read his paper?

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I do not know that it is necessary to read it at all. I will simply give a short synopsis of it, and then the Committee can publish it if they see fit. It is more a collection of facts than anything else. It was in answer to the question, “What

pharmaceutical plants are found uncultivated in the State of New York, and in what localities are they to be found?" Now, there simply follows the names of these different plants which are indigenous or have become natural, and grow naturally throughout the State, and as much given in regard to the location of their growth as could be found. There are seventy-four such plants mentioned in this list, and very few, if any of them, are gathered for trade or medicinal purposes in any section of the State that I know of. There are quite a number that are cultivated in sections of this State. There are some one or two of the plants mentioned in this list which have been found growing natural in the State in the past, but are nearly extinct at the present day. One which I was trying to think of, of that kind, is Senega. It has been found in Rensselaer county, in Livingston county, and I think in Schenectady county, but the State botanist, Prof. Peck, says that he has never found it himself.

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—I move that this paper be received and published.

Carried.

PROF. BEDFORD—I have three other papers, two of them on No. 19. The authors have requested that I read them by title.

MR. INGRAHAM—I move that they be so read and referred to the Committee.

Carried.

PROF. BEDFORD—I have one other paper by Dr. Gregory.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—Let the Association do the same by that.

THE CHAIRMAN—If there is no objection, Dr. Gregory's paper will be read by title and referred.

THE CHAIRMAN—Are there any other papers?

PROF. BEDFORD—I believe that finishes the papers.

THE SECRETARY—So far as I know I have nothing else on my desk. If there be any necessary business which has been omitted in any way, I move, sir, that it be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

Carried.

THE CHAIRMAN—I would appoint as the Special Committee, Dr. W. G. Gregory, of Buffalo; L. E. Nicot, of Brooklyn; Geo. J. Seabury, of New York; C. W. Holmes, of Elmira; A. B. Husted, of Albany.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I would like to decline in favor of Mr. Smither, who is a man of much greater experience in legislative matters, and of much wider influence than I am. I think it would strengthen the Committee. I would request that the change be made.

THE CHAIRMAN—If there is no objection, we will place Mr. R. K. Smither in Dr. Gregory's place. Is there any further business, Mr. Secretary?

THE SECRETARY—Nothing that I know of.

PROF. BEDFORD—The Committee on Papers and Queries have prepared a list of queries. I do not think it is worth while to read it here, and I will simply report that a series of queries have been prepared. There are so few, it does seem to me that all who are interested in the welfare of the Association should undertake to bring something here which might be of interest and benefit to druggists at large throughout the State. These queries will be published in the proceedings, and let those who do not find a subject in the list that they can prepare a

paper on, and feel that they would rather prepare a paper on something else, do so.

[See Part Second for list.]

THE CHAIRMAN—If there is no further business a motion to adjourn will be in order.

PROF. BEDFORD—Before we adjourn I would simply ask for a little sort of informal conversation as to whether there is any definite cause for our meeting being so small. I would like to hear the views of members here as to why it is, and if they can suggest anything that will increase or tend to increase our attendance next year. I would like to hear just a little free expression of opinions as to what caused it.

MR. MCINTYRE, of Fonda—The members have all gone to Chicago.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I can only speak of my section of the state, and I am very much surprised and disappointed that there is not a large delegation from Buffalo. I expected half a dozen here, and why they are not I do not know. In some cases it is a matter of ill-health. I know two who would otherwise have been here, who were detained on account of ill health.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I would simply ask the question, if the time of year has anything to do with it? Would a change in the time of meeting be productive of better results in the way of attendance?

PROF. BEDFORD—That, Mr. Chairman, is just the very thing I want to bring out, would a change in time be beneficial? Now I happen to know this much, that this week is probably the week of all others that there are many persons detained at home by the graduation of

their children at school. There are others who are members of Boards of Education, and I know that last year and this year persons who usually attend their meetings and commencements have absented themselves for the purpose of being here at the meeting. That is one of the questions I want to bring out. Would a change to the last week in May, or the third week in May, or the first week in June be any wise beneficial? Next year we are not going to a summer resort, and I have brought this up for informal conversation so that the Executive Committee may draw their inference from it, whether a meeting in the third or fourth week in May would be better.

THE SECRETARY—I wish all the members were here, so that I could state to them what bearing this has on me. This will be the eighth summer in which, during the months of July and August, I have put in every night until 12 o'clock for the purpose of getting out the proceedings. I have done it because I felt that it was my duty to do it. It is true that had I not had this work on hand I would not have been able to get away from home, but the time is coming, I trust, some day that I shall feel that I might take a day or two by the side of some creek and rest if I do not have the proceedings to publish during the hot season. If we could have our meeting earlier in the year, it could be done, so that in the hot month of August, at least, I might have a little rest. The other reasons advanced here, certainly are good. I know that I have taken my own daughter away from her college examinations for two years in order to bring her with me. But I would be very glad, for my own part, if we could have our meeting in May, as it would bring the work on the proceedings earlier, so that I might be able to get through before the extreme hot weather. It is very hard work, and if you don't believe it, try one year, when the thermometer is at 90 or 100 in

the shade, to read proof all day and keep up copy. You cannot stop when you get in the midst of it, as the printers must have copy every day.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—Earlier in the history of this Association we had our meeting earlier in the year. I have forgotten when it was at Utica.

PROF. BEDFORD—The first meeting was held in May.

MR. BUTLER—It was changed and made later on the suggestion that we might have the weather uncomfortably cold, and if any change is now made, it seems to me we would want to exercise good judgment not to get it too early.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—In the early history of the Association we had much greater attendance than we have now, though the weather might not have caused it.

MR. BUTLER—Perhaps it is the age of the members. I have letters from members who sent their dues, saying that they could not come for some reason or other. One had married a wife, and he could not come; another man's wife had borne him a son, and he could not come. Such excuses are liable to occur in May as well as in June. Although it might be well to have the Association come a trifle earlier, I should hope the Executive Committee would not make it so early as to freeze us. We can melt occasionally, as we have here, but I do not like to freeze.

PROF. BEDFORD—Suppose we try it the last week in May.

THE SECRETARY—It is left to the Executive Committee. I want to bring out why we cannot have better meetings. As the Dutchman said, "I am disgust," that we

have so small a meeting. I want to do something to have better results next year. Another point is, that in June summer hotels are opening. There are a great many druggists throughout the state who are dependent upon summer trade. They can never come in the month of June. If there are any other points let them be brought out now.

MR. BUTLER—If the summer hotels are not open, where will we stay ?

MR. MCINTYRE, of Fonda—It seems to me that the meetings are held largely for pleasure, and if you get them too early you are liable to have cold weather. It seems to me that a larger crowd could be got by having them later. In the first place, in the spring, city druggists are pretty busy getting people ready to go to these watering places. In the country our trade is pretty good up to the middle of June, then it drops off until the first of September, I think, in city and country, except just at the watering places, and whether it would be advisable or not at that time, we would be sure to have pleasant weather.

THE SECRETARY—I have noticed that in the different State Associations they have been switching around quite a little in their dates, I presume on the same ground that we are now discussing, to see when is the best time.

MR. MCINTYRE—How if we put the meeting later on, in August ? I know a number of parties who could not come, on the ground of the soda water trade, a special trade upon which they depend. Later on, about the middle of August, they get tired of that and want a rest. There is one thing certain, that would give the Secretary a chance to get a rest, and then he would be a little fresh.

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—As this matter is entirely a

matter of speculation, never having been tried, I would suggest the trial of a late session for the coming year. There are a good many things in favor of a late session ; one is that the soda water trade is past its height, and druggists are pretty well tired and anxious to get a little rest, and another is that it allows the Secretary his summer vacation. He would then be fresh and ready for work, and the arduous duties devolving upon him after the convention, would come in pleasant, cool weather for getting out the report. It is a very difficult task indeed. I think if I was Secretary, I would keep it until winter. I would suggest that we fix the date some time in August. At least, we can soon find out what can be done by trying. We have tried it in the early part of the season, let us try it in the latter part.

MR. HASKIN, of Rochester—I do not think that time has anything to do with this meeting. I think it is a growing lack of interest in this Association. I know it is so far as my own locality, Rochester, is concerned. They make one excuse or another, but I think unless some plan is fixed upon, by which we can create an interest in the meeting, you won't get members to attend. The matter of County Organization has been agitated for two or three years with that end in view and has proved a failure, and until you do get more interest, I do not think time or place will make any difference.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I agree with Mr. Haskin in what he has said, that lack of interest is the main cause. If we consider that time has something to do with it, we must not stop with simply making a change in the time of meeting, thinking that this will bring about a better attendance, but we must continue to work in the same direction, toward interesting a larger number in attendance on the meeting. But I do think that the time has some effect, and it has struck me that possibly a meeting

in July or August, when druggists in cities and all places except watering places, have less to do than at almost any other time of the year, might induce a better attendance.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I do not relish the idea of Binghamton in July or August. If we are going to experiment with a spring meeting, let us try it there, in the latter part of May.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I have come to the conclusion that places like Catskill and the Thousand Island Park do not develop a healthy interest in the meeting, but rather in the out door exercises, and even that has not brought a large attendance. Perhaps one of the causes of small attendance is the same that I have heard spoken of as affecting a good many of the State Organizations, the pharmacist has not a good bank account. In other words it is hard times and a good many are staying away for that reason. They are going to take a vacation, and do not want to take a vacation and this too. I do not think Binghamton is the place to go to in July or August, and if any change is made, as Dr. Gregory says, try it there earlier in the season, and as we leave it to the Executive Committee we can change from year to year, as to the time, and they can fix upon a date that will not interfere with near-by meetings of similar character. Massachusetts is the first week in June, and near-by states if possible, should not have their meetings at the same time, because if exhibits are had, people cannot exhibit at both, and contiguous states should arrange to have a different time of the month for meeting. It does strike me that meeting about the second or fourth week in May at Binghamton would be a very excellent time, because the third week in May is New Jersey.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—I am afraid that the trouble with this comes a good deal from the fact that the druggist is a hard working fellow and don't know how to have a good time. I think there are a number of men who have been at all of our meetings, and have enjoyed themselves and are glad to come again. Another reason is that when the Association was a new thing men came to see the thing along, and they think they can stay at home now and some one else can attend to this part of it. I fancy that this Association is just repeating history. We may have a good meeting one year and a poor one the next. There is no reason that can be really assigned. Do not be discouraged about it.

MR. WEINMAN—A great many go to the American Pharmaceutical Association. Too close to that would interfere.

THE CHAIRMAN—I should like to see one meeting the last week in May.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I move that it is suggested to the Executive Committee that the date be fixed for the fourth week in May.

Carried.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I would like to move a vote of thanks to Mr. DuBois, the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and Mr. Dykeman, the Local Secretary, for the very pleasant way in which they have proposed to entertain us. What I mean by that is, that the entertainment is incomplete, and so far as it has gone we have enjoyed it very much, and are justified in making the motion at this time, even if we have not been up the mountain.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I can heartily second that

motion. I have enjoyed the entertainment very much indeed, and believe we shall continue to do that to the end.

THE CHAIRMAN—It is moved and seconded that we extend the thanks of this Association to these gentlemen for the very pleasant entertainment they have furnished.

A MEMBER—I think that Mrs. DuBois and Miss DuBois ought to be included in that motion, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Post and others who have aided in making the occasion pleasant.

THE CHAIRMAN—We will include them.

Question carried unanimously.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—The name of Joseph Schnell has been suggested by Mr. Otis, and I therefore nominate Mr. Joseph Schnell, of Binghamton, for Local Secretary, and ask unanimous consent that the Secretary cast one ballot.

THE CHAIRMAN—If there are no objections, the Secretary will deposit the ballot.

PROF. BEDFORD—I would like to say as a consolation, that we are not the only Association that has had a small attendance. Every one has had a small attendance thus far this year.

THE SECRETARY—I can certify to that fact, by the astonishment that has been expressed by other Secretaries.

THE CHAIRMAN—I think those who have not attended this meeting have considerably the worst of it.

PROF. BEDFORD—One of the questions that I have pre-

pared for next year is, "How can our State Pharmaceutical Association be made more interesting and attractive to its membership?" I hope we may have a number who will take that up and make suggestions next year. I think that if any one could have had information in advance of the merit and excellence of the papers that we have listened to at this meeting, they would be very sorry they stayed away.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, I think we are entitled to give Prof. Bedford a great amount of credit for this treat. We have got more rich food for the next volume of the proceedings than we have ever had before.

PROF. BEDFORD, of New York—I move that our Association do now adjourn, to assemble next year in Binghamton at the call of the Executive Committee.

Motion put and carried.

While the attendance at the Catskill meeting was not so large as it has been in previous years, the full amount of enjoyment was received by those who attended. The formal program of entertainment was inaugurated by the customary Tuesday evening reception, which was rendered attractive through the courtesy of some of the musical citizens of Catskill, whose musical ability was highly appreciated by all present. On Wednesday evening, a hop was participated in by those who are fond of the amusement, and the refreshments were enjoyed by the "wall-flowers." On Thursday evening, a moonlight excursion on the steamer "City of Hudson," needed nothing to complete its attractiveness except the presence of a moon. Notwithstanding this fact, it was very much enjoyed by every one. The crowning event of the week occurred on Friday, when a party of sixty-five started

for a trip to the mountain. The day was beautiful, the crowd jolly, the conveyances satisfactory and the scenery indescribable. The route up the mountain was through Kauterskill Clove, and its beauty must be seen to be appreciated. The first stop was made at Kauterskill Falls. The most striking peculiarity of these picturesque falls is that the water is turned on with a crank, which gives the visitor an opportunity to see how they would look if the supply of water was adequate to keep them constantly in motion. After a hasty inspection of this lovely spot, we were obliged to proceed on our way. The next and greatest point of interest was the Catskill Mountain House. The writer will never forget the charming landscape view which greeted his eye as he passed through the long hall of this hotel and for the first time saw the Hudson valley, which suddenly loomed up like a panoramic view, and caused an expression of rapturous admiration from every one who saw it. Our time at this spot was only too short. The inner man was treated to a rich feast, and the soul was fed with the beauties of nature. It was with difficulty that the party was mustered for our homeward journey. The impression fixed upon the minds of every one was that at last we had discovered one of the most beautiful retreats of this glorious country, and memory will often take us back to the spot, and the hope be nurtured that we may some day be permitted to see it again. The all-absorbing topic of the return trip was to behold the spot famous in history as the abode of Rip VanWinkle. Like all other famous spots, this needs to be seen to be appreciated. The poetic beauty of the story was lost to us because we failed to see the genuine "Rip" himself. The impression left upon the minds of the party was one of unalloyed pleasure, and gratitude to the Entertainment Committee for the delights of the day's trip, and our arrival at the hotel was the signal for sudden and hasty departures toward home. As a whole, the entertainment of

this meeting must be pronounced a success in every particular. The same can be said of the results of the meeting. The number present does not seem to control these matters. Our best meetings have been those which were slimly attended. It is hoped, however, that the "stay-at-homes" may be induced to lay aside the drudgery of their daily work next year and experience the pleasures resulting from a week in attendance upon our meeting.

The Secretary has assumed the responsibility of incorporating in the published proceedings a fuller report of the discussion in regard to the reason why our meetings are not better attended, for the purpose of securing an expression from those who are not accustomed to attend as to the reason why. The Executive Committee have not as yet been able to give attention to the date of the next meeting. It will probably occur on the last week in May. Timely notice, however, will be given through the Pharmaceutical journals, so that arrangements may be made in advance to be present.

Respectfully submitted,

CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary.

PHARMACEUTICAL REPORTS
ANSWERS TO QUERIES,
AND ROLL OF MEMBERS.

Report of the Committee on Adulterations.**ANISE AND FENNEL SEED. (FRUIT.)**

Most of the aniseed upon the market for the last twelve months seems to have been of a rather inferior quality. Six samples bought at different times during the year from four distinct dealers, contained a large amount of clay in small, hard, dried fragments. The quantity was too great to imagine that it was an accidental impurity. With the clay was also found a large admixture of broken stems and aborted seeds. Sample A, bought in July, 1887, from a leading wholesale house, contained in one ounce of the mixture one dram and eighteen grains of clay, twenty-two grains of stems and six grains of aborted and foreign seeds. This makes a total of 106 grains out of 480 or more than one-fifth of the weight that can be considered as adulterating material. Sample B, bought in September from the same firm, contained fifty-eight grains of clay, twenty grains of stems and seven grains of bad and foreign seeds. This was considerable of an improvement over the first, yet far from the ideal article it should be, considering the use it is put to by mothers. Samples C and D were bought of a smaller dealer during September. C was returned and D substituted for it. In the first, four scruples of clay fragments and over a scruple and a half of stems and bad seeds were found in an ounce. D contained a total of sixty-one grains of all foreign material to an ounce. E and F were bought of different houses during the winter and contained the same kinds of adulterants. None of them contained any Coniuar seeds. (Fruit.) E was the best of all and had about fifty grains of foreign matter, while F contained over 100 grains. Three samples of Fennel seed (fruit) from different dealers proved to be much better than the Anise. One of them contained clay particles like those of the Anise. Sixty-four grains were found in one ounce besides twenty-three grains of broken stems and bad seeds. Sample two contained thirty grains of stems to an ounce, but no appreciable amount of clay lumps. It did have considerable fine dust, the amount of which was not determined. Sample three was a very good article, containing less than a scruple of foreign matter to an ounce of seed.

FLUID EXTRACT OF HYDRASTIS.

Three samples of fluid extract of Golden Seal showed that our manufacturers do not all pay strict attention to the pharmacopœia when providing some of their goods for the market. Only one of them was free from glycerine.

The composition of the ash showed that they all contained Salts of Calcium, Aluminium, Magnesium, Potassium and Sodium. These existed as carbonates, sulphates, chlorides, and in union with unknown organic acids.

The following table shows their composition :

Per Cent. by Weight of	A.	B	C.
Alcohol	64.18	64.78	83.71
Glycerine	none	10.70	20.15
Glucose	none	none	2.00
Ash	0.18	0.80	1.30
Berberine Hydrochlor.	0.64	0.40	1.58
Hydrastine "	0.32	0.06	0.19

TINCTURE OF ACONITE.

The following fourteen samples were procured from different parts of the State and constitute a most interesting study:

TINCTURE OF ACONITE ROOT.

Number.	Method of Preparation.	Per cent. Extractive.	Physiological Test.	30 c c. of the Tincture eq'l to about 6.776 gms. of drug. Requires of Mayer's Sol. N 1-30.	Re-action of Tincture.
1	Fluid Ext.	2.75	1-700	3.2	Slightly acid.
2	Percolation.	4.42	1-700	3.5	Slightly acid.
3	Fluid Ext.	2.00	1-800	1.0	Acid.
4	Maceration.	3.00	1-600	3.1	Slightly acid.
5	Percolation.	3.62	1-600	3.0	Slightly acid.
6	Fluid Ext.	11.08	1-600	3.0	Very slightly acid.
7	Percolation.	3.89	1-700	3.4	Nearly neutral.
8	Percolation.	6.01	1-600	3.3	Very slightly acid.
9	Percolation.	3.83	1-550	2.4	Slightly acid.
10	Percolation.	3.53	1-750	4.2	Acid.
11	Fluid Ext.	2.56	1-800	4.5	Acid.
12	Percolation.	6.19	1-700	4.8	Acid.
13	Percolation.	4.06	1-800	0.8	Acid.
14	Percolation.	5.50	1-800	4.2	Slightly acid.

Sample 3, made from a fluid extract of unknown make contains the smallest per cent. of extractive, the smallest amount of alkaloid save one, and required a larger proportion for detection by the physiological test than any other except that one. The lesson is obvious. Always know the reputation of the house you procure such goods from. But what shall be said of Sample 13. It was made by percolation, and gave a fair proportion of extractive, but was seriously lacking in alkaloid. The druggist who made it should hereafter procure his powdered root

from some other dealer than this was bought from. The two best are 11 and 14. The first was made from a fluid extract, and the second by percolation. The shade of difference favors the first. The extractive is less and the alkaloid more.

No. 6 was made from a fluid extract of a well known manufacturer, whose goods usually rate A 1, and contains the largest amount of extractive of any of them. Its alkaloid strength is only medium, and physiological results the same:

COLORLESS HYDRASTIS.

It having been reported that one maker of this article was substituting *alum* and *magnesia* for the expensive White Alkaloid of Golden Seal, great care was taken in the examination of this preparation to verify this charge, if true. A rival house had given publication to the charge, at the same time claiming superiority for their own product. Both preparations, together with a third from a firm that has maintained honorable neutrality in the battle, were subjected to investigation as to their respective merits. The first thing determined was the proportions of White Alkaloid contained in each. They were precipitated with Ammonia, the solution washed out with a definite and sufficient proportion of Ether. After decantation and spontaneous evaporation, the Alkaloid was redissolved and again precipitated, after which it was once more washed out with Ether. After the Ether had all spontaneously evaporated from the tared capsule containing the Alkaloid, it was put into a drying oven maintained at 110° to 112° F. till constant weight was obtained. Under this treatment 10 c. c. of each yielded respectively 84, 20 and 38½ milligrams of the White Alkaloid. The first and third samples evidently contained about the same amount, while the second that we should have expected to give very superior results, because of the attitude of its manufacturers, was considerably lower than the other two. None of the samples contained a particle of Alum, and the one that was stated to have it was the only one of the three that could not by its nature contain it and remain clear. The least quantity of Alum added to it would have formed a precipitate, because of the Calcium Salt it had in solution. In addition to the large amount of White Alkaloid, it contained soluble salts of Magnesium, Aluminum and Calcium, that had been, through lack of knowledge, mistaken for Alum and Magnesia. These are the same salts as are found in fluid extract of Golden Seal, as well as in Golden Seal root. Without them it could not be truly said to fully represent the colorless medicinal parts of the drug. The sample poorest in Hydrastine made by the rival house was adulterated with a borate that is in no sense a constituent of Hydrastis. To claim that its presence is necessary as a preservative agent is to talk nonsense. A solution contain-

ing so large an amount of Glycerine needs nothing else to preserve it. The addition of Boric Acid deceives the medical men who prescribe it, and misleads them as to the value of the parts of the combination whose presence is known to them. This is the greatest evil of proprietary preparations. They hinder science by being false to their claims. Pharmacists may war with such preparations, because they steal their profits, but physicians suffer by being misdirected. Their compass ceases to point to the magnetic pole of medical science. Local attraction has it under control, and the closer they try to steer the good vessel by such guides the more certain is shipwreck to overtake them.

TEREBENE.

Of five samples of Terebene examined, three seemed to be simply purified turpentine. The other two were unlike each other, and unlike Turpentine in taste, odor and rotary power. Through the courtesy of Dr. Kent, the polariscope of the Board of Health of the City of Brooklyn, was put at my service. None of the samples seemed to be exactly neutral to polarized light. The nearest approach was made by a preparation from a western manufacturer, the rotation of which was only about 30 min. to the right. The two worst samples had a dextrogyration of 25° , 20 min. and 26° , 33 min., respectively. This is about the highest right hand rotation of American oil of turpentine. A perfect sample of Terebene should have no rotation at all. The two possessing the highest rotary power were from the same house as one having a moderately low power. On inquiry it was claimed that all three were originally alike and from a common supply so that such difference as existed between them must have resulted from reversion. The sample earliest procured from them would not mix with either of the others or with turpentine without becoming milky. The two having high rotary power would combine freely with each other and with turpentine in all proportions remaining perfectly transparent. Dr. Rice reports a case of Stranguary that lately occurred from the use of Terebene having high dextrogyration, and that was indistinguishable in any way from pure oil of turpentine. One of the five samples had a musty etherial odor and taste. Altogether the supply of this new agent is in a most unsatisfactory condition for both druggist and physician. When the same house supplies a different article every few weeks, how is the doctor to know when he is getting Terebene? When spirits of turpentine is consciously or unconsciously substituted, to the danger of human life, the subject demands attention. If the substitution is an unconscious one, and due to the fact that the Terebene changes back to turpentine, the sooner we know it the better. If it is due to fraud, and because turpentine is cheap, while Terebene is dear, exposure should be swift and certain however high the standing of

the firm descending to such tricks. The change, whatever the cause, tends to injure the reputation of the dispensing pharmacist. Unkind criticisms come from physicians who perceive a difference in two supplies successively given to their patients. The patients themselves judge the pharmacist harshly under such circumstances.

Being desirous of ascertaining whether any other manufacturer than the one supplying the high rotation articles had had any complaints against their Terebene for reverting, the question was put to a reliable and leading western manufacturer. They kindly and courteously replied: "In reference to Terebene, we beg to state that this being of recent introduction into medicinal use, it has not been so thoroughly studied as it should be. We have manufactured Terebene for about a year and a half and during that time we have, perhaps, only received one unimportant complaint, and this referred to one of our first products sent out. We have compared some fifteen samples, representing as many different lots, and judging from their physical properties, they vary but very little. In color and consistency there appears little or no difference. In the manufacture we have found that it was necessary to add lime previously to distilling, in order to eliminate the possibility of free Sulphuric Acid being carried over, as we distil by injecting a stream of steam into the still, collecting the water and Terebene together, which are easily separated. In most operations we reject the first portion, that is, two or three pints out of a fifteen or twenty gallon lot, and then prefer not to run the distillation too far, thereby obtaining an intermediate portion which, as stated above, is quite uniform in quality." Terebene is a most valuable addition to our *Materia Medica* and should not be allowed now to go into disuse because of lack of uniformity. It should be carefully studied as to the methods of manufacture and changes incidental to varying conditions and time.

HYDROCHLORIDE OF COCAINE.

On October 9, 1887, the following communication was received from our fellow member, Dr. W. G. Gregory, of Buffalo:

"Remembering your sweeping offer made at the Thousand Islands to examine suspected chemicals, etc. I presume to inclose thirty grains of what purports to be "Mur. Cocaine," "Cocaine Hydrochloras." It is claimed to be deficient in anæsthetic properties almost to inertness by a practitioner of this city. It was supplied by a prominent German house of New York city and bears the firm label. Any light you can give on the subject will be appreciated."

The sample he sent was granular in appearance. Supposing that it might be Borax or Carbonate of Sodium, the proper tests for such substances were tried but the results were negative. The medical journals

had a report not long ago of some one having discovered pretended samples of Cocaine that were only Borax and Sodium Carbonate. When the sample was put into solution and rendered acid, Mayer's reagent gave an immediate precipitate that determined it at once to be an Alkaloid. Having an operation to perform at the time upon a mucous membrane, it was applied and found to produce decided anæsthetic effects. Here was proof that the Buffalo physician was mistaken. These results were communicated to Dr. Gregory, a promise given of closer investigation at a later date, and the name of the firm that supplied the article asked for. In his next letter the doctor supplied the required information, and enclosed a second crystalline sample of Cocaine from the same house. Some months later his two samples and four more from as many different houses were procured and submitted to the same tests.

Color reactions are lacking for the identification of Cocaine. Its negative quality in this respect constitutes one of its distinguishing characteristics. The production under decomposition of the characteristic odor of Benzoic Ether is confirmatory. All of the samples produced local anæsthesia, but with varying degrees of promptness. They all were soluble in water, and readily precipitated from solution by addition of a small amount of Ammonia. The precipitate on standing soon assumed a crystalline form, and this change occurred more promptly in the samples that at first existed as crystals than in that which had been amorphous. The speed seemed to agree fairly well with their quality as exhibited by other tests. The Ammonia precipitate from each was soluble in Ether, and could readily be abstracted by this agent. On spontaneous evaporation of the Ether, those samples that appeared to be best made the prettiest crystals in the capsule, while the amorphous form would not crystallize at all. In the Ether washing they all lost some weight. The smallest loss was from the best sample, and amounted to five milligrams from one hundred milligrams. The others lost respectively 8, 10, 15, 16½ and 17 milligrams. When the intensified permanganate test of Giesel was applied, none of the products of American make tried could stand it as well as that from a leading German manufacturer. When 5 c. c. of distilled water had added to it one drop of a one per cent. Permanganate of Potassium solution and two drops of ten per cent. Sulphuric Acid, the following amounts of Cocaine were necessary to produce decolorization within one minute:

A	Amorphous	— 7 milligrams.
B	"	— 7 "
C	Crystalline	— 237 "
D	"	— 266 "
E	"	— 300 "
F	"	— 1000 "

A to E are American, while F, the best in the lot, is German. One

manufacturer reports the "permanganate test of Giesel to be hypercritical and often fallacious." It may be the former but hardly the latter. The American crystallized samples tried responded nearly as promptly as the German to the physiological test, thus showing that while the latter is purer than the former, and therefore a more elegant preparation, the difference should not make more than the barest margin in the prices they command. Practically, it is quite unlikely that any physician could detect the difference between them in every day use. As every American make may not have been represented in these trials, it is not unlikely that just as perfect a piece of crystallization can be found among home products. Your Committee, however, has not seen such yet.

BROMIDES OF AMMONIUM, POTASSIUM AND SODIUM.*

Kind and Number	Abs'nce Bromate	Abs'nce of Iodide	Limit of Sulphate	Sulphate Found.	Absence of more than 3 per cent. Chloride.	.3 gms. should require for complete precep't'n Ag NO ₃ N 1-10. not more than	Amount Ag NO ₃ N 1-10 required.
Bromide 1 of Soda.	0	0	Ex's	8 p.c. H ₂ SO ₄ or 1.16 p.c. NA ₂ SO ₄	Excess	29.8 c. c.	29.95 c. c.
Bromide 2 of Soda.	0	Tr'c Present	0	0	0	29.8 c. c.	29. c. c.
Bromide 3 of Soda.	0	0	Ex's	.74 p.c. H ₂ SO ₄ or 1.07 p.c. NA ₂ SO ₄	0	29.8 c. c.	28.8
Bromide 4 of Soda.	0	Tr'c	0	0	Excess	29.8 c. c.	30.1 c. c.
Bromide 5 of Potas.	0	Tr'c	0	0	0	25.7	25.4 c. c.
Bromide 6 of Ammon	0	0	0	0	Excess	31.4 c. c.	32.1 c. c.
Bromide 7 of Ammon	0	0	0	0	Excess	31.4 c. c.	31.9 c. c.

*See next page for subject matter explaining this table.

BROMIDES.

During the Summer and Autumn of 1887 the New York and Brooklyn markets contained a large amount of Bromide of Sodium, containing about one and one-half per cent. of carbonate. Out of ten retail stores visited, six of them had in stock this article. A complaint being lodged with the jobbers sending it out seemed to stop the supply in that region. The object of such an addition is hard to surmise, as so small a proportion of the cheaper article could not make much difference in the profit. It was very alkaline to test-paper and phenol phthalein, and effervesced freely when acid was added. The amount of carbonate present was determined with volumetric oxalic acid.

At a later date four samples of a different stock not contaminated with carbonate were procured and examined, and with them one of bromide of potassium and two of Bromide of Ammonium. The table on preceding page gives the results:

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF SODIUM.

On March 16th of the present year a sample of Hypophosphite of Sodium accompanied by an interesting communication, was received from our fellow member, Mr. George F. Sullard. He stated that the package was received from a reliable New York wholesale house and bore the label of a prominent American manufacturer. The day after he received it he undertook to make some Syrup of Hypophosphites. On adding some Citric Acid to dissolve the residue, a brisk effervescence ensued. As the Hypophosphite of Sodium was the only article added that he had not used before he knew the trouble was caused by it. He then added to some of it in a graduate, some Dilute Acid and it at once produced a copious amount of gas bubbles. He wrote to the manufacturers for an explanation and received the following reply:

"We are in receipt of your favor of the 25th ult., and note your remarks concerning our Sodium Hypophosphite, sample of which has also come to hand. Upon examining this sample we find it to be a very fair article of Hypophosphite of Soda. The effervescence—with Nitric Acid—is owing to the change into Phosphate and Nitrous Acid and, with Citric Acid, to the change by which the air bubbles are sent to the surface of the solution. Yours truly——"

Under some circumstances the answer they have given would at least have been plausible. Had Mr. Sullard merely added an Acid to the salt and effervescence ensued, it might have been a mere escape of air bubbles. Indeed, several samples that have reached this Committee did so effervece and yet were free from Carbonate. But it is to be noted that he added the Citric Acid to his syrup of the Hypophosphites in which all the Hypophosphite of Soda must have been in solution, and yet there was an effervescence. On dissolving some of the salt in water and add-

ing an Acid, it boiled over the top of the test tube. Was this due "to the change by which the air bubbles are sent to the surface of the solution?" Certainly not. The sample on examination was found to be contaminated with about two per cent. of Carbonate. What adds to the interest of this case is the fact that the firm supplying the article is the same one that a year ago was referred to as assuming perfection when their attention was called to their Iodide of Potassium and Corrosive Sublimate. Six other samples of Hypophosphite of Sodium were examined with the following results:

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF SODA.

Number.	Absence of Carbonate.	Absence of Calcium.	Absence of Potas.*	Absence of Sulphate.	Per cent. Sulphate found.	Limit of Phosphate.
1	0	0	0	Excess.	.8 p. c. H ₂ SO ₄ or 1.16 p.c.NA ₂ SO ₄	0
2	0	Trace.	0	Excess.	1.28 p.c. H ₂ SO ₄ or 1.85 p.c.NA ₂ SO ₄	0
3	0	Trace.	0	Excess.	1.28 p.c. H ₂ SO ₄ or 1.85 p.c.NA ₂ SO ₄	0
4	0	0	0	Excess.	.8 p. c. H ₂ SO ₄ or .48 p.c. NA ₂ SO ₄	0
5	0	Excess.	0	Excess.	1. p.c. H ₂ SO ₄ or 1.44 p.c.NA ₂ SO ₄	Excess.
6	0	Excess.	0	Excess.	1.1 p.c. H ₂ SO ₄ or 1.59 p.c.NA ₂ SO ₄	Excess.

*All samples contain potas., but not enough to respond to U. S. P. test.

Your Committee during the past year has been seriously crippled in its work by the withdrawal of one of its members. A change having occurred that took him away from the laboratory where he has heretofore done such good work in our behalf, compelled him to resign. We once more appeal to the members to send us suspected samples, so as to make our work more practical and interesting. During the coming year at least fifty should be forthcoming.

Respectfully submitted,

R. G. ECCLES.
J. H. SMITH.

A Paper for the Ladies of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

Flowers and their Winged Friends.

BY R. G. EGGLESE, M. D., OF BROOKLYN.

The shapes of leaves, the positions of ribs, veins and veinlets, the lengths of stems, and in fact everything about the make-up of a plant, is now generally believed to be a surviving resultant of forces that have played around their progenitors. As the impress of a printed page is a reversed image of the type that made it, so they in a sense bear an analogous relation to the environing forces of past generations. Within the blossom the most marvellous part of this whole history of development can be found recorded. Here we read a chapter of Genesis, penned by the Supreme Power that guides and centres in the vast procession of material movements from galaxy to atom. To every change, tortuous curve and angle assumed in the endless transmutations of matter and energy, the living protoplasm of the vegetable world has sought to mould itself. Wherever and whenever it has failed, extinction has been the doom; but nothing daunted, the plastic mass presses in a new supply again and again, until the final fitness has been reached. Wet soil and dry, gravel and sand, sunshine and shade, hot climate and cold, loam and clay, windy regions and calm, hills and valleys, swamps and deserts, oceans and mountains, plateaus and prairies, all have been sown over and over again. The best adapted to the conditions have alone survived. Millions of seeds germinate annually, only to perish because of unfitness. The number that develop in a single year could no more find room to grow up to maturity than fifty men could be crammed into a box made and measured for one. That one may live, hundreds must die, crushed from their places by the better fitted form. Thus are the adapted preserved to perpetuate their kind, while the non-adapted perish from the earth. In the new struggle of the succeeding year, some trifling advantage determines the fitness and maintains itself by heredity. Year by year such fitnesses accumulate, moulding and altering the shape of the plant. Each as it stands to-day, whether plain or beautiful, represents the accumulated savings of this kind made through thousands of generations. In our most handsome flowers, beauty and utility have met and kissed each other. Every hue, curve and line that evokes our admiration reacts upon the possessor, tending to its preservation and consequent perpetuation. Within the charmed circle of their forms a miracle of miracles is wrought in the development of seeds. To improve the quality of these or to increase their quantity all this loveliness exists.

Every seed is but a crystallized memory of the past history of its kind, and every plant the realization in fact and experience of the grandest features of that memory. Every flower contributes to this centralized retentive force, not only its own experience and that of its progenitors, but it receives from afar the experiences of other flowers, and in ways most wonderful compacts them into a single record. The greater the experience, potentially centred in a seed, the more marvelous its powers of adaptation as a plant to conditions we might think new for it. The actual facts of nature scarcely seem credible in this direction, when first stated. The wildest romance cannot exceed in wonder the reality as discovered in this department of Botany. That a developing seed could receive a fitness in its structure for a wet or rocky soil while grown upon that which is dry and loamy seems impossible. That such fitness should be carried as a message from plants of the same species miles away and taught to that seed before it had scarcely begun to develop in the parent flower, appears as if beyond sane belief. All this is nevertheless but a sober statement of what has been discovered by actual experiment. Two trees, shrubs or herbs, remote from each other, can interblend their natures and combine their powers through the medium of a tiny dust like particle of pollen. The seeds and plants derived from the union possess in large degree the fitnesses of both. During the flowering season such unions are of constant occurrence. The multiform structure and innumerable conditions of the earth's surface demand a corresponding multiplicity of powers of adjustment in its inhabitants. While it is desirable that a plant shall perpetuate its kind, it is still more desirable that it shall give as its progeny, forms with powers of adaptation superior to its own. Without the distinctions of sex and without cross-fertilization, whereby plants remote in kindred from each other can unite their powers of resistance to deleterious influences, progressive evolution, slow as it now is, would be much slower. A plant held incessantly within a narrow limit of conditions, and producing only progeny capable of enduring such conditions, would be hemmed in upon every side, unable to progress or alter in any manner. United through its pollen with others having different powers and experiences, a new race is born with a double capacity of adaptation. Prof. Darwin experimentally proved that crosses between individuals give vigor in proportion to the variety of conditions to which the parents are subjected, and not in proportion to remoteness of kin. Foxglove (*Digitalis Purpurea* Lin.), when crossed from plants growing near together in similar soil, shade and surroundings, never gave as good seed as when he crossed with pollen from plants of a remote neighborhood. (Cross and Self-fertilization p 447.) The flower stems produced in the two cases were as 100 to forty-seven, and the average height as 100 to seventy. Plants near of kin, but raised in remote regions, when

cross fertilized with each other gave improved stock. Plants remote of kin, but grown near each other, when crossed gave inferior results. It seems like the work of a magician to talk into a phonograph and then have the waxed sheet or tinfoil echo back every word distinctly, days or years afterwards. How much more weird and startling is the fact that every tiny pollen grain, microscopic in its minuteness, is able to unfold its registered impressions and whisper to the embryo seed the life history, not only of its immediate producer, but also that of past generations. When we pass through the woods or garden and the little dust specks cling to our garments, how many of us pause to consider that each impalpable particle we are so desirous of brushing away is a volume containing more wonderful and more accurately recorded facts than any man could write? Viewed with the microscope, traces of its beauty appear, but no key is thus discovered to its unfathomable potentiality. Only when it has given up its secrets to the seed, and that begins to talk to our eyes through the fretted network of unfolding cells and the strange revelations of leaves and flowers, can we appreciate its continued store of information. How precious seem these little golden grains the moment we are able to understand their work and what they are. When we see them wafted abroad and borne to destruction by wind and rain, we wonder at the profligacy of nature and ask ourselves what it can mean. When carefully looked into we discover that this waste is inversely as the specialization of the plant and that the highest forms guard it as human beings would precious gems. The apparent wantonness of waste appears most prominent at the bottom of the scale of flowering plants. Higher up we have closed corollas of a single petal or irregular forms with a number of petals, where in each case the pollen product is cared for. Every grain seems to be husbanded for the perpetuation of the plant or in some indirect manner to aid that perpetuation. For a plant to squander its life force in producing a superabundance of pollen is to lessen its resisting power against adverse forces in some other direction. In the struggle for life those survived best that were able to get the largest number of healthy representatives, with a minimum of such expenditure. Every plant that gained some contrivance to save its pollen from loss became the parent of more vigorous offspring. Little changes that aided but slightly were multiplied through successive generations until great changes were the result. Plants occupying positions that caused unusual strain upon their structures, were those that such savings and the consequent reserve force benefited most. But this saving of pollen introduced a necessity for some contrivance to carry it in an economical manner from plant to plant. The method chosen shows the perfection of natural adjustments to a remarkable degree.

The earliest and simplest means of conveyance was that of the wind.

Many plants depend upon this method of dissemination for the ripening of their seeds, as without pollen no seeds will ever ripen. The yew tree is a fitting illustration. Some yews bear only flowers capable of producing pollen, while others bear such as are able to utilize that pollen in forming seeds, but themselves form no pollen. Pollen bearing flowers are called staminate, and seed bearing ones, pistillate. If a yew that bears only pistillate flowers is shielded from the pollen blown from the staminate, it cannot produce a perfect seed. All kinds of plants do not have their pistils and stamens separated on different trees in this way. The oak, indian corn, pumpkin and watermelon are examples of some in which a single plant contains both kinds of flowers. In the corn we have the staminate flowers at the top and the pistillate lower down among the leaves. The former popularly bears the name of "tassel" and the latter "silk." When the pollen dust from the tassel is blown upon the silk, the corn ripens. To protect or shield the silk from this dust would be to keep the plant from ripening a single grain upon the ear. There is still another arrangement of pistils and stamens in which both are crowded together upon a single flower. This indeed is the most common plan. The pistils and their seed-bearing ovaries occupy the centre of the blossom while the stamens, like a circle of sentinels, stand guard around them. This is the case in the rose, buttercup, geranium and the large majority of handsome flowers. The beautifully colored petals possessed by so many of these is something never found upon such as depend on the wind for fertilization. Their production of pollen is also less since the necessity to sow every inch of the country that perchance a few grains may strike the stigma or top of the pistil of a kindred plant is now at an end. But how? The bringing together of both organs in a single blossom tends to self-fertilization, which has been shown to injure them. A careful examination of these flowers will reveal a most wonderful and almost numberless set of contrivances evidently intended to keep the pollen of the same blossom from reaching its stigma. These are in all degrees of perfection from those that allow of free contact to those that exclude all possible contact. Every plant has two things to guard against. It must exclude its own pollen to maintain its highest vigor but it must not continue this exclusion where there is great uncertainty of securing a supply from a neighbor. Self fertilization though bad is better than no fertilization at all. To accomplish the main object of gaining, without waste, plenty of pollen and that from a distance, the rich fragrance, bright colors, handsome forms and delicious nectar all have been evolved. They are allurements to the winged denizens of the air who act the part of Cupid in the love matches of the flowers. Orchids and lilies, carnations and pansies, with numberless other forms of grace, owe their beauty to selections thus accomplished. On any bright day of

the summer months in the forest, on the prairie, or in the garden, they can be seen at work consummating these unions. Have you ever watched their movements or observed what they were about? Butterflies and moths, bees and humming birds lingering around a bed of flowers are doing more than enjoying themselves with the fragrance, and sipping the honey from the nectaries. The apparently trivial act of one of these in seeking food is fraught with changes of great importance to the floral world. They carry upon their bodies supplies of pollen which are borne from plant to plant. If you watch a bee as he awkwardly tumbles among the bent down stamens of mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia* L.) you will observe them spring up one by one, and cover him all over with their yellow dust. This he bears away to another plant of the same kind where, by his movements, it is rubbed off upon the stigmas. Upon close inspection it will be found that as a rule the part of the insect bearing the largest pollen load is the very part he finds it necessary to turn toward the stigma in honey-bearing flowers when he seeks their sweet product. In lilacs and some others the insect first gets its head daubed with honey and then with pollen, which thus adheres, until reaching another flower it rubs past the stigma where it is deposited. In many other flowers the pollen is naturally rough or sticky and makes itself fast to whatever part of the insect presents itself. In some it is strung like beads on threads, in others it is in little packets cohering together. Sometimes it is projected with force against the insect so as to facilitate adhesion. In a few cases it is locked up in little boxes which the insects' touch opens. In the butterfly weed (*Asclepias tuberosa* L.) it forms a mass that attaches itself to the claw of the insect and is thus caused to enter a narrow slit in the next flower containing the stigma.

All of these methods are fitted to the peculiar nature of the plant and its mode of life. The size of the pollen grains seems to be adjusted to the length of the style down which it has to grow to reach the embryo seed. In many plants the application of pollen from a distant individual of the same kind will immediately arrest the development of its own pollen that had started to grow upon the stigma. In others, only pollen from a distant individual will develop. In this way self-fertilization is kept down. Wind fertilized plants are frequently fertilized by insects, and from them it is believed all our pretty flowers sprang. They occasionally display beautiful colors when the vitality of a part is low, and honey and odor frequently can be found upon them. These were evidently the starting points for selection to work upon in leading up to lilies, geraniums and orchids. Those plants that displayed the greatest amount of a color pleasing to certain insects were most often visited and hence best fertilized. The least beautiful, if unable to continue producing pollen enough for wind fertilization, and failing to attract insects in

sufficient numbers, were necessarily slowly extinguished. Every added beauty to a flower, by increasing its attractiveness, gave it the advantage in the struggle over its fellows, because it was made to produce more and better seeds. Features of color, shape or odor, pleasing to one kind of insect, proved displeasing or indifferent to another, so that a large variety of forms resulted. Dull yellow flowers are evidently obnoxious to beetles, for we find that they almost entirely avoid them. Dull purple seems to be the choice color of the host of minute insects that swarm around marshes, the margins of lakes and wet places generally. White is the favorite color of night-flying moths. Butterflies and bees choose brilliant reds, pinks, blues and violets. Step by step the colors become more and more intense, as the struggle for life continues. By actually counting the number of insects visiting various flowers during the course of a day, it is found to be the universal rule that where other things are equal those blossoms that are most conspicuous are oftenest visited. The visits are always directly as their conspicuousness, unless some other attraction or repulsion comes in play. Odoriferous violets, though much less conspicuous than large and beautiful pansies, will have more visitors. The fragrance is here the great allurements. In the matter of shape, selection has reference to four things, viz: (1) the protection of honey from rain; (2) the protection of pollen from wind; (3) the protection of honey from free-booting insects that would not fertilize; and (4) the providing of conveniences for standing, shelter or safety to their favorite insects. Plants allowing their honey to be washed away must die out from lack of visitors. Insects have no time to waste on such as they. Where the supply of pollen is insufficient for wind-fertilization, to allow it to be blown away and wasted is evidently to be on the high road to destruction. Only those that avoided this survived. If thieving visitors were allowed to carry off all the honey, while making no attempt at fertilizing, those plants gaining no provision to put an end to this would soon die out. Every change that facilitated them in protecting themselves here, was a decided aid in the struggle for life, and gave those having it the advantage. Where insects have a choice between flowers offering protection and conveniences for themselves as well as honey, they are not going to those that only supply the honey. The simplest alteration of form that aided the insect, was therefore of benefit to the plant, enabling it to survive and propagate its kind while the less favored perished. Changes, however insignificant at first, became from successive accumulations in a common direction very marked in the end. With the change in form of the plant, a corresponding change in the make-up of the insect was necessitated. As the honey receded deeper into the blossoms, the proboscides of the fertilizing insects would prove too short. Such as failed to gain longer ones died of starvation or were forced to

seek other sources of supply. A constant picking out of those with longer and longer tongues in this way continued. The pollen by being shielded from wind, rain and other foes, had in some flowers a similar tendency to hide itself down deep in the same. Parallel with this change would necessarily be in many cases some corresponding change in such insects as fed upon this pollen. The intelligence too of the insects must have been directed by plant changes calling it into play, and those that were stupid were used in their stupidity to favor cross-fertilization. The Cuckoopint or *Arum Maculatum* L., with some other *Arums*, have perfect traps to catch senseless flies and hold them prisoners until their pollen is shed.

The stigmas ripen first, and therefore, on being released, they are just in a condition to fertilize any other plant of the same kind they may enter. Learning nothing from past experience, the chances are that they will make directly for the first one they see. The stiff hairs allow ingress, but no egress, until the anthers ripen and cover them once again with pollen. Then the hairs die and allow the fly to escape, when it repeats over and over again the same actions. Bees seem to be the most intelligent of all honey or pollen gatherers, and flowers adapted to them surpass all others in variety and brilliancy of color. Prof. Darwin, in his work on "Cross and Self-Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom," has given a most interesting chapter devoted mainly to their habits in dealing with flowers. He points out the fact that when seeking honey they keep to the same species of flowers as long as the yield continues. Other insects do the same. It is at once apparent that this is just what they should do to be of service to the plants for the carrying of pollen promiscuously from and to all sorts at the same time would be a very useless piece of work. Prof. Darwin explains this habit by showing that more honey can be gathered in a given time by their learning how to stand and work best on those of a shape they have become accustomed to. It gives them less trouble than if they changed from species to species without order. It is also apparent that they can distinguish between varieties of the same species better than many human beings. They will not pass by a flower of a different variety, even when the color is markedly different. If they are captured on the wing and examined with a magnifying glass, only the pollen of the species they are working is likely to be found upon them. They have often been seen going toward a different species that closely resembled the one they were working, but on getting near enough to discover their mistake, they would turn away without trying to alight. When all the flowers of a given species have been visited they then begin upon another with which they remain as before, until finished. Their search for honey is generally begun at the lowest blossom of a stock and finished at the top. As.

a very large number of flowers avoid self-fertilization by developing their anthers and shedding their pollen before the stigmas are ready to receive it, this habit of theirs is highly favorable. The lowest flowers receive on the ripened stigma the pollen carried from the last flowers. The upper ones receive no pollen, as it is all rubbed off before reaching them, and it would be lost if they did, for they are not ready for it. But as their anthers are ripe they can cover the bee with a fresh supply to carry to the next plant, whose lower flowers have waiting ripened stigmas ready to receive it. In lavender flowers (*Lavendula Vera*), the stamens are higher than the stigmas, and would readily self-fertilize, but for the fact that the former ripen before the latter and allow visiting bees to act in the manner here described. In fox-glove (*Digitalis Purpurea* L.), the anthers are all shed before the stigmas can receive any pollen, so that visiting bees have everything prepared for their visit to be the most beneficial possible. Here the stigma is double, and before ripening its faces are flat against each other, but when ripe they open up like a letter V. As bees enter the flowers having open stigmas, they deposit pollen thereon. When visiting those that are shedding pollen, they get their supply. In monkshood (*Aconitum Napellus* L.), we have a somewhat more complex arrangement. The stamens crowd themselves forward into the bee's way a few at a time. As soon as their pollen is shed they double back out of the way as if conscious of being no longer wanted. When the last of them has finished and doubled back deep into the flower, the two pistils which had hitherto been out of sight, and pressing face to face against each other, now crowd forward into sight and separate, leaving the stigmas bare for the reception of pollen from the first visitor.

Only humble bees are able to get down into the deep nectaries where the honey is confined, and it is impossible for them to legitimately obtain this honey without repaying the plant by cross-fertilizing it. The shape of the flower is a marvel of adaptability for the work it performs. The blue hood protects the anthers and nectaries from harm by rain or pilfering insects. The two lateral sepals make an excellent standing place for the middle and hind legs of the bee when obtaining the honey. In the Alps, two varieties of Aconite grow. One has a white blossom, the other a blue. The bees of that region have acquired a vicious habit of piercing a hole into the base of the flower where the honey is lodged, and thus robbing it without giving anything in return. The blue flowers are charged with so much Aconitia they are distasteful and, therefore, are rarely pilfered thus. The white, however, are so ravaged, and as a result they are badly fertilized and consequently dying out. Of 200 stamens gathered by Dr. W. Ogle, in Switzerland, one hundred white ones were found all pierced, while the other hundred blue ones were unperforated.

Prof. Darwin wonders how the bees succeed in discovering from the outside of the flower where to bore. They go through invariably in the right place at a single trial. Have they at some time made many trials, and upon at last finding the right spot remembered it as they visited other flowers, or do they calculate where the proper spot should be from their experience in reaching it from the inside? Red clover (*Trifolium Pratense* L.), like Aconite, is fertilized by humble bees, and it is probably with it that they acquired the bad habit of piercing. Whole fields have been found in which every corolla was perforated. Hive bees and wasps are not known to adopt this trick, but they profit from it when done by sucking therefrom, while other insects do not seem to know enough to do even this. Clover heads growing away from fields and other flowers not crowded together pretty closely, are seldom if ever pierced. It is when compact masses grow together it occurs. Crowds of humble bees will go to work in a field of clover or garden of honey-bearing flowers, where there are many of a common species. On going over each other's track they find many blossoms sucked dry. As there is apparently much rivalry among them as to which shall get most, such blossoms cause delay that they do not seem to like. To save time they resort to the short, but vicious expedient of robbing the plant in the way described. Here, as elsewhere, they soon discover that the way of the transgressor is hard, for as the plant fails to be fertilized, there is little or no seed for the coming year. A serious reduction in the number of plants is the necessary consequence, and the poor bees during successive years are reduced in numbers from lack of food. Robbery and laziness bring hunger and death. Sometimes lack of fertilization is brought about by other and remoter causes. Some years ago in one region in England, the report of the failure of the clover crop caused an investigation that brought out the remarkable connections that sometimes subsist between things apparently unrelated. It was found that a diminution in the number of cats allowed the field mice to multiply. On the advent of the mouse plague, the humble bees nests were robbed and young bees killed by these pests. A scarcity of bees checked the fertilization of the clover, and consequently clover seed was not produced. Whether or not the destruction of the cats was due to the marrying off of old maids history does not say.

In dealing with a subject of this kind it scarcely seems complete without referring to those marvels of beauty, the Orchids, but to take time to write up all that is known of them in this direction is impossible at present. Nor can more be done with our numberless garden and green house plants than to merely state that they all have some sort of curious contrivance to encourage insects to come around and aid them. Many having been removed from their native habitats where some special insect carried their pollen, never produce seed with us because of the

absence of such insects. Where the gardener understands the matter, some of them can be artificially fertilized by his using a small wire or thin piece of wood to transfer the pollen to their stigmas. Such flowers often go on imitating their early habits of closing and opening at certain times of the day, to keep out pilferers and allow the entrance of friends. When insects that favor them have been in the habit of coming around, then is their opening hour. When insects that would rob them of honey or pollen are abroad, they manage to be "asleep," as we popularly call it. The morning glory (*Ipomoea purpurea* L.) gets its name from its habit of being awake in the morning, when Tropical American insects that favored it were abroad. Four o'clock (*Mirabilis Jalapa* L.) is from the same part of the world, and gained the habit which gives it its popular name from opening late in the afternoon for a similar reason. The tuberose (*Pollanthes tuberosa* L.) is in all its glory of immaculate whiteness and rich fragrance just as day departs, because then its friends, the night moths, are around. It is a strange fact that far more white flowers, in proportion to their full number, are highly fragrant than of any other color. This is evidently due to the fact that they are nearly all indebted to moths and night-flying insects for their fertilization. The white color can be seen longer when the shades of night are falling, and the rich odor is a guide even after darkness has set in. The conspicuousness of white and other light colors is made use of by all closed flowers, as pointers or guides to show insects the way they should go to find the honey. Examine any verbena (*Verbena chamaedrifolia* L.), phlox (*Phlox Drummondii* L.), violet (*Viola tricolor* L.) or other dark colored, closed flower, and the opening into the honey is always light colored, and if there is a deep corolla, long stripes of light here lead directly to where it is found. All these strange adaptations tell one tale. They are impressions left to our own day that speak of battle and victory. Each one is a choice change made by Nature, which she saw fit not to strike out. While alterations went on in every possible direction, these were the paths of protoplasmic movement that suited her purpose or harmonized with the trend of her totality. The conscious life of the planet kept picking out features pleasing to consciousness, and thus beauty, loveliness and points of desirability grew more and more intense. As ages roll on our earth approximates nearer to the ideal dream of poets and the ecstatic visions of the early prophets. To every true heart flowers are sacred.

We choose them to typify our profoundest feelings of pleasure and express our fondest endearments. Are they not in form and color the very embodiment of beauty? What can transcend in reverential pathos the Easter decked altar, surrounded by true, honest worshippers? Where can be found devotion more fervid or solemn than that which mingles tears and prayers with lovely flowers at the last resting place of a departed.

friend? Nature has lavishly strewn them over the green carpets of meadow and prairie, to break the monotony of a single hue. She has added them as a finishing touch to the stern majesty of the towering mountain precipice, and woven them in rich festoons that enmargin brooks and rivulets. No scene is so grand, and no landscape so complete, that their presence does not add a greater charm and their color give a richer lustre to the whole. As precious gems have an enhancement of splendor from a setting of finely chased, embossed gold, so lovely woman, bedecked with flowers, assumes such charms as transmute the highest earthly beauty into a form bespeaking Paradise itself.

Homes of Our South American Drugs.

BY H. H. RUSBY, M. D.

GENTLEMEN:—In attempting to go over in an hour the observations made during two years of travel through a section, the greater part of which is almost entirely unknown, one must necessarily speak superficially, and touch only on the more important of those subjects likely to interest the particular audience before him. The thorough study of these observations, and of the specimens that I have collected, is a great work, and I hope that for years to come I shall be able to present from time to time interesting contributions concerning them. A passing incident will serve to illustrate the richness of my subject. In landing one day upon the bank of a river, I observed a curious looking object deposited upon a twig. I collected it, and subsequently referred it to Prof. Thomas A. Potts, of Philadelphia, who found it to be a new variety of fresh water sponge, while accidentally attached to it he found another variety and two new species, besides several other species already known, the whole affording material for a most interesting contribution to the literature of this subject. Now, I have specimens of about 5,000 different organisms, any one of which may turn out to be of equal interest with the above.

A few words concerning the objects of my exploration are necessary in explanation of the materials gathered. They were:

1. The obtaining of more definite information concerning the varieties, qualities and localities of our standard drugs; of the seasons and methods of collecting and preparing them; and the establishing of com-

mercial relations for securing, by cable, of prompt and reliable supplies. A special reference was had to Coca, Cinchona and Chekan.

2. The investigation of the domestic remedies of the regions traversed. In this the idea was not so much that of discovering some valuable new remedy, although, as it turned out, our hopes in this direction seem to have been realized. But most we desired to present some contribution toward a knowledge of the degree of conformity that exists between the botanical and therapeutical classification of drugs. To help us toward a just estimate of how far we can judge of the probable properties of a proposed new drug from a consideration of its botanical origin, and to a knowledge of those families of plants which show themselves most naturally related in this particular. This subject is a very important one. There probably never was a time when so great an interest was exhibited in the investigation of new drugs as the present. When we consider that for the discovery of the valuable medicinal plants that we now possess, there has been examined but a mere handful of those in existence, it is reasonable to expect that such investigation will result in discoveries as important as any that have gone before. But it is necessary that there should be some system in the investigation, if we would avoid a large amount of rambling and useless labor. To formulate some of the principles of such a system was then a part of my task.

Lastly, I was instructed to make the best use of my opportunities for collecting general scientific information, in order that the splendid opportunities afforded by my special mission might not be wasted.

On the 10th of January, 1883, I sailed from New York in the Pacific Mail steamship *Acapulco*, and after a most distressing voyage of 29 days, during the whole of which I was prostrated by sea-sickness, I landed at the port of Arica, Chili, formerly of Peru, and proceeded by rail to Tacna, 40 miles distant. From here I went by mule train to La Paz, distant seven days, and situated just at the edge of the Great Plateau, separated by only a high, narrow range of peaks from the tropical regions of the East Andean region. These regions, the home of the Coca plant, were then visited, and a month spent, chiefly in the examination of this one drug. The return journey to the coast was then accomplished, and I again took steamer, landing in six days at Valparaiso, where three months were spent in collecting and investigating Chilian drugs. I then once more visited La Paz, and spent nearly six months in exploring the districts to the eastward, pursuing my study of Coca at this different season of the year, investigating the other drugs of the region, and making a general natural history collection. From here, on the 10th of January, 1886, just one year after leaving New York, I started on my journey across the continent. A stage journey of one day brought me to the shore of Lake Titicaca, whence we proceeded by mule and afoot in six

days to the village of Mapiri, the great centre of Cinchona cultivation. On the way the floods detained us more than a month in the village of Sorata, upon the base of the mighty Illampu. In Mapiri two months were passed in studying and collecting Cinchona and making notes and collections in other departments of natural history. Meantime a messenger was dispatched to the village of Guanai, 80 miles inland, and Indians with rafts were brought up the River Mapiri, there being no timber in the vicinity which would float for the purpose of raft building, and the river being too shallow and rocky to admit of boat navigation. After nearly a month spent in studying and collecting in Guanai, a seven days' journey by raft brought us to the town of Reyes, the verge of civilization, situated at the base of the outermost range of the Andean foothills, and at the point of junction, moreover, of the great Amazonian Sylvas with the Pampas of the South. At Reyes we suffered detention of about two months, and then secured a boat for the continuation of our journey. Our force of eighteen Indians necessary to manage our six rafts were here substituted for a couple of stray cowboys from Texas, one Indian, who acted as guide, and a British gentleman from Calcutta. I, with the two Texans and the Indian, rowed the boat, while my *compañon de voyage* acted as steersman of the two-ton boat, which had replaced our six rafts. Proceeding slowly, we arrived in about two weeks at the first sign of human habitation, a rubber station upon the river bank. Eleven days more brought us to the junction of the river Mamore and Beni, where a German house has located a branch store. Three days from there we encountered the first of the great series of falls which excludes Bolivia from communication with the outside world toward the East, and there began the chief perils and hardships of the journey. This journey through the falls has been made in 12 days, while it may take a month or more, according to circumstances. At the foot of the last fall, San Antonio, we find a steamboat station, and a 15 days' sail brings us to Para, at the mouth of Amazon, whence we reach New York in 11 days.

Such was my route of travel, covering in all a distance of about 10,000 miles. In making this journey we, of course, passed through every variety of climate, soil and altitude, from the burning, rainless sands of the Pacific Coast through the perpetual snows of 18,000 feet elevation, and among the tropical Eastern valleys to the interminable forests of the Amazon basin. No less varied is the population of the different regions. While the Spanish-American in all sections agrees in many respects, yet each nation has its peculiarities, while in the savage life we see all grades between the peaceful and industrious descendants of the Incas to the naked cannibals of the Brazilian plains, so that I trust that you will not be disturbed by the apparent discrepancies in my statement as I pass from one region to another.

Physically, the country falls naturally into five divisions—the Pacific Coast region, the Western Andean slope, the tableland, the Eastern Andean slope and the great plains stretching from there to the Atlantic, and comprising by far the greater portion of South America.

The coast region has been abundantly treated, and, moreover, has little to interest us in this connection. North of Guayaquil it is luxuriantly clothed, while from a point a little south of there it is a desert of bare rock and sand until we reach Valparaiso, where the mountain vegetation, which has been creeping lower and lower as we leave the equatorial region, reaches the ocean and obliterates the coast desert. To the northward the region, of course, yields no drugs except a certain quantity of pomegranate in the irrigated tracts, but about Valparaiso we find the Quillaji or soap bark, a majestic and handsome tree that formerly covered all the hills, but is fast being exterminated.

The Boldo is abundant among the hills, and is highly esteemed in the native practice. It is a widely spreading bush or small tree, reminding one somewhat of our black hawthorn. Its constant companion is the Chequen, or *Eugenia Chequen*, a myrtle-like shrub, always handsome, but especially so in flower. It is largely used in hot baths for rheumatism, a use to which I have not heard of its being put in this country. Higher up among the barren hills grows the Pichi or *Pabiana imbricata*.

Such remarkable stories had been told me of the effects of this drug that my interest was greatly excited, and I was much disappointed on seeing a specimen for the first time, to find it, to all appearances, only a branch of juniper. I was about to cast it aside as being merely a parallel of our already established *Juniperus Sabina*, when the dry remains of a small flower caught my attention. This I examined microscopically, and found to belong to the above named plant, a member of the tobacco family. Such an excellent relationship stimulated my interest and I subjected it to a rough chemical examination, when I found, besides the abundant peculiar resin that it contained, the evidence of two alkaloids. A quantity was then secured for experiment, and the excellent results which it gave have been abundantly confirmed in hospital and private practice. A large number of native Chilean drugs were more or less carefully examined, but nothing more of special value was found. Chile is, however, rich in medicinal plants and her people, professional as well as public, take a commendable interest in investigating them; so that we may expect yet to learn of important discoveries there in this direction. Here I may perhaps introduce a few words concerning my methods for making preparatory field tests as to the merits of reputed drugs.

The first point considered is always the nature of its properties. If it is used as a poultice and possesses no pungent oil or other penetrating or highly stimulating principle, its action is naturally attributable merely

to the heat and moisture that it holds. If it has repute in cases of gonorrhoea or bowel complaints and contains large quantities of tannin, there is no reason to suppose that it differs from a host of other things that we now employ similarly. But if it appears possible that it may fill a gap or supply a want we next consider its botanical affinities. If it be in the pink family and is said to be a cathartic, or in the buttercup family and is said to be a narcotic, we dismiss the whole story as an invention or absurdity. But if this consideration also lends probability to the statement it is then subjected to a few simple chemical tests to establish the presence in it of some definite proximate principle on which its action can be supposed to base itself. For this purpose I carry some extracting fluid, and a few bottles of tannin, picric acid, compound iodine solution, Mayer's reagent, etc., with the necessary apparatus. Should such tests continue to yield satisfactory results, it is then subjected to such physiological tests as opportunity affords, which is usually the ingestion of a nauseous dose by your speaker. In this way several hundreds of domestic remedies were examined during the journey, of which two have been found to probably possess valuable properties not elsewhere to be encountered.

The diseases of this coast region are such as we should expect to result from the use of contaminated drinking water in a fiercely hot climate.

The Western Andean slope presents little of interest in the way of drugs. A few native remedies of little power are encountered. There are many species of Cactus, and among these we must find something of interest. This family has never been supposed to possess any marked properties, and it has never been studied. But the little that has been learned recently concerning the action of *Cereus grandiflorus* and *Cereus Bonplandii* and the remarkable results that have attended some recent experiments with a Mexican species of *Anhalonium*, with similar rumors that have reached us concerning other species, led me to look upon this family as affording a very promising field of therapeutic research. A scanty vegetation begins as we ascend from the dry sands toward the mountain summits, and at an elevation of about 9,000 feet, there is sufficient to afford pasturage for the beasts of burden. Here great exchange depots are established and the herds of llamas of the highlands which are scarcely able to endure the heat and hunger found below this level, give up their loads to droves of hardy donkeys which transport it to the coast. While we find a dearth of drugs here, this slope furnishes us an interesting form of disease, the *Sorocho* or *Puno*, the disease of high altitudes. It would appear that the high atmospheric pressure permits expansion of the gases contained in the blood corpuscles, and their increased volume impedes their progress through the capillaries

producing congestions. This in the lungs, added to the diminished density of the volume inspired, results in oxygen starvation and consequent muscular weakness, which is usually astonishingly severe. That man is not alone affected may be inferred from the fact that the custom prevails at the higher altitudes of slitting up the nostrils of the donkeys in order to afford them the necessary facilities for breathing. In the brain, *sorocho* produces headache, and from this proceeds a sympathetic nausea, so that extreme misery results. The headache increases upon lying down and the nausea upon standing, so that the unfortunate individual oscillates between the two positions, enduring each in turn until it becomes unbearable. Insanity and death have resulted from this suffering, and it has even led men to commit suicide.

The tableland is almost peculiar to itself. It is for the most part level, traversed occasionally by a river, valley, and by many ranges of mountains, some of them usually snow-covered. The soil is gravelly or rocky, and the vegetation very much stunted, the herbaceous portion being low and mat-like. The fuel is furnished by a species of lichen, which grows in great hard masses. Little lakes and beautiful small streams are everywhere present, and produce fertile plains and valleys where millions of sheep, llamas and alpacas find good pasturage. These waters are filled with great numbers of geese and flamingos, several kinds of ducks and many species of small wading birds. Fish are entirely absent, strange to say, for the streams are wonderfully adapted for trout. Other interesting animals are, two species of ostriches, one of them undescribed, and the beautiful vicuna, a near relative of the llama and alpaca, and the analogue of our North American antelope.

The native population belongs to the Incas nation, which consists of two distinct branches—the Quichuas in the north and extreme south, and the Aymaras over the greater part of the Bolivian tableland. These Indians differ from all the other Indians of South America. Ignorance, timidity and extreme conservatism are their chief faults. Their virtues are honesty, a great industry and general reliability, considering that they are an uncivilized people. They are, on the whole, very superior to the class that rules them. They are greatly oppressed, presenting the anomaly of a laboring body which bears almost the entire burden of taxation. Their wages are almost nominal, and their hours of service long. As all imports sell at enormous prices, the Indian is obliged to look for sustenance to the scant and simple products of his own surroundings. All that is saleable he sells, and lives upon the refuse, of which, poor as it is, he has not enough. In the highlands they live almost wholly upon the boiled seed of the *Chenopodium Quinoa*, a plant related closely to spinach. The dish has the flavor of spinach with the appearance of hominy, and is very nutritious. The products of this region

are chiefly mineral, almost all known minerals being found there. The easily obtained portions have now been pretty thoroughly worked, and until improved facilities are obtained, the production will never again be very great. One of the most valuable products is salt, which is obtained by digging square holes in the earth and allowing the water to evaporate, leaving behind a block of excellent salt, which is exported to the interior and sells at a high price. Sheep, here worth 50 cents each, are dressed, pressed out flat and dried in the sun for transportation in bales, under the name of *Chalone*, to the interior districts, where stock can scarcely be raised on account of the climate, the poisonous insects and the absence of pasturage.

La Paz lies in a nearly circular basin a mile or more in diameter, and with almost precipitous walls about 2,000 feet in height, the bottom of the basin having an elevation of about 10,000 feet above the sea. From it there are three routes to the interior to the southward, where the La Paz river has made an opening through the surrounding wall of rock, and along that river by mule train for about three days, where the river becomes navigable for rafts; second, over the wall to the eastward, by mule three days, and thence by raft upon the river *Coroico*, and, third, to the northward by way of the river *Mapiri*, which is navigable at a point six or eight days distant from La Paz. All these rivers find their way to the Beni, so that the three routes, after a week or two, become co-incident.

Now this Bolivian plateau does not terminate in a plain, but in a wondrous mountain range which leaps up into the clouds in the most abrupt manner, and is covered with snow during the most of the year. It is lavishly decorated with glittering spires and domes, and I doubt if the globe affords another spectacle so sublime and beautiful as this. Riding along its base for a distance of 48 miles in the full moonlight, I was impressed with a reverential delight, which returns upon me as I now recall the scene. Crossing this, the eastern Cordillera, at any one of the few points where it can be passed, we always meet with the same general experience. We look down upon one of the most abrupt descents of any that are traveled. The construction of these roads always taxes the ingenuity of the engineer and the resources of the builder, and its passage is never free from great hardship and imminent peril. Standing among the snows of this ridge we can almost shoot a cannon ball down among the orange groves and banana plants, and several times in a single day we may pass through these great extremes of temperature. A gentleman living near here gathers ice and oranges on the same day from his own plantation. The scenery of this slope is of course of the richest. Every turn of the road for a distance of 200 miles discloses a scene of enchanting beauty, different from any of those which have preceded it. The inevitable jagged roughness of such a broken country is entirely concealed by the

luxuriant vegetation. Every outline is rounded and softened until it seems as though the vegetation has been piled around by some gigantic hand. At little intervals cataracts leap out from these walls of verdure and tumble down among the trees below, only to reappear a little further down. This is the paradise of the botanist, whether he be a mere flower lover or a delver after scientific lore. For the former there is a really bewildering profusion of fuchsias, calceolarias, begonias and amaryllids, sheltered by an endless variety of palms, tree ferns and gorgeous *Melastomaceæ*, the latter the *Rhododendrons* of the Andes. The rocks and logs by the roadside are clothed with delicate ferns and mosses, slender bamboos arch gracefully over the roadside, and the forest trees are draped with climbing aroids and splendid orchids, while the air is loaded with the fragrance from those more obscure species which thus atone for their want of splendor. For the scientific botanist there is the consideration that man has done little more than travel through these regions, filling his hands as he passes and leaving the field of study almost a new one. I estimate that of the 5,000 species of plants which I have collected in this section, 60 per cent. will prove to be undescribed.

But few wild animals are seen here, not because of their scarcity, but for the favoring forest shades. Birds are seen in greater numbers than in any other section, and they are mostly of brilliant plumage. Humming birds are especially noticeable, every mountain and valley appearing to have some species almost peculiar to itself.

The population is a mixture—a mixture of individuals rather than of blood. This is a common ground for the lazy, brutal and cruel savage of the forest plains and the industrious and semi-civilized posterity of the refined and mighty Incas. The former assume the charge of the plantations or haciendas during the most of the year, when the work is merely nominal, giving place to squads of laborers from the highlands imported for any special labor like the clearing of land or planting or reaping of a crop. The productions are all such as belong to tropical regions, for among these vales and mountains we find all varieties of climate which any tropical region can boast. The two products which chiefly interest us are cinchona and coca. With the history of cinchona you are all familiar. When it became apparent that the plant was becoming exterminated, British agents undertook its cultivation, in the face of strenuous opposition and even violent persecution on the part of the governments which enjoyed the monopoly. Later, when the dreaded result had practically come to pass, these short-sighted people were glad to call in the aid of British planters to furnish the stock for re-establishing their own base of supply. While it is cultivated to some extent in the provinces of Cochabamba and Yungas, the chief center is the northern district of Mapiri. Calisaya, the so-called pale bark, is the species cultivated,

though it is, in all its characters, about as near the *C. micrantha* or gray bark as it is to the former. The change in its botanical character has probably been produced partly by cultivation and partly by the influence of hybridization. The cultivation is carried on at an elevation of 3,000 to 5,500 feet. At a lower elevation the yield is inferior, and at a higher the trees die, apparently from the effects of low temperature. The steep mountain sides are at first entirely cleared of their forest growth—a Herculean task indeed. Some level, loamy spot is selected for the nursery or *almasigo*, and here the seeds are planted. When they have from three to five leaves they are transplanted, a wet time being selected. On account of the admixture of pollen, due to the agency of insects and humming birds, the seeds from one tree produce all varieties of plants, from a worthless cocola to an 8 per cent. calisaya. Hence, great experience is necessary in the selection of young plants. They are placed in rows as regularly as the nature of the surface will permit, at a distance from one another of from 4 to 6 feet. The plantations are kept as clean as possible, being weeded twice a year. When the plants are two or three years old, according to the contract, the plantation is received by the owner from the contract planter. A commission of reference is appointed. They walk between the rows plucking a leaf from each tree. At night these leaves are assorted and counted, those of inferior varieties being rejected, and the contractor paid for the number of good trees that he has brought to the stipulated age. When the trees are ripe, not as determined by the age, but by the peculiar chicken leg appearance of the bark, they are marked for cutting. This usually occurs at about six years. The bottom quill of 2 feet is taken from the tree while standing. Two transverse cuts are made, one at about three inches from the ground, the other about 2 feet higher, and these are connected by a longitudinal incision. The bark is peeled off in a single piece. The tree is then felled and similar quills cut from above, the top and small branches being shaved and the bark sold at a lower price. The price paid for cutting is from 15 to 35 cents per hundred weight, green. It loses about 60 per cent. in drying. From the stump two or three stems are allowed to grow, and these are cut in four or five years. From these stumps, in turn, four to six shoots are raised, which are cut in two or three years, when the plantation is replaced by a new one. The transportation over the mountains on men's backs, 65 pounds to a load, constitutes the chief article of expense in Quina production, and handicaps the South American producer. It costs about 25 cents to place a pound of bark in the London market, and it hardly brings as great a price as this at any time.

The natives make use of an infusion of the bark in preference to the Alkaloid, and I have become persuaded of their wisdom as the effects are more permanent. They also use an infusion of the flowers and of the

leaves, though the latter are scarcely valued. A very interesting fact is the use of the young gelatinous terminal buds. After bruising them they are used as an application to fresh wounds. The effect seems to be an antiseptic one and the wounds heal readily.

Wherever Cinchona will grow, Coca will grow, and they are usually cultivated together, but the chief center of the Coca production is in Yungas, a province adjoining Mapiri upon the south. The cultivation of Coca presents no peculiarities other than those called for by its surroundings. It might be mentioned that the natives cause the seeds to germinate in the house, after which the growing mass is broken up in little pieces, which are planted out. They require shelter from the rays of the sun while young, and at about one year they are transplanted to terraces protected by banks of earth from being washed out. In some cases the same object is attained by planting them in little deep holes, four to nine plants in a hole. I made an elaborate system of assays, looking toward the determination of the best soil and method of culture, the most favorable age of plant and leaf, best exposure, preferable mode of drying and the presence of the Alkaloid in various parts of the plant. It was not until after my experiments had been completed that I found that I had been recording the presence of two different Alkaloids, which responded to the same tests, so that my results represent the total Alkaloids and not the Cocaine alone, as I had intended. My method of assay was titration by Mayer's reagent. It at first appeared that the leaves contained from two to three times as much Cocaine in their own country as they did among us, although the fresh leaves contained no greater percentage than the same leaves would contain when carefully dried. The least carelessness in drying, however, or an over-exposure, would result in a diminished yield. On further examination it was found that only a portion of this product was Cocaine. I subsequently devised a process for separating the Cocaine, when it was found to be about equal in amount to what the leaves would yield when exported. As we all know, however, upon their arrival in this country or Europe, Cocaine is the only Alkaloid encountered in any considerable quantity, the second substance having almost entirely disappeared. It was found that this substance was extremely delicate and volatile, and that various influences would easily destroy it. Among these were exposure to heat or moisture, or the simple effects of keeping, however carefully. It was found that throughout all these processes the yield of Cocaine was pretty constant. To the facts here recorded more than a passing interest attaches, and we may well discuss their bearing. It is generally conceded that after more than three centuries of practical experiment science has failed to obtain from the use of Coca leaves any such physiological effects as are credited to them in their own country. During a part of this time the experiments

have been carefully conducted, and the conclusion is inevitable that leaves imported into this country or Europe do not possess those properties. This fact having been thoroughly established our investigators unhesitatingly pronounced the reports concerning its effects in its own home to be unreliable, and attributed them to a natural desire on the part of these people to defend a habit which was only a vice. When Cocaine was discovered, however, there was a general supposition that in this substance would be found the properties referred to, but it is needless to say that this has not proven true. The stimulating properties of Cocaine, though valuable, are not those of recent Coca leaves. One of two things must then be true—either the reports as to the effects of Coca chewing must be false, or the leaf must undergo some important change in transit. That the reports are false cannot be accepted when we consider the overwhelming mass of testimony that has been reaching us ever since the Spanish Conquest and the high scientific character of some of the men who have investigated it in its own home. On the other hand, I have shown the occurrence in the leaves in transit of a change amply sufficient to account for the different results. A substance which usually exists in greater quantity apparently than the Cocaine entirely disappears. Considering the remarkable powers of the Cocaine, who is justified in denying the existence of equally powerful properties in its congener? But we are not compelled to base our argument on supposition. It is true that our point is not yet proven. The complete establishment of such facts as these is not the work of a single year nor of a single individual, but we have certain direct evidence to lend probability to this view. Those who habitually depend upon the use of the drug esteem it in proportion to the amount of this new substance which it contains. The same conditions that affect its presence in the leaves similarly affect the price of those leaves in the market. They are, as I have stated, a high altitude, a certain soil, careful preservation, and freshness. That this varying estimation does not rest on the presence of Cocaine is at least practically proven, for conditions which leave the Cocaine intact may render the one of two specimens worthless, the other valuable as far as the native consumption is concerned.

Finally, the practical part of the matter is sufficiently well established by the fact that such trials as have been made of a strong alcoholic extract made upon the spot have resulted in the production of all those most important effects which we have so long vainly sought in preparations made from the imported leaves.

Other well-known drugs of this region are Rhatany, Matico and Coto. The Copaiba tree begins to grow in this section, but not in such quantity that it pays to collect it. A great number of plants are used as domestic remedies, and usually with good judgment and good results, though

they are in almost all cases inferior to our standard drugs used for the same purposes. Yet all these facts are of great interest as affecting not only medical botany, but ethnology. Various specimens of *Datura* and related plants are used in the preparation of soothing poultices and ointments, just as we use our related drugs. Convolvulaceous tubers are used as drastica, as are also a cucurbitaceous plant or two. Plants rich in tannin are used the same as among us. Similar use is made of piperaceous plants and several plants related to the mistletoe are used as oxytocics. Two of these drugs are worthy of especial notice, as forming valuable additions to our materia medica. One of them, a plant in the verbenaceae family, acts like magic in breaking up coryza or bronchitis. This property depends on the presence in the leaves of great numbers of minute glands which contain a sweetish and highly aromatic oil.

Leaving this 8,000 feet elevation we wind rapidly about among the great mountains by a route whose picturesqueness is probably but little excelled anywhere in the world, occasionally encountering a small, but vicious rapid or fall, which the men shoot with great courage and dexterity. It is here that the palms begin to abound, though they are not nearly so abundant as further down. Monkeys also begin to be observed in considerable numbers and are sought for their flesh. Other animals which abound are wild hogs, the tapir, the sari and paca, with some deer and sun-bears, and great numbers of jaguars or pumas. Great numbers of parrots and parroquets and other showy birds make their appearance as we travel eastward. The fishes increase in numbers and variety, but with the exception of the Sabali, a species of sucker, they do not exist in the countless myriads that we find further down.

Not until we have left the last of the Andean foothills behind us do we encounter his alligatorship. But through all the Beni River, a distance of several hundred miles, these ugly animals abound, and are as fierce as they are ugly. Here, too, at the base of the Andes, where the grassy plains of the south border upon the northern forest, is the paradise of poisonous serpents. At certain seasons they are worse, the dusty roads being seen in the morning to be traversed by a perfect network of tracks made during the early night by these frightful creatures. The insect pests, which have previously tormented us more or less for short periods, now become constant and render life miserable until the continent has been crossed. The danger from savages, which begins as we leave the mountains, though greatly feared by the residents of South America, who travel there, yet to one who knows of our own fierce warriors, appears very trifling. The journey to the Atlantic through the Amazonian forest is very uniform, and would appear monotonous to any but the naturalist, who could find in a few square miles of it abundant work for a lifetime. Making all allowance for the rich stores of drugs and dyes, which are

brought from this region, I must add my testimony to that of the many who have preceded me, that the botanical wealth of these regions is as yet scarcely dreamed of. The leading staple drugs are Copaiba, Ipecac, Pareira, Manaca, Caroba, Sarsaparilla, Cumuru, or Tonka Beans, and Guarana. Most of them are too well known to require description. The Copaiba is a very large and handsome tree, and its timber is highly prized for wagon wheels and other articles requiring great strength and hardness. A very similar tree is the Cumuru. The Manaca is a handsome flowering shrub, reminding one considerably of the Japanese Weigellia. Guarana, the product of the *Paullinia sorbilis*, a plant related to the horse chestnut, is one of our most valuable drugs, and its usefulness is only beginning to be appreciated in the United States. It is now almost wholly the product of cultivated plants, and its preparation requires more skill, care and patience than is bestowed on any other native remedy of which I have any knowledge. The seeds are gathered in January, after being shelled from their outer husks. They are washed free from the pulpy matter which surrounds them, and roasted slightly so as to permit of the removal of the inner husk, which is done by beating them in sacks. After winnowing they are properly roasted, a work requiring much experience. They are then broken up in wooden mortars, a very exact quantity of water added, and kneaded into a doughy mass. This is then moulded by hand into rolls, which are dried under cover by a most carefully watched fire, the process requiring constant daily and nightly attendance for many weeks. The best Guarana is that in which the seeds are only coarsely broken. Guarana is the regular daily beverage of many thousands of people. I think that my time is fully up, and I cannot say more of the many interesting features of this region.

Uncultivated Pharmacopœial Plants in the State of New York.

BY ALFRED B. HUESTED, M. D.

Query No. 26.—What pharmacopœial plants are found uncultivated in the State of New York, how abundant are they, and in what localities are they found?

The answer to this query includes three points—first, what uncultivated pharmacopœial plants are found; second, how abundant are they, and, third, in what localities do they grow? The answer to the first point is comparatively easy, and may be definitely stated. By referring to the "Natural History of New York," part 2, the section on botany, by John

Torrey, M. D., a complete list of all indigenous and naturalized plants which had been discovered are found, together with some information as to locality and abundance. It is from this work that the greater portion of this paper has been selected. The second and third points in the query cannot be so definitely answered, as it would compel much more time and labor than could be devoted to it in one year by any one actively engaged in business. The answers to these points have been collected in great part from the same source as from the first, also from Prof. Charles H. Peck, the State botanist, and very slightly from personal observation.

The names of the plants are arranged in alphabetical order, the botanical name first, then the pharmacopœial name, or that of the derivative synonyms, and, lastly, as much in regard to abundance and location as has been secured.

Acorus Calamus.—Linne. Calamus. Sweet Flag. Occurs frequently in all sections of the State, in wet meadows and on the borders of rivulets and ponds.

Althæa officinalis.—Linne. Althæa. Marshmallow Root. Found only on the north side of Long Island at Oyster Bay, Flushing and vicinity growing on the borders of salt marshes.

Apocynum cannabinum.—Linn. Apocynum. Dog'sbane. Black Indian Hemp. Canadian Hemp. Quite frequent, but not so common, as *Ap. Androsæmifolium*. Is found on the east banks of the Hudson near Troy. Generally grows on the borders of fields and woods and on the banks of rivers.

Arclostephyllos Uva Ursi.—Spring. Uva Ursi. Bearberry. Abundant in Suffolk County, on Fishkill Mountains, Pine Plains and near Rome. Grows in dry, sandy soils and sometimes on mountains.

Aristolochia Serpentaria.—Linn. Serpentaria. Virginia Snake-root. Not common; said to have been found at Princetown, Schenectady County, in Westchester County and on Staten Island.

Asclepias tuberosa.—Linn. Asclepias. Pleurisy Root. Butterfly Weed. The plant is frequent if not abundant. May be found in the sand plains between Albany and Schenectady; around Oneida Lake and west to Buffalo; grows in sandy soils.

Aspidium marginale.—Swartz. Aspidium. Male fern, Marginal Shield-fern. Common, growing in rocky, moist woods and hill-sides.

Cannabis sativa.—Linn. Cannabis. Common Hemp. In waste places and along fences in regions where hemp has been cultivated. Scarcely naturalized.

Castanea vesca.—Gartner. Castanea. Chestnut Leaves. Common south of Lake Champlain, scarce in northern and western parts of the State. Grows in woods.

Caulophyllum thalictroides.—Mich. Caulophyllum. Blue Cohosh. Pappose root. Not uncommon. Abundant in Albany County, on the Helderberg Mountains and at the center between Albany and Schenectady.

Chelidonium majus.—Linn. Chelidonium. Celandine. Common along fences and in waste places. Abundant at Cold Spring. Probably introduced from Europe.

Chenopodium anthelmintica.—Spach. Chenopodium. Wormseed. Roadsides near New York. Not abundant.

Chimaphila umbellata.—Nuttall. Chimaphila. Pepsissewa. Princess Pine. Grows in dry woods; common and abundant.

Cimicifuga racemosa.—Elliott. Cimicifuga. Black-Snake-root. Black-Cohosh. Rattle Weed. Found in rich soil; not rare.

Conium maculatum.—Linn. Conium. Hemlock. Poison or Spotted Hemlock. On roadsides, waste grounds; in many places. Found in Albany, Schenectady and Rensselaer county. Naturalized in many places.

Cornus florida.—Linn. Cornus. Dogwood. Found in woods; very common.

Cypripedium pubescens.—Swartz. Cypripedium. Lady's slipper. Moist, shady woods, and in swamps.

Cypripedium Parviflorum.—Salisb, Cypripedium, Lady's Slipper; Woods, swamps and hillsides. These plants are not abundant, but widely scattered.

Datura Stramonium.—Linn, Stramonium, Jamestown or Jimson weed, Stinkweed. Found in all sections of the State in waste grounds and on roadsides.

Erigeron Canadense.—Linn, Oleum Erigerontis, Fleabane, Horsetweed, Butterweed. Fields and waste ground; very common.

Euonymus autopurpureus.—Jacq, Euonymus, Burning bush, Indian arrow, Wahoo. Moist woods and along rivers in the western part of the State.

Eupatorium perfoliatum.—Linn, Eupatorium, Boneset, Thoroughwort. Low swampy grounds, very common throughout the State.

Gaultheria procumbens.—Linn, Gaultheria, Wintergreen, Partridge berry, Teaberry. Woods and dry swamps; in sandy soil; very common.

Geranium maculatum.—Linn, Geranium, Cranesbill. In open woods; common.

Hamamelis Virginica.—Linn, Hamamelis, Witch hazel. Grows on the borders of moist woods and along rivers. Banks of the Hudson and Mohawk.

Hedeoma pulegioides.—Persoon, Hedeoma, Pennyroyal. Grows on dry hills, open barren woods, roadside and in worn-out fields. Very common.

Humulus Lupulus.—Linn, Humulus, Hop. Borders of woods and hedges. Is not rare, and apparently native.

Hydrastis Canadensis.—Linn, Hydrastis, Golden seal, Yellow root. Grows in shady moist woods, rare. Has been found at Parma, in Monroe County; at Clinton, in Oneida County, and in Erie and Cayuga counties.

Inula Helenium.—Linn, Inula, Elecampane. From Europe. Naturalized. Roadsides and about houses. In Rensselaer and Clinton counties.

Iris versicolor.—Linn, Iris, Blue flag. Common; in wet meadows and borders of swamps.

Juglans cinerea.—Linn, Juglans, Butternut, White Walnut. Common along banks of rivers and in rich woods.

Juniperus communis.—Linn, Juniperus, Juniper. Found in dry woods and on hills, on Helderberg mountains and in Essex County. Rare.

Juniperus Sabina.—Linn, Sabina, Savin. On dry hillsides and in rocky, sterile soil. Common in most parts of the State. The creeping variety found on the banks of the Genessee river.

Lappa officinalis.—Allioni, Lappa, Burdock. Common about houses, on roadsides and in cultivated grounds throughout the State.

Leptandra Virginica.—Nuttall, Leptandra Culvers root. Somewhat common in rich low grounds. A few specimens found at West Albany.

Linum usitatissimum.—Linn, Linum, Flax. Not uncommon in fields where it has been cultivated. Scarcely naturalized.

Lobelia inflata.—Linn, Lobelia, Indian tobacco. Quite common throughout the State in fields and on roadsides. In some localities plentiful.

Lycopodium clavatum.—Linn, Lycopodium, Club moss. Frequent and plentiful in the interior of the State; rare near New York. Found in localities where trees begin to grow.

Magnolia glauca.—Linn, Magnolia.

Magnolia acuminata.—Linn. The former is found on Long Island, not abundantly, and the latter in the western part of the State.

Marrubium vulgare.—Linn, Marrubium, Hoarhound. Found along the stony banks of rivers and about houses. Introduced from Europe.

Melissa officinalis.—Linn, Melissa, Balm. Is rare, but found on roadsides and borders of woods. Introduced.

Menispermum Canadense.—Linn, Menispermum, Canada moonseed.

Found on the banks of rivers, in woods and thickets. Common. Back of Bath, in Rensselaer county.

Mentha piperita.—Linn. Menth Piperita. Peppermint. Found in moist grounds and on shores of rivers. Banks of the Hudson by the Highlands and at Catskill plentifully. Cultivated in Wayne county.

Mentha viridis.—Linn. Mentha viridis. Spearmint. In wet meadows and on the margins of brooks. Plentiful on the Catskills.

Origanum vulgare.—Linn. Origanum. Wild marjoram. In thickets and rocky banks. Common on the Hudson to Troy; not frequent in the western counties. Introduced.

Phytolacca decandra.—Linn. Phytolacca. Poke. Common throughout the State, especially on land where woods have been cut down.

Pinus balsamea.—Linn. Terebinthina Canadensis. Balsam Fir. In mountains of the Hudson River counties from Catskills north, especially in Essex County.

Pinus Canadensis.—Linn. Pix Canadensis. Canada Pitch. Hemlock Pitch. On the sides of mountains and along the rocky banks of streams. Most abundant in the northern counties and on the Catskills.

Podophyllum peltatum.—May Apple. Mandrake. In moist, open woods and meadows, in rich soil. Common throughout the State.

Polygala senega.—Linn. Senega. Senega Snakeroot. Grows in dry, rocky woods. Has been found in Rensselaer County and at Altamont, in Albany County. Scarce.

Prinos verticillatus.—Linn. Prinos. Black Alder. In low grounds and moist thickets. Common throughout the State.

Prunus serotina.—Pursh. Prunus Virginiana. Wild Cherry. Black Cherry. Grows in woods, on the shore of rivers and along fences. Common throughout the State.

Quercus alba.—Linn. Quercus alba. White Oak. Grows in woods, preferring rather fertile soils and distributed throughout the State.

Rhus glabra.—Linn. Rhus glabra. Sumach. Common, growing in rocky, barren places and in old fields.

Rhus Toxicodendron.—Linn. Rhus Toxicodendron. Poison Oak. Poison Ivy. In woods, along hedges and fences. Very abundant in Rockland County; found also in the Helderberg Mountains, in Albany County.

Rubus Canadensis.—Linn. Rubus. Low Blackberry. Dewberry.

Rubus villosus.—Aiton. Rubus. Common Blackberry. Both plants are common throughout the State.

Rumex Crispus.—Linn. Rumex. Yellow Dock. Very common in meadows, pastures, and about houses.

Sambucus Canadensis.—Linn. Sambucus. Elder. Common, growing in thickets on banks of streams and along fences.

Sanguinaria Canadensis.—Linn. Sanguinaria Bloodroot. Redroot. Red Puccoon. Common in fertile woods. Found in Albany and Rensselaer counties.

Sassafras officinalis.—Nees, Sassafras. Woods and banks of rivers. Found south and west of Troy; also in Montgomery County.

Scutellaria lateriflora.—Linn. Scutellaria. Mad-dog. Skullcap. Common in wet meadows and on the borders of small streams.

Sinapis nigra.—Linn. Sinapis nigra. Black mustard. An introduced plant found in fields and waste places.

Solunam dulcamara.—Linn. Dulcamara. Bittersweet. Wood Nightshade. Introduced and moderately common along moist hedges and banks.

Tanacetum vulgare.—Linn. Tanacetum. Tansy. Introduced from Europe, but naturalized in many places, growing in old fields, at the roadsides, also cultivated grounds.

Taraxacum Dens-leonis.—Disf. Taraxacum. Dandelion. Introduced from Europe, but very common in all sections.

Thuja occidentalis.—Linn. Thuja. Arbor Vitæ. On rocky banks of rivers and hillsides. Found at Oriskany swamps to Oneida, and in the northern and western counties of the State. In some places known as white cedar, and in New England as Hackmetack.

Triticum repens.—Linn. Triticum. Couch-grass. Quick-grass. Quitch. Very common in all parts of the State.

Ulmus fulva.—Mich. Ulmus. Elm. Slippery Elm. Rocky woods and banks of rivers, usually in dry soils. Albany County.

Veratrum viride.—Ait. Veratrum Viride. Green Helebore. Indian Poke. Common in swamps.

Viburnum prunifolium.—Linn. Viburnum. Black Haw. Rare, north and west of the Highlands. Common in the neighborhood of New York.

Viola tricolor. Linn. Viola tricolor. Pansy. Heart's Ease. On Long Island on dry hills.

Xanthoxylum Americanum.—Miller. Xanthoxylum. Prickly-ash. American ash. On the banks of rivers and lakes and in rocky woods in the northern and western parts of the State. Not found below the Highlands.

Pharmacopœial Assays.

BY W. G. GREGORY, M. D., OF BUFFALO.

Query No. 28.—The present Pharmacopœia has given modes of assays only in the case of two crude drugs—namely, cinchona and opium. With the improved method of the Alkaloidal assay developed during recent years, what other crude drugs (with their preparations) may in subsequent revision be accompanied with similar processes of assay, not involving too laborious or delicate manipulations? Prepare a list of these drugs and propose the methods of assay.

In the consideration of this query let us arrange our thoughts in three groups. First, is it desirable that assay processes available to the pharmacist, for drugs that will permit, be placed in the United States Pharmacopœia. To this question no other answer seems possible than an affirmative one. If no doubt can exist, then, as to the reply, the reasons for the step must be clear. What are they? First, an assay process should be provided for such crude drugs as will allow, upon the general principle that pharmacy strongly desires to present to medicine agents of known potency. There are a great many unknown quantities in the practice of medicine at best, and it is surely becoming in pharmacy to attempt to reduce the number by at least one. By assaying a crude drug, we may at least know what we begin with, in the process of conversion into a galenical preparation, and by a process adapted to the finished product we may also know within a less variation than pertains to dosage, what is finally obtained.

Again, the presence of an assay process and a knowledge that it was at all generally used, will certainly result in the garbling of drugs so that only a prime quality will be presented in a crude form. A third advantage will be, that, with first quality crude drugs at his easy reach, and practical methods of standardizing their preparations at his command, the retail pharmacist will be better able to compete with the manufacturers, and gain the confidence of physicians and the public. Another reason or set of reasons may appear to some to be purely theoretical, but it is believed they will prove to be eminently practical and even pecuniary in their bearing. Pharmacopœial assay processes will encourage those prepared for such work to use their talents, and may not improbably lead to development and discovery of material advantage. They will also spur on others to avail themselves of educational facilities, so easily neglected, and be prepared to meet every pharmacopœial requirement or suggestion. With an increasing proportion of technically educated pharmacists, will not the professional side of the calling be more and more developed?

As a direct result of all tendency toward professional advancement, the conditions for entrance, though controlled by nothing but common consent, will inevitably increase, until an urchin with but scanty knowledge of even the three R's, "reading, riting and rithmetic," will hardly be thought prepared to enter a store as an embryo pharmacist, with only a "practical" education to gain. When the requirements for the practice of pharmacy are materially increased, and time enough has elapsed to allow a natural weeding process to result in a large proportion of well-equipped pharmacists, will we not hear the end of "cutters" and "cutting," even though it be at a loss of a portion of our present associates, and with them of the "haber-dashery" share of our business to which some are giving an increasing share of attention.

But let us turn to another point of our query. What drugs shall we place in the number for which an assay process is to be prepared? Shall the list embrace only alkaloidal drugs? It appears but reasonable to include such drugs as have definite active principles, whether alkaloids or not, if they are of sufficient interest, either by reason of use or therapeutic activity, to justify such treatment.

As the pharmacopœia is not the place for experimentation, it will be wise to thus limit at first, the substances for which more elaborate treatment is to be provided than for their fellows, so that a reaction will not be unintentionally caused, to neutralize the projected advancement. As for the individual drugs, there is room for much difference of opinion, and the judgment of a Committee representing all sections will certainly be superior to that of an individual. The writer, however, will venture to suggest that the following will be worthy of the proposed treatment:

Aconite,	Hydrastis,
Belladonna.	Hyoscyamus,
Ipecac,	Jaborandi,
Nux Vomica,	Jalap,
Colchicum,	Podophyllum.

It is, of course, understood that assay processes, for the two important drugs already provided with them, should remain.

In our third relation to this query, as to the method of assay, this paper unfortunately can only be suggestive. The necessary experimentation for the proposal of definite modes of procedure has been an impossibility by reason of physical disability. All of the drugs mentioned, except two, should be assayed for Alkaloids, and, when these are difficult of preparation, their proportion can be ascertained with sufficient accuracy, by precipitation from a solution representing a known quantity of substance with a standard amount of Mayer's reagent.

The two exceptions can be examined with reference to resin contained, by the present pharmacopœial process, or some other that may be better.

The preparations of these articles could be assayed by similar methods, adapting them to the character of the solution containing the extracted portions.

The writer believes that the efforts that are being put forth by some manufacturers to standardize their galenical preparations, are worthy of commendation, and also believes that the pharmacopœia should place in the hands of the retailers of the country, the opportunity at least, of thus insuring the uniformity of the products of their own laboratories.

The Treatment and Distillation of Peppermint Plants.

BY ALBERT M. TODD, NOTTAWA, MICH.

Query No. 81—"It has been claimed that the herb Peppermint when freshly cut yields more oil than when dried. Is this so, and does the increased yield of oil compensate for the increased expense of shipping the fresh herb to the distiller?"

This question has long been a disputed one, and the discussions have attracted the interest of both scientists and manufacturers. That the importance of making a determination which would be satisfactory and final will be better understood, I will, before stating the results of my experiments, give a brief description of our novel industry, which is rapidly increasing in importance and proportions, prefacing the description with the single remark that distillation is effected with *three-fold the rapidity from the dry, rather than from the green plants.*

There are now (in 1888),* cultivated annually in the United States (almost wholly in the states of Michigan and New York), over twenty thousand tons of Peppermint plants, yielding over one hundred and twenty thousand pounds of essential oil, thus requiring, on the average, the production and handling of about three hundred and fifty pounds of plants, in the undried state, for a single pound of the essential oil. There are now in America about two hundred and fifty small distilleries where the crude or natural oil is produced, each distiller distilling, besides his

*Note—During the past few years the consumption of Peppermint has rapidly increased so that statistics of production and distilleries now given show a marked increase over those given in my former papers on analogous subjects, which may be found as follows: In the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1886, page 121; American Druggist for September, 1886, page 161.

own crop, the plants of about ten neighboring growers on the average, making the number of persons engaged in the industry as principals over two thousand five hundred, besides a large number of workmen employed in the cultivation and distillation.

The distillers' charge for working up the plants of other growers, has, by custom, been based upon the number of pounds of oil obtained, rather than upon the quantity of plants, the present rate in Michigan being twenty-five cents for each pound of Essential oil. This custom is most satisfactory to the grower, as he pays only according to his receipts, but it will be seen that it is not equitable for the distiller, *unless the plants are well dried prior to distillation.*

The manufacturing system may be briefly noticed as follows: The plants having been cut when in full bloom, are drawn to the distilleries either with or without curing, according to the notion of the grower. The essential features of the distillery are: First, a large boiler for the generation of steam; second, a pair of large wooden vats about six feet in height and of equal maximum diameter, which are connected with the boiler with steam-pipes, which enter them at the bottom (two vats being used so that one may be emptied and refilled while the other is running); third, a "condensing apparatus," which consists of a series of pipes coated with pure tin, either with or without the ordinary "worm," over which cold water is made to flow continuously, this condensing apparatus being connected by a duplex or "changing valve" with the tops of the distilling vats at pleasure; lastly, is the receiver, in which the Essential oil is collected, the ordinary form of which is a metallic vessel about twelve inches in diameter and three feet in height, from the bottom of which an exterior pipe leads to a height nearly equal with the body of the vessel. Recently I have constructed a much more efficient and elaborate receiver for rapidly separating Essential oils, both lighter and heavier than water, but as this paper is not intended as a technical treatise on apparatus, it will not be described here.

About three inches above the bottom of the distilling vats, are placed "false bottoms" containing many perforations, underneath which the steam enters from the boiler. Upon this perforated false bottom is placed a strong iron hoop having a diameter nearly equal with the vat, and supplied with heavy cross-bars. Two pairs of strong chains are secured to this hoop, meeting at the top of the vat in a pair of iron rings, one of which is fastened on either side of the vat, at the top, while it is being filled. This apparatus, as will be seen, is for the purpose of drawing the charge from the vats after distillation.

The apparatus being in position, the plants are thrown in by a workman with an ordinary hay-fork, while two or three others are engaged in "tramping them down." After the vat is about one-third full, a small

supply of steam is let in, which softens the plants, and greatly assists in packing. When filled, the vat is closed with a steam-tight cover, and the other charge being now distilled, the entire amount of steam is now "turned on" in the new one. The steam comes up through the perforations of the false bottom, and is diffused evenly through the plants. The oil is contained in minute cells, entirely in the leaves and blossoms. The action of the steam is two-fold: it softens the tissues of the oil cells, and at the same time, by its heat, causes an expansion of the particles of the oil, so that they burst forth from their miniature prisons, and are carried off by the current of steam. The steam, now charged with the Essential oil, upon reaching the top, escapes into the condensing apparatus, where it assumes the form of oil and water. Separation takes place in the receiver; the water being heavier, sinks to the bottom, and is forced, by the pressure within, upward and out through the exterior pipe referred to. The oil collects on the top and is dipped off at pleasure.

As stated, distillation can be effected with three-fold the rapidity from the dry plants, for the effect of drying is to soften the plants, allowing a greater quantity to be used for a charge, while such large charge can be distilled in one-half the time required for a smaller quantity of green plants. But many growers, fearing that a loss of oil results from drying, by diffusion in the atmosphere, cannot be prevailed upon to bring their plants to the distilleries other than in the green state. The extremes of difference which I have noticed, are as follows: From a charge of two thousand pounds of fine plants, well covered with leaves and blossoms thoroughly dried, I have obtained *twenty pounds* of Essential oil in *thirty minutes*, an hourly rate of two tons of plants and forty pounds of oil; from a similar charge of very coarse plants, with few leaves and blossoms, distilled in the green state, *less than two pounds* were obtained, *requiring one hour* for their distillation.

Upon a clear day in September, in the middle of the day, when no dew or moisture was present, two loads of Peppermint plants were cut down side by side at the same time. Both loads were immediately raked up in the fresh state, containing all the natural juices of the plant, then drawn to the scales and weighed. One load was immediately distilled, the other load being spread upon the ground and dried for two days in the sun. At this time the plants had become freed from nearly every particle of moisture, the leaves being so dry and brittle as to break off quite readily in handling. This second load, which had thus been dried in the sun and open air, was now spread out in a loft and exposed to a farther drying and the action of the atmosphere for a little over six months.

The first charge of Peppermint, *which was distilled in the green state*, weighed 2,832 pounds, and produced six pounds, nine ounces of Essen-

tial Oil, being one pound of oil for each 355.35 pounds of plants or 0.2814 per cent. After the second load had been dried, and exposed to the atmospheric action, as stated, for a little over six months, it was then taken from the loft and distilled. I would say here, that all the oil in the Peppermint plant, as indeed in most all Essential Oil plants, if not all, is obtained from the leaves and blossoms; and this load of plants being extremely dry, and having been handled over a number of times, lost in the handling some of the leaves and blossoms. However, in distilling, the yield was one pound of Essential Oil for each 362.5 pounds of original green plants, which slight loss (about two per cent in the amount of Essential Oil), is certainly to be accounted for fully by the portion of blossoms and leaves which rattled off in the numerous handlings. The charge of Peppermint, which was thus fully dried, had shrunk 49.4 per cent. of its original weight.

It will thus be seen that although the plants are very aromatic both before and after cutting, *there is no perceptible loss of the Essential Oil by the most thorough drying of the plants prior to their distillation*, the oil being so tightly sealed in its little prison cells that a force greater than that existing in the atmosphere or the rays of the sun is necessary to free it. Indeed, I have noticed that the leaves which fall off from the plants in drying season, and remain upon the ground over winter, even though subjected to the action of rains and snows as well, are often found months afterward to be so strong that one would hardly suppose that any of the strength had passed off. It is known though, in practical experience, that when the plants are once thoroughly dried and subjected to rains, the water carries off a portion of the oil, acting in that respect as a slight distilling force.

It is not within the scope of the present article to treat of the chemical effect produced upon the oil by the action of the atmosphere, the tests of the oil, etc. Such determinations may be found by consulting the papers referred to in the note below. The principal results of the experiment recorded herein may be summarized as follows: First, in the treatment of Peppermint, and such other American Essential Oil plants as have been examined, no perceptible loss of Essential Oil by diffusion in the atmosphere is occasioned by a thorough drying of the plants in the open air at any ordinary temperatures prior to distillation. Second, when the drying of the plants is continued through many months, a slight oxidation of the oil in the leaf occurs through contact with the oxygen of the atmosphere, decreasing its solubility, and increasing its specific gravity; also slightly raising its boiling point through the formation of a non-volatile and insoluble resinoid produced by oxidation. Third, a prolonged exposure of the plants to atmospheric action prior to distillation does not perceptibly affect the crystallizing tendency of the

Essential Oil, nor other of its physical tests except those noted, so far as investigated. Fourth, to obtain the best results, both to the quality of the Essential Oil and economy in transportation and manufacture, the plants should be dried as thoroughly as possible without endangering the loss of leaves and blossoms in handling. Distillation should then take place as soon as convenient, to prevent the oxidation of the oil in the leaf by atmospheric action.

Old Solutions of Morphine Salts.

BY R. G. ECCLES, M. D.

Query No. 2—"A three per cent. solution of Morphine Hydrochlorate is reported to have developed Apomorphine and produced violent emetic effects. How long and in what way may solutions of Morphine be kept without danger of this change?"

A complete answer to this query within a single year was impossible, as the samples producing the results mentioned were not submitted for examination. It was first necessary to find how long it would take to develop the Apomorphine before anything could be done toward ascertaining how to prevent its development and the length of time such a change could be retarded. No investigations have hitherto been reported showing whether or not the changes undergone by Hydrochloride of Morphine solutions are always the same or whether Apomorphine is ever a result of such changes. Its presence has only been inferred, because such solutions have acted as emetics. If bacteria take part in the affair it is possible that different kinds may produce unlike results, and the vomiting may have been due either to their presence or some product of theirs totally unlike Apomorphine. The kinds of micro-organisms infesting the air where the solutions are prepared would in that case control the changes. If a special and not common form produces from a salt of morphine one of Apomorphine, solutions of the first might remain indefinitely upon the shelf of a drug store without undergoing such a transmutation in the absence of this organism. If, however, the change was due to purely chemical causes or to very common and almost omnipresent bacteria, continuous repetition in the hands of every pharmacist or chemist of such experience would be pretty certain.

To determine, therefore, the character of the change, and not methods.

of arresting it, on July 4, 1887, two 1-ounce bottles were filled with a 3 per cent. solution of Hydrochloride of Morphine in distilled water, and two with a one and one-half per cent. A fifth and larger bottle containing about two ounces of three per cent. solution was placed with them for successive qualitative tests during the time intervening between the closing and opening of the first four. One of the one-ounce three per cent., and one of the one and one-half per cent. bottles were sterilized as soon as prepared by putting them into a water-bath having a temperature of 148° to 158° F., where they were kept for twelve hours. They were then securely corked. The object of this treatment was to discover if Bacteria had anything to do with such chemical changes as might occur.

On April 19, 1888, the one and one-half per cent. bottles were both opened and examined. Previous to this the largest bottle had been opened at three successive periods about a month apart and tested for Apomorphine, but none could be found. The one and one-half per cent. bottles gave the same negative results.

On May 1, 1888, the three per cent. solutions in the one-ounce bottles, and an old Magendie's solution that had stood on the shelf neglected since the summer of 1885, were all found to be free from Apomorphine.

Every one of the solutions had undergone some sort of change, but it was evidently of a different character from that sought. From being quite colorless they had become of a marked amber color, and the depth of shade was in proportion to the age and Morphine strength of each. The old sample of Magendie's was the darkest of the lot. No appreciable difference could be perceived between the sterile and non-sterile samples of the same strength. This indicated that whatever the change might be it was probably independent of bacterial interference.

The addition of Acids lightened, but did not remove the color. The addition of Alkalies made the samples darker. Boiling with a little Caustic Soda and then acidulating with Hydrochloric Acid made them quite light colored, but did not restore them to their original clearness. This treatment appeared to alter the character of the Morphine, as the precipitate formed by Potassic Mercuric-iodide had no longer the characteristic Gelatinous appearance of that Alkaloid. A solution of Carbonate of Ammonia, when added to the original solutions, caused precipitation to begin immediately. In less than half an hour not a trace of Morphine was left in the solutions so treated, but the liquid retained some of its amber color. The precipitate itself was light brown. The coloring matter is, therefore, closely associated with the Morphine in some manner, but as total precipitation of the Alkaloid fails to totally remove it we have evidence of its independent existence.

When the original solutions were made Alkaline, shaken with Ether, allowed to settle and the Ether decanted and evaporated, no Alkaloid

was discovered. Nor did the Ether show the least tendency to become purple, as it would have done had Apomorphine been present. Nothing could be extracted with the Alkaloid solvents that would give a precipitate with Iodide of Potassium, as would have occurred if Apomorphine was present. Precipitation with Nitrate of Silver gave only the ordinary chloride of the metal which Ammonia water showed no signs of reducing to Metallic Silver. This agent dissolved the total precipitate, which would not have been the case had Apomorphine been there.

What to me appeared a new and somewhat remarkable feature of the affair was the discovery of a growth of crystals in every bottle. Hitherto this had not been referred to by any one, or at least not with sufficient emphasis to attract attention, and yet it must have been often observed. What are these crystals? To examine into their chemical nature the solutions were all transferred into other containers. Each bottle was then carefully washed with distilled water until no precipitate or milkiness could be discovered in the washings on adding Nitrate Silver. As most of the crystals withstood the washing, a small amount of 1 per cent. Acetic Acid was added to one of the bottles and heat applied, when they soon dissolved. The solution neither showed milkiness nor precipitation with Nitrate of Silver, but gave a copious though not gelatinous precipitate with Meyer's solution. To the washed crystals in a second bottle Dilute Muriatic Acid was added. This dissolved them without heat. A solution of Carbonate of Ammonia caused a precipitate to form in this that was insoluble in Ether and barely so in Chloroform, thus resembling Morphine. Strong Nitric Acid changed the solution into a reddish amber much like that of a very dilute preparation of Morphine treated in such a manner. Meyer's reagent first gave a fine powdery precipitate, and then as this increased it settled into a compact mass that was very unlike that formed by Morphine. Barium Hydrate produced a milkiness in a few minutes. Potassium Iodide gave no precipitate, showing that it was not Apomorphine. It did not color by boiling, nor did it impart any color to Ether or Chloroform as Apomorphine would. To the crystals in a third bottle dilute Sulphuric Acid was added. This caused a speedy separation of the individual crystals from each other and from the bottle, but dissolved them very slowly, and a few seemed unwilling to dissolve at all. From the solution thus formed negative results were had on testing for Apomorphine. No Chlorides were present, as the washing had removed them, and an Alkaloid of some kind was there that resembled in some particulars Morphine, but failed to give the same kind of a precipitate with Meyer's reagent.

These results seem to indicate that we have either the production of the crystallized Alkaloid Morphine in a somewhat modified form or else a new and hitherto unreported decomposition product that is in itself an

Alkaloid. If it is the Morphine, then we have no way of accounting for the change of color and the persistence of that color in the liquid after its total removal, nor for the altered character of its precipitate with Potassium Mercuric-Iodide. Whether it is Morphine or a new decomposition Alkaloid there still remains a puzzle in the persistent neutrality of the solution. What becomes of the freed Hydrochloric Acid? To the last it is neutral to Litmus. If we have decomposition products to deal with it might result with such of these as are soluble in water.

The change undergone begins in a few weeks, as is manifested by the alteration of color. The crystals were not observed until after a lapse of over four months, but they might have been there before, as the bottles were not subjected to close scrutiny. Their deposition seemed to be kept up until they were examined. As the color became darker with the advance of time, it may be a process that only ends when the last of the Morphine is destroyed. This could only be determined by an experiment lasting a number of years.

How to avoid this change entirely or how long and by what means it might be retarded remains still as a question of practical interest to pharmacists.

Spurious Glycerin.

BY PROF. P. W. BEDFORD.

Query No. 10.—A low-priced article sold as Glycerin is reported to consist of a saturated solution of Magnesium Sulphate with about 16 per cent. of Glucose. The appearance was deceptive and the sp. gr. 12.6. Can anything of this kind be found on the American market?

The brief reply to the last part of the inquiry would be in the negative, and in my search of the factitious article I could find no one who had ever seen such a product. It is only known as a newspaper article, one of those articles that goes the rounds, on the faith so childlike and bland which one editor has always in his associates. The detection of such a fraud could hardly stand the simplest test applied, and there can be but little fear that such a compound could ever enter our market to any extent, for we believe there is to-day a more extensive application of tests to chemicals and a greater discrimination in the selection of responsible manufactures of this and all similar articles than in the past.

Prizes For Papers on Pharmaceutical Subjects.

BY PROF. P. W. BEDFORD.

Query No. 17.—Is it desirable for this Association to offer annual prizes for papers on Pharmaceutical subjects?

The writer does not favor such action for our Association, because it adds an element of disappointment to some competitors, and to a marked degree is distasteful to those who care to write papers, but prefer not to do so as competitors for a prize. While some would willingly give their experience for the benefit of the fellow members in the usual way, content to be of service without creating rivalry, such competition is distasteful and tends to thwart the very object sought by offering prizes. To the student there is a stimulus in study when in a class pursuing the same branches he shall in an equal examination prove his superiority of application or intellect, and before an audience be declared the victor. Business men look rather to the practical side of the results, and there is a preference to serve their fellows without creating rivalry or jealousy that is not obliterated by the fact that the prize is of but minor account. The danger is largely in the local jealousies that almost invariably arise as to the award being on the merit of a competition which is not in the same, but rather in varying lines of thought, topic or competitive subject.

While there may be to the minds of some an apparent advantage in promoting competition in mechanical contrivances, in products of art and skill, the product of the pen runs to different lines of thought, expression and utility, and the measure of the judge cannot always be satisfactory in rendering the verdict of excellence or make it so apparent to the disappointed competitors as to disarm the latter of all objections to the award to others.

So far as the writer has had the opportunity of observing the results of such a plan in other Associations of similar character, it has utterly failed to bring out increased contributions in number or merit, and the trial has been only ephemeral in character. We cannot but note with regret the comparative paucity of papers when the membership of our Association is numerically considered, and while an increase of good practical papers and the active interest of members in the advance of pharmaceutical skill and knowledge is most desirable, we do not believe that the offering of prizes will have any beneficial or lasting effect in the direction indicated.

Postage Stamps, Telephones and Directories.

BY W. D. BALLIETT.

Query No. 19—It has become the common practice for the pharmacists to supply postage stamps to their customers at cost, to keep a directory and a telephone for their use for which no charge is made. Does it pay to do these things, and why should it be expected of the pharmacist more than any other business man?

No plausible reason can be deduced from the above query why pharmacists should continue the practice enumerated, neither does any law compel us so to do.

We certainly are under no obligations to Uncle Sam, for he has for years levied a burdensome and unjust tax upon us, then why should we sell his stamps for naught? I see no royal road out of the present dilemma, so shall devote this paper to the upholding of the methods practiced now and by our forefathers (if any present are blessed with so many).

You are aware, as I am, that pharmacists have the credit of being the embodiment of politeness and good breeding, and are usually looked up to as men of veracity and truth; possibly these little kindnesses that we perform from day to day without compensation give us the confidence of the people. Can we abuse the confidence reposed in us without seriously impairing our standing as business men? That there are many petty annoyances connected with these practices all will admit. Let me illustrate a few of them. You are perhaps putting up a prescription for a customer; a person enters the store in great haste. Have you a telephone? You reply that you have, and direct him or her to it. "Oh! I never talked through a phone; won't you talk for me?" Ever desirous of being obliging, you call up Mr. Jones or Smith, and spend perhaps ten minutes buzzing him. Should the person be polite he will tender thanks, which is a rather tender balm for your suppressed feelings. You feel more like placing the last letter of hello before the h and giving vent to that, but that would never do, as profanity is one of the unpardonable sins in a druggist.

The directory part of the practice is more readily got along with, as most people can read; though, should that fail in the desired information, you are expected to supply from your fertile brain all deficiencies. Should that brain from any cause become unfertile, use Lister's Fertilizer.

The stamp-selling part of the custom is by far the most annoying, and you often feel like stamping on the customer. To any young man present about to launch forth on the sea of pharmacy let me say, Duly weigh the necessity of being polite, ever ready when a customer enters your door to-

hand out a stamp with as much grace as if it were an article you were making our reputed 500 per cent. on. Why, at such rate of profits, you can afford to sell stamps at cost and be polite about it, too.

The pleasant features must not be overlooked, by any means. The licking of a stamp for a fair customer is a luxury not vouchsafed to business men in other lines of trade—especially those in the liquor business. Then, too, "there is millions in it"; that is, say you invest 1,000,000 cents in stamps, you in time sell them and receive the same amount—providing you have not trusted some out, and you must avoid that, for when selling at cost you must require spot cash. Then should the fair one be favorably impressed with your style and also favored with such amounts of cash, you may, by your sale of stamps, secure her with all her stamps and thus be enabled to retire from the selling of stamps. I fear some one will want to stamp on me. Stamps are a commodity that all know the cost of, and hand out the wherewith for cheerfully. Should you not like the lick business you might put up a sign in a conspicuous place: Postage stamps, 2 cents; licked, 3 cents. This will break up the requests for that part of the business. I have had in my experience people frequently come into my house on the Sabbath day and ask me to go to my store and get stamps for them, and only last April a lad came to the door in the morning before I had risen and wanted one. Do you ask whether I always respond to such calls by going and getting them? I do—not. Why, the practices in question add spice and variety to what might otherwise become a monotonous routine of duty.

When you ask whether there is any justice in thus giving our valuable time and talents to the public gratis, I must answer emphatically, No. But where do we find justice properly meted out? Custom largely regulates our lives and methods of doing business, so who would be the first to break from a yoke so delightful and so highly remunerative? Echo answers, Who?

My further advice to any contemplating opening a modern pharmacy would be to invest say, \$100 in stamps. Get the latest directory attainable, a telephone; don't stop there, but get also a filter with nice cold water, even though you are the possessor of a soda fount. They all draw custom and will pay in the long run, providing you run long enough and have a big stock of patience. Yes, help your Uncle Sam along; if you don't sell his stamps some one will, and thus reap all the profits.

Much might be said against the practices enumerated, but I have thought life too short and the tide too strong to battle against it at this time. I do think and contend that the postal department of the U. S. should give us a fair commission for selling stamps, and perhaps would if the matter were placed in a proper light before it. Who will be the one to do it?

Until such time let us continue in the good and glorious work of pleasing and accommodating (also physicking) our fellow mortals, trust that our efforts will be appreciated hereafter when we receive our final rewards.

Conveniences that Pharmacists Give the Public.

BY CLAY W. HOLMES.

Query No. 19.—It has become the common practice for pharmacists to supply postage stamps to their customers at cost, to keep a directory and a telephone for their use for which no charge is made. Does it pay to do these things and why should it be expected of the pharmacist more than other business men?

Since the proposition admits that the custom does exist, nothing need be said on that point. The points for consideration are, first, does it pay? Second, why has the custom attached itself to druggists?

It is a notorious fact that the number of drug stores has increased more rapidly during the past twenty years than any growth in the population would justify. As a consequence the pharmacist to-day has to look out for some means of increasing trade. One's trade consists pre-eminently in the number of friends he can make and hold. We gain friends by rendering them favors and accommodations. Many stores are obliged to carry more than one line of goods in order to make the volume of business sufficient to be remunerative. In small towns, where pharmacy proper does not enter into the requirements of trade, the druggist must deal in paints, oils, wall paper, books and stationery, toys and fancy articles, and in reality the bulk of the business transacted is in goods entirely foreign to drugs. The pharmacist in the city cannot carry these goods, as the demand is sufficient to support any one of the lines independently.

Were the number of drug stores in relative proportion to the wants of the community no effort would be necessary to induce trade. The common populace regard the drug business as a great bonaza. Many greedy tradesmen rush into it regardless, and later on are rudely awakened to the fact that they have been grossly deceived, and must make use of every honorable means to secure patronage, hence they provide themselves with telephones, postage stamps and the directory, and are ready to give up

their spare time, of which they have considerable, in obliging their would-be patrons. There is no doubt that it pays, as anything which attracts a person to a store will eventually lead him to the same store when in want of any article which could be purchased there. Perchance on his last visit in search of a postage stamp he has seen some kind of tooth powder on the case, which has been advertised, and he thinks he will try a bottle. Having seen it, he knows he can get it, and, as one thing leads to another, so he becomes attached to the store. It is taken for granted that the attendant who supplied the postage stamp was courteous and obliging, which is an essential feature in winning customers.

Why should it be expected more of pharmacists than others? There are numerous reasons. The store is usually on a corner, which makes it a prominent landmark, the windows when neatly dressed have a peculiar attraction to sightseers, both by day and evening. As the summer evening light draws the June bug, so do the colored lights of the drug store draw the wanderer who is too tired to go to the post-office, or is in haste to call the doctor. Drug stores are always kept open later nights than other business places, so the forgetful ones have been led to go there even as "Jones went home because all the other places were shut up."

Thus in one way and another it has gradually grown to be a custom, and the traveler to-day looks upon the corner drug store as being located for his special benefit, and seeks there information and accommodation. On general principles it pays to be obliging, even when the necessity does not exist. Many of our city drug stores would be entirely swept out of existence without the aid of the indirect advertising produced by these adjuncts. It is less expensive than other methods of advertising, and is entirely legitimate, therefore it would be unwise to think of throwing it out, even though the margin on a two-cent stamp is small, to make no mention of furnishing the saliva to put it on the envelope. Do not fail to buy a new directory as often as it is published, and keep a full supply of postage stamps and always wear a smile. Inability to accommodate the wants of one customer in that line might deviate an influence which controlled a dozen good customers.

Elixir Phosphate of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.

BY FRANK P. DALELL.

Query No. 30—"Elixir Phosphate of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, as furnished by a prominent manufacturer, is of a light green color, not intensely bitter taste, and keeps for a long time without change. Is it possible for the retail druggist to make an elixir with the chemicals mentioned in the title in the proportion claimed by this manufacturer and possessing all these characteristics?"

In regard to strength. I have taken Wyeth's preparation as my standard, presuming that to be the one referred to. As the results of my experiments I submit the following formula:

Phosphate of Iron (U. S. P., 1880).....	256 grains.
Hydrochlorate of Quinine.....	128 grains.
Sulphate of Strychnine.....	2 grains.
Saccharin	24 grains.
Citrate of Potassium.....	32 grains.
Alcohol	4 fl. oz.
Glycerin	6 fl. oz.
Hot water.....	6 fl. oz.
Water of Ammonia.....	40 minims.

Dissolve the Strychnine and afterward the Quinine in the Alcohol, then add the Glycerin. Dissolve the Iron and the Citrate of Potassium in the hot water. Rub up the Saccharin with the Ammonia water, and to this add the Iron solution; then mix the Alcoholic solution. The Elixir I send you was made January 2, 1888, and has not been filtered. During this time it has been kept in an amber-colored bottle.

Is There a Need of Four Pharmacy Boards in Our State?

BY PROF. F. W. BEDFORD.

The history of pharmaceutical legislation in this and almost every State is the repetition of the same story, a long struggle and but a partially satisfactory result.

The first Pharmacy Board in this State was the one enacted in 1871 for

New York City, and was conferred upon it not at the request of pharmacists or the public, but was sought and secured as a political reward for services rendered or otherwise. It was a rank outrage on the community at large and the pharmacists of the city in particular. It collected a very large amount of money from the fraternity; its methods and results of examinations were questionable, and after the existence of a year was legislated out, leaving an unknown but large debt which the city was called upon to assume, and to this day no account of its deeds or misdeeds has ever passed beyond the hands of the members of that Board. It was succeeded in 1872 by the present Board of Pharmacy, and during the past sixteen years it has done good work in the cause of pharmacy, though four of its five members give their time gratuitously to its service.

The second Board was that of Kings County, and it has been in operation for nine years, doing good service. The Erie County Board of Pharmacy came into existence in 1884, just previous to the one enacted on behalf of this Association, which secured at the same legislative session a pharmacy act embracing all the remaining portions of the State except the three counties above named.

The laws of these four Boards differ somewhat in their requirements, but essentially cover the main features, that before a person can be registered as a pharmacist he must have passed an examination to the satisfaction of those examining the candidate. The laws do not agree in all respects as to who the examiners shall be. In three of the laws these examinations may be those of colleges of pharmacy, and he may be registered by the County Boards without any further examination, while the State Board does not accept this, but requires an examination before its own body.

A year ago, by an amendment included in paragraph 14 of the State law (see proceedings, 1887, p. 194), a person passing the examination of any one of the four Boards of this State can be registered without further examination by any of the other Boards. This is one step toward unification of the several existing Boards of this State.

As at present existing, these four Boards now require the services of twenty persons, with all the paraphernalia of four distinct organizations. Their objects are identical; their methods almost identical; the laws incorporating them are very similar.

Is there any need of four separate bodies in this State?

If one Board can look after the welfare of the greater portion of the State—the exceptions being three counties at two extremes of the State—is there any actual necessity for the continuance of separate boards for these three counties, provided a satisfactory consolidation can be effected?

What can be gained by the consolidation?

A uniform examination, dispensing with the time and services now required of twelve persons for the maintenance of the three separate Boards; a probable betterment of the present law in the course of its passage through the Legislature.

What is needed to effect this consolidation, and what should be secured in its enactment?

The co-operation of the several Boards of Pharmacy is the first step, and we believe there is no great obstacle to this; three of the Boards favor it, while the other Board has not been heard from.

The modification of the present State law—this to embrace the whole State, the number of members of the Board to be increased from five to eight, some plan for a triennial re-registration.

The purpose of this paper is not to set forth a full detailed plan, nor a perfect pharmacy law; but, rather, to suggest a subject which may next year be discussed with intelligence by all persons interested, that the true merit and usefulness of the plan may be apparent to the members themselves, and that they may the more intelligently take such action as will serve the best interests of pharmacy for our whole State.

Pharmaceutical Notes.

BY FRED J. WULLING.

Having been requested to write a paper upon short notice, or rather in short time, and being at a loss just at the moment for a good subject which might be properly treated within the short limit of time at my disposal, I will take out my note-book, in which I insert such memoranda as seem worthy of it, and comment upon a few observations I made during my practical work, even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of the hearer.

My search for something real interesting to the pharmacist among the notes does not seem to be successful. Here I find something on "Testing for Albumen in the Urine." It will not be amiss to say something on this, as the pharmacist is often called upon by physicians to examine a specimen of urine, especially with a view of ascertaining the presence or absence of albumen and sugar. I have had ample occasion to put to proof the various tests for albumen, and, in my opinion, no test is more

reliable than that of heat and Nitric Acid. It is the simplest, most convenient, and most easily executed. Testing for albumen when it is in abundance is a comparatively easy matter, but when only traces are present, it is not quite so simple. The significance of small amounts of albumen in diagnosing a case is sometimes greater than of large quantities, and the examination must necessarily be a thorough one before it can be positively stated that the specimen is devoid of albumen. I employ the following method in testing for small quantities: Unless the sample is perfectly clear, I filter it until it is, and of the filtered portion I fill a small test-tube one-fourth full, and after boiling it, add five or six drops, not more, of c. p. colorless Nitric Acid, which, as is well-known, dissolves any phosphates which the heat may have caused to precipitate, and more thoroughly precipitates the albumen if it be present. If the urine remains perfectly clear after the addition of the acid, I do not take it for granted that albumen is not present (for a reason that I will presently state), but set the tube aside where it will be protected from dust for about six or eight hours, or until the next morning. At the end of that time there sometimes is found a small sediment, sometimes of a reddish color or whitish. This deposit either of Uric Acid, when it is of reddish color, or of nitrate of urea, if the urea is very abundant, or of albumen. To distinguish the nature of the deposit it is only necessary to boil it, when all but the albumen will dissolve; or the sediment may be examined with the microscope, when, if it be found to be crystalline, it probably consists of Uric Acid, or nitrate of urea, or both. Albumen being amorphous, boiling must nevertheless be resorted to.

The reason that I hesitate to pronounce the absence of Albumen, if the heat and Nitric Acid test does not at once form a precipitate, is because actual experience has taught me that it would be unsafe to do so. Several months ago I applied this test to a sample which remained perfectly clear. The tube containing it was put aside well covered until the following morning, when a slight whitish deposit had been formed, which upon the application of heat remained undissolved. The following day another specimen from the same patient was examined with the same result, but after a week a third was found to contain one-half per cent., by weight, of Albumen, showing that the first had contained Albumen, and in so small a quantity that ordinarily it would have escaped detection.

Of all the other tests for Albumen I consider Picric Acid the next best. I cannot corroborate the statement made by some that it is even more delicate and reliable than Nitric Acid and heat. As it also precipitates Alkaloids, a precipitate obtained with it cannot be looked upon with certainty as being Albumen. It gives a precipitate in the urine of persons taking one grain of quinine three times a day.

Raabe's test, adding a crystal of Trichloroacetic Acid to the suspected

specimen, which, if it contains Albumen, produces a turbid zone around the crystal, is also very good and convenient.

The Tannic Acid test (Almen's two per cent. Tannin in diluted Alcohol); Geissler's KI, Hg Cl₂ and Acetic Acid; Grigg's Metaphosphoric Acid; Haslam's Sodium Chloride and Ferric Chloride, &c.) are all less sensitive and open to various objections.

Some time ago this formula was found in most of the journals: Equal parts of Ammonia, Tincture of Iodine and Collodion. Considerable difficulty was experienced in making a clear mixture of it; in fact, it was only after the formula had been modified that a clear preparation could be made. This is the modified form: Spirit Ammon, (Alcoholic), 2; Tincture Iodine, 8; and Collodion 2. The Spirit Ammon, is mixed with the tincture in the bottle, the Collodion carefully poured on top. and the whole thoroughly and carefully shaken. If the mixture is somewhat cloudy or gelatinous, which is sometimes the case. the addition of a little Ether will bring about perfect solution.

Antipyrine and Chloral are incompatible, forming a pasty mass of a tenacious consistency, if triturated. If these two medicaments are prescribed together they should be dispensed in solution, of course with the prescriber's approval.

CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND CODE OF ETHICS.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, Organization, concert of action, and comparison of ideas are necessary to the advancement of any cause, and believing that there is room for the elevation and extension of Pharmaceutical knowledge among Apothecaries and Druggists throughout the State; and that there exists a necessity for some supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicines, both for our own and the general welfare; and that such results can be best accomplished by a State Pharmaceutical Association; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Apothecaries and Druggists from different sections of the State, who are now assembled in convention in the City of Utica, do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent Association for the purpose of accomplishing such results; and that we adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I—NAME.

This Association shall be called the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

ARTICLE II—OBJECT

The aim of this Association shall be to unite the reputable Apothecaries and Druggists of this State for mutual assistance, encouragement and improvement; to encourage scientific research; to develop Pharmaceutical talent; to elevate the standard of professional thought, and ultimately to restrict the practice of Pharmacy to properly qualified Apothecaries and Druggists.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. This Association shall consist of active, life and honorary members.

§ 2. Any adult person of good moral and professional standing, residing or doing business in this State, who has been actively engaged in the

practice of Pharmacy for four years or more, in a wholesale or retail store, where medicines are dispensed; all graduates of Colleges of Pharmacy, licentiates of Boards of Pharmacy, teachers and professors of Botany, Materia Medica, Chemistry and Pharmacy, and of such sciences as are collateral with our profession; and Chemists, whether in business for themselves, employed by another, or retired from business, are eligible to membership.

§ 3. Pharmacists, Chemists, and other scientific men who may be thought worthy the distinction, may be elected honorary members. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to office, or vote at the meetings.

ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of three members (and of which committee the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member), all of whom shall be elected annually, by ballot, and shall hold office until the election of their successors.

ARTICLE V—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

§ 1. The President, or in his absence or inability to serve, the Vice-Presidents, in their order, shall preside at all meetings of the Association, call special meetings, at the written request of twenty-five members; shall present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association; suggest such objects as he may deem worthy of notice, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

§ 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association. He shall keep a roll of the names of members, with their residence, date of admission, and any subsequent changes. He shall read all communications, conduct all correspondence of the Association, notify all members four weeks in advance of each annual meeting; and at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting; and, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, shall superintend such publications as the Association shall direct. He shall notify members of their election, and also furnish each member of committees with the names of their associates on said committee. He shall receive annually the sum of three hundred dollars, and the amount of his expenses incident to his attendance at such annual meeting, for his services. The Local Secretary shall reside at or near the place where the next annual meeting of the Association is to be held. The duties of the Local Secretary shall be to co-operate with any Local Committee in making arrangements for the annual meeting; and he shall have the custody of specimens and apparatus destined for use or exhibition at the meeting.

§ 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible; shall collect all moneys due the Association; pay all bills, when countersigned by the President; render a full report of his transactions at each annual meeting and report the state of the treasury when called upon by the Executive Committee.

§ 4. The Treasurer shall execute and deliver to the Executive Committee (subject to their approval) a good and sufficient bond, with two sureties, in the amount of three thousand dollars; and shall receive one hundred dollars per annum, as compensation for his services, and the amount of his expenses incident to the meeting in addition to his salary.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and the Treasurer to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers and property of the Association committed to their care.

ARTICLE VI—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee, of which the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member, shall have charge of the revision of the roll, the investigation of applicants for membership, and the publication of the proceedings. They shall audit all bills against the Association, and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned.

ARTICLE VII—THE TIME OF MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Association shall be held at such time and place as the Association from year to year shall select.

ARTICLE VIII—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings shall be called by the President, upon the written request of twenty-five members. The notice shall state the object of the meeting, and no other business shall be transacted at the meeting. The Secretary will give twenty days' notice of all special meetings.

ARTICLE IX—BY-LAWS.

This Association may establish, for its future government and regulation, such By-Laws as do not conflict with this Constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

ARTICLE X—AMENDING CONSTITUTION.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing, and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting; when, upon receiving the vote of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I—QUORUM.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

ARTICLE II—MEMBERSHIP.

The names of persons applying for membership, with their residence, present occupation and length of experience in Pharmacy, shall be presented to the Association in writing signed by two members in good standing, and be referred to the Executive Committee, by whom they shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the room where the meeting is held until the names have been acted upon, and if reported favorably by the Committee, the candidate may be balloted for at the next meeting of the Association. Five negative votes shall defeat an election.

ARTICLE III—ADMISSION FEE.

The admission fee of this Association shall be one dollar, which fee, with the annual contribution for the current year, shall be paid into the Treasury, and the applicant sign the Constitution and By-Laws before the end of the next annual meeting. A failure to conform to this requirement will render his election null and void.

ARTICLE IV—ANNUAL DUES.

Every member shall pay annually, *in advance*, into the hands of the Treasurer, the sum of two dollars. Any one in arrears at an annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote ; and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years, shall lose his membership.

ARTICLE V—LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars, at one time, shall become a life member, and shall be exempt from all future annual dues.

ARTICLE VI—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

On the payment of one dollar by any member of this Association, he shall receive a Certificate of Membership, which shall be issued by the Secretary, upon the notification of the Treasurer that the same has been paid for, and that he is not in arrears for dues.

ARTICLE VII—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The President shall, before the close of each annual meeting, appoint the following committees (of which he shall be, *ex-officio*, a member), each to consist of three members, viz: Committee on County Organization and Trade Interests, Committee on Pharmacy and Queries, and Committee on Adulterations. Also a Committee on Legislation, consisting of five members, the President to be one of the number and Chairman of the Committee.

§ 2. The Committee on County Organization and Trade Interests shall report at each annual meeting such observations and information upon that subject as may seem to them of interest to the Association.

§ 3. The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries shall, near the close of each annual meeting, present a proper number of questions of scientific or practical interest, and shall procure the acceptance of as many of such questions for investigation as may be practicable, to be reported to the next annual meeting.

§ 4. The Committee on Legislation shall take charge of legislation desired by the Association, and report, to the Association, laws bearing upon or affecting Pharmacy in the State, and measures proposed in the Legislature relating to the profession.

§ 5. The Committee on Adulterations may examine and report on such adulterations or substitutions as may be brought to their notice.

§ 6. Special committees may be appointed as occasion requires; but such committees shall be limited to the scope of the resolution under which they act.

ARTICLE VIII—DELEGATES.

The Association shall annually elect five delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the delegates shall present their report at the next annual meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE IX—DUTY OF VOTING.

It shall be the duty of every member present at the meeting to vote upon all motions which have been duly put, unless excused therefrom by the presiding officer.

ARTICLE X—PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, an appeal may be taken, if required by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

ARTICLE XI—SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

§ 1. These By-Laws shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of all the members present.

§ 2. Any amendment to these By-Laws must be made in writing, and be read before the Association at one sitting, and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when, upon receiving the vote of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these By-Laws.

ARTICLE XII—READING OF PAPERS.

All papers to be read before the Association shall be presented to the Executive Committee previous to the annual meeting; and shall by their consent and under their direction be presented to the meeting, and read and published, or may be published in the proceedings without reading.

ARTICLE XIII—PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the Association, the roll of officers, committees and members shall be published annually, under the supervision of the Secretary and Executive Committee, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the Association not in arrears for dues.

ARTICLE XIV—EXPULSION OR REMOVAL OF MEMBERS OR OFFICERS.

Any member may be expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed from office for violating the Constitution or By-Laws; but no person shall be expelled or removed except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and after he shall have been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

ARTICLE XV—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

First Sitting.

1. Reading the minutes of last session.
2. Applications for membership.
3. Address of the President.
4. Reports of officers and committees,
5. Miscellaneous business.

Second Sitting.

1. Reading the minutes of last sitting.
2. Election of members.
3. Election of officers.
4. Reading communications.
5. Reading papers.

Third Sitting.

1. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Miscellaneous business.
3. Reading papers.

Fourth Sitting.

1. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Reading papers.
3. Miscellaneous business.

And all other sittings a repetition of the fourth.

CODE OF ETHICS.

ADOPTED JUNE 22, 1887.

1. We accept the U. S. Pharmacopœia as our standard and guide for all official preparations and recognize a variance from its rules only in exceptional cases where sufficient authority has proven some other process more reliable to attain the same end. We would, however, recognize the authority to dispense medicines where they are ordered to be compounded in accordance with foreign Pharmacopœias.

2. We distinctly repudiate the practice of allowing physicians a percentage in any form; on their prescriptions or patronage, as being derogatory to both professions.

3. We will endeavor, as far as possible, to refrain from compromising the professional reputation of any physician, and expect in return the same courtesy from him.

4. Believing that the professional training of the Pharmacist does not include those branches which enable the physician to diagnose and treat disease, we should in all practical cases decline to give medical advice and refer the applicant to an educated physician.

5. The growing demands of the age require that those who follow the profession of pharmacy should be educated to a higher standard, therefore, we consider it our duty, individually and collectively, to encourage the advancement of knowledge in our profession generally, and more particularly by stimulating our assistants in every way possible to become proficient in their business.

MEMBERS ELECTED

At the Tenth Annual Meeting.

Abramson, Marx, New York.
Anderson, Thos. R., Port Jervis.
Barnaby, J. O., Brooklyn.
Barnaby, Thos. J., New York.
Barry, Patrick W., Whitehall.
Benedict, Geo. B., New York.
Bowen, W. Mason, Lockport.
Brown, Mason S., Strykersville.
Buck, Chas. Henry, New York.
Bushnell, James H., Churchville.
Campbell, J. B., Suffern.
Carr, Harry P., Kingston.
Corbett, John E. Whitehall.
Corbett, Lawrence, Whitehall.
Davis, Wm. M., Brooklyn.
Deal, Wm. A., Ausable Forks.
Deitz, Chas. J., New York.
Dennis, Frederick B., Marlborough.
Ditman, A. J., New York.
Easton, Chas. L., Sherburne.
Eddy, Wm. B., Whitehall.
Eisenmann, Jas. A., Hudson.
Embree, Albert L., Tarrytown.
Farrington, Evender, North Tarrytown.
Fletcher, Milo E., Norwood.
Gillespie, Henry E., Ausable Forks.
Gladstone, J. O., Delhi.
Hall, S. L., M. D., Mechanicsville.
Harris, Henry K., M. D., New York.
Herdling, Frederick, Yonkers.

Holden, H. W., Elmira.
Holt, Edward, New York.
Hutchens, Jas. Henry, New York.
Jennings, David H., Far Rockaway.
Kettle, Nelson H., Schenectady.
McAllister, Wm., Albany.
McKinstry, Augustus, Hudson.
McNamee, Elmer E., Marlborough.
Moore, Geo. E., Oneonta.
Munnville, Orville A., Whitehall.
Olney, Wm. D., Middletown.
Overmiller, Noah A., New York.
Parsons, Daniel L., Dunnemore.
Pennington, T. H. S., Saratoga Springs.
Pound, Wm. R. W., Lockport.
Reed, Herbert E., Syracuse.
Roth, Chas., Rondout.
Rowe, Elmer E., Warsaw.
Rust, Albert J., Chateaugay.
Schaefer, Fred W., Albany.
Skinner, L. A., Schenectady.
Slayter, Dayton E., Hunter.
Smith, Albert, Newburgh.
Smythe, Wm. J., jr., Long Branch, N. J.
Spingarn, Henry D., New York.
Spingarn, Louis, New York.
Swanson, Chas. A., Jamestown.
Syvarth, J. F. Henry, Brooklyn.
Tuck, Arthur E., M. D., Gloversville.
Tuck, Walter A., Gloversville.
Tucker, Willis G., Albany.
Van Duzer, Wm. A., Brooklyn.
Waldie, Geo. C., New York.
Walker, Jos. N., Ellenville.
Wiggins, Chas. L., Newburgh.
Wingenbach, Julius F., Utica.
Wulling, Frederick J., Brooklyn.

MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE

At the Tenth Annual Meeting.

[The wives accompanied the members when a * precedes their name.]

- Bachman, J. W.—*Hornellsville*.
*Balliet, W. D.—*Lockport*.
*Balser, G.—*New York*.
*Barkhuff, J. A.—*Amsterdam*.
*Bartholomew, Jno.—*Elmira*.
Bedford, P. W.—*New York*.
Best, Herbert.—*Hudson*.
Bevier, H. B.—*Matteawan*.
Brewster, W. J.—*Hannibal*.
Brown, Chas. K.—*Deposit*.
Butler, C. H.—*Oswego*.
*Card, W. Eugene.—*Morris*.
*Chapman, Isaac C.—*Newburgh*.
Clark, W. N.—*New York*.
Cook, Chas. jr.—*Troy*.
Dawson, E. S., jr.—*Syracuse*.
Deitz, Chas. J.—*New York*.
DuBois, Wm. L.—*Catskill*.
Dykeman, Geo. A.—*Catskill*.
Eccles, R. G., M. D.—*Brooklyn*.
Fellows, A. J.—*Chatham*.
*Finch, Chas. S.—*Stamford, Conn.* Delegate.
Frederick, C. M.—*Altamont*.
French, W. B.—*Albany*.
Frisbie, C. M., M. D.—*Bainbridge*.
*Gerity, W. S.—*Elmira*.
Gladstone, J. O.—*Delhi*.
Gregory, W. G., M. D.—*Buffalo*.
*Hanson, W. T.—*Schenectady*.
Haskin, C. H.—*Rochester*.
*Herdling, F.—*Yonkers*.

- *Holmes, Clay W.—*Elmira*.
- *Howarth, Wm.—*Utica*.
- *Husted, A. B., M. D.—*Albany*.
- *Ingraham, C. S.—*Elmira*.
- Johnson, J. M.—*Hudson*.
- Johnston, H. S.—*Newtown*.
- Marvin, J. S.—*Walton*.
- McIntyre, Martin—*Fonda*.
- McNamee, E. E.—*Marlborough*.
- Menninger, Henry J., M. D.—*Brooklyn*.
- Miller, J. E.—*W. Troy*.
- Moore, Geo. E.—*Oneonta*.
- Mott, Geo. F.—*Catskill*.
- Noble, W. N.—*New Milford*. Delegate.
- *Norton, F. L.—*Delhi*.
- *Otis, Clark Z.—*Binghamton*.
- Otis, Frank D.—*New York*.
- Phillips, R. E.—*Fulton*.
- *Rice, A. W.—*Hudson*.
- Rice, F. E.—*Hudson*.
- *Rogers, W. H.—*Middletown*.
- Rusby, H. H., M. D.—*New York*.
- *Sager, Aaron.—*Cortland*.
- Schaefer, Fred W.—*Albany*.
- *Seabury, Geo. J.—*New York*.
- *Slaughter, S. W.—*Waverly*.
- Smith, A. G.—*Ellenville*.
- *Smith, J. H.—*Ausable Forks*.
- Stead, I. H.—*New York*.
- Stewart, Chas. F.—*Utica*.
- Thompson, Jas. M.—*Schenevus*.
- *Tooker, Wm. Wallace.—*Sag Harbor*.
- Turner, Geo. H.—*Albany*.
- *Van Winkle, A. S.—*Hornellsville*.
- Veeder, Andrew T.—*Schenectady*.
- Waldie, Geo. C.—*New York*.
- Ward, Chas. S.—*Stamford, Conn.* Delegate.
- Weinman, Oscar C.—*New York*.
- White, Geo. H.—*Jersey City*. Delegate.

ROLL OF MEMBERS—1888.

Abbott, Delbert J.....	Salem.....	1884
Abramson, Marx.....	53 Canal street, New York.....	1888
Adams, James H.....	Lansingburgh.....	1882
Adams, J. M.....	Watertown.....	1887
Albertson, Robert.....	Northport, L. I.....	1886
Alexander, W. L.....	Randolph.....	1887
Alkier, Stanislaw.....	853 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn ..	1887
Aman, Henry.....	189 E. Main street, Rochester....	1880
Anderson, Oliver E.....	Lockport.....	1882
Anderson, Thos. R.....	Port Jervis.....	1888
Anthony, Albert C.....	884 Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1881
Archibald, William M.....	Hoosick Falls... ..	1883
Armitage, James M.....	Clyde.....	1885
Armstrong, Charles W.....	1281 Niagara street, Buffalo.....	1887
Asher, Henry.....	1351 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	1887
Aspinall, Walter Albert.....	1147 Fulton street, Brooklyn ..	1879
Atwood, Hermon W.....	846 Broadway, New York.....	1881
Auchampaugh, Julius C.....	Syracuse.....	1883
Austen, Edward W.....	Oswego.....	1886
Austen, William J.....	Oswego.....	1879
Austin, Herbert W.....	Glen's Falls.....	1881
Babcock, Benj. W.....	Bridgehampton.....	1884
Bachman, John W.....	Hornellsville.....	1881
Bachman, Lewis F.....	Carthage.....	1884
Baker, Benjamin N., M. D....	Rhinebeck.....	1883
Baker, George H.....	350 Broadway, Troy.....	1885
Baker, James A.....	Frankfort.....	1884
Baker, Orson E.....	Frankfort.....	1884
Ballard, George S.....	198 Genesee street, Utica.....	1879
Balliett, William D.....	Lockport.....	1882
Balser, Gustavus.....	187 Avenue B, New York.....	1879
Baltes, Andrew.....	Oswego.....	1882
Bandorf, Joseph M.....	8 North Pearl street, Albany.....	1879

Barkhuff, James A.....	Amsterdam.....	1882
Barnaby, J. O.....	725 Fulton street, Brooklyn.....	1886
Barnaby, Thos. J.....	198 Eighth Avenue, New York.....	1888
Barnes, Eugene.....	Tarrytown.....	1890
Barney, James.....	New Paltz.....	1887
Barr, John Hamilton.....	Irvington-on-Hudson.....	1882
Barrell, George W.....	Albion.....	1881
Barringer, Henry J., Jr.....	Hudson.....	1886
Barrowclough, Nelson.....	138 State street, Rochester.....	1886
Barry, Patrick W.....	Whitehall.....	1888
Bartholomew, John.....	Elmira.....	1881
Bartlett, DeLancy.....	Fayetteville.....	1880
Bastian, Gottlob.....	Danaville.....	1879
Batsford, James E.....	Waterloo.....	1882
Baylis, Lewis F.....	Jamaica, L. I.....	1881
Beach, Otis.....	Owego.....	1882
Becker, Charles Wallace.....	Amsterdam.....	1879
Becker, Ulrich William.....	Stapleton.....	1884
Bedford, Peter Wendover.....	66 Duane street, New York.....	1879
Begy, Joseph A.....	Rochester.....	1884
Belden, James L.....	Geddes.....	1880
Bendiner, Samuel J.....	47 Third Avenue, New York.....	1882
Benedict, Geo. B.....	1461 Broadway, New York.....	1888
Benedict, Moses Eben.....	Geneva.....	1881
Benjamin, James H.....	498 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn.....	1881
Bennett, C. E.....	777 Fourth street, Troy.....	1885
Best, Herbert.....	Hudson.....	1887
Bevier, Henry B.....	Matteawan.....	1882
Bisdee, William H.....	Waterloo.....	1882
Bishop, Alonson Birdsall.....	Warsaw.....	1879
Bishop, Francis Myron.....	Holley.....	1879
Bissell, Emery Gilbert.....	Waterville.....	1879
Bissell, John Gordon.....	Rome.....	1879
Bissikummer, John W.....	Oxford.....	1879
Blake, William.....	Tioga Centre.....	1883
Blakie, William.....	202 Genesee street, Utica.....	1879
Blauvelt, John DeWitt.....	Spring Valley.....	1887
Blauw, Charles.....	101 State street, Rochester.....	1886
Bliiss, Sanford T.....	Cooperstown.....	1884
Boon, Walter A.....	Watertown.....	1887
Bosworth, Charles H.....	312 River street, Troy.....	1882
Boucher, George.....	277 Clinton avenue, Albany.....	1884
Bourne, Henry Austin.....	297 Main street, Poughkeepsie.....	1879

Bowe, John Chester.....	Syracuse.....	1882
Bowen, W. Mason.....	Lockport.....	1888
Bower, William B.....	83 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	1886
Boyd, Jas. S.....	Cold Spring.....	1884
Bradford, Gershom W.....	Cortland.....	1880
Breitenbach, Max J.....	61 Bowery, New York.....	1886
Brewster, Wadsworth J.....	Hannibal.....	1879
Briggs, Nathaniel B.....	Clifton Springs.....	1880
Brooks, Arthur B.....	Ithaca.....	1888
Brooks, George Washington...	1161 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn....	1879
Broughton, Albert James.....	64 Dominick street, Rome.....	1879
Broughton, Charles Henry.....	Whitehall.....	1879
Brown, Brewster S.....	Oneida.....	1881
Brown, Charles F.....	Cortland.....	1881
Brown, Charles Kimball.....	Deposit.....	1879
Brown, Emory G.....	Waterville.....	1888
Brown, Frederick G.....	Fort Ann.....	1888
Brown, F. M.....	Elmira.....	1884
Brown, James E.....	Binghamton.....	1884
Brown, Mason S.....	Strykersville.....	1888
Brown, Samuel A., M. D.....	28 Fulton street, New York.....	1882
Brown, Willett Lounsberry....	13 South Salina street, Syracuse...	1879
Brunner, Charles W.....	121 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.....	1886
Brush, William H.....	3895 Third avenue, New York....	1887
Bryan, James A.....	Rochester.....	1884
Bryan, Oswald J.....	96 W. Main street, Rochester....	1888
Buchanan, Charles A.....	Amsterdam.....	1884
Buck, Charles Henry.....	3010 Broadway, New York.....	1888
Bullymore, Thomas R.....	Buffalo.....	1881
Burdick, D. Waite.....	Ithaca.....	1888
Burdick, Frederick Richard...	Syracuse.....	1888
Burrill, Horace L.....	Weedsport.....	1880
Burrows, George E.....	Chatham.....	1884
Bushnell James H.....	Churchville.....	1888
BUTLER, CHAS. H.....	176 West First street, Oswego....	1879
Butler, George T.....	147 N. 4th street, Troy.....	1880
Butler, Henry H.....	228 E. 50th street, New York....	1886
Cameron, Donald Lochiel.....	231 Reid avenue, Brooklyn.....	1879
Campbell, J. B.....	Suffern.....	1888
Campbell, Colin.....	Cortland.....	1886
Campbell, Horace Wilson.....	84 Front street, New York.....	1879
Card, W. Eugene.....	Morris.....	1881
Carey, Henry.....	541 Second ave., New York.....	1887

Carpenter, Frank W.....	1121 Broadway, New York.....	1885
Carpenter, John B.....	Seneca Falls.....	1886
Carr, Harry P.....	Kingston.....	1888
Cassebeer, Henry Adolphus, Jr.	292 Sixth ave., New York.....	1879
Chagnon, T. Elesphere.....	155 Grand street, Brooklyn.....	1886
Chambers, Robert W.....	172 State street, Rochester.....	1886
Chapman, Isaac Close.....	111 Water street, Newburg.....	1879
Childs, John H.....	Clyde.....	1881
Chumar, Charles Henry.....	259 Eighth avenue, New York....	1879
Church, Henry Clarence.....	Cooperstown.....	1879
Clark, David B.....	685 State street, Lansingburg.....	1885
Clark, Frank M.....	Jamestown.....	1887
Clark, H. Allen.....	Atlantic Highlands.....	1885
Clark, William N.....	170 William street, New York....	1880
Clarke, Franklin.....	Albion.....	1879
Clarke, Frederick Joshua.....	Kingston.....	1879
Clement, Henry Bratt.....	684 Broadway, Albany.....	1879
Clute, Chas. L.....	Cohoes.....	1885
Cobb, William R.....	Patterson, N. J.....	1884
Coburn, Fred S.....	29 West Fayette street, Syracuse..	1881
Coggeshall, Fred H.....	Waterville.....	1883
Cole, George H.....	Waterford.....	1882
Cole, Victor L.....	Corning.....	1883
Colen, James A.....	328 Court street, Brooklyn.....	1879
Collins, Herbert L.....	Norwood.....	1882
Cook, Chas., Jr.....	87 Congress street, Troy.....	1884
Cook, George E.....	Port Jervis.....	1879
Cool, James Harris.....	Oneida.....	1879
Coon, James V. D.....	Olean.....	1881
Cooper, Chas. D.....	Glenham.....	1884
Cooper, James.....	Rochester.....	1885
Cooper, John.....	Rochester.....	1885
Cooper, William N.....	Kingston.....	1884
Corbett John S.....	Whitehall.....	1888
Corbett Lawrence.....	Whitehall.....	1888
Corbin, Fred J.....	Binghamton.....	1882
Corwin, T. L.....	Marathon.....	1880
Coulson, William.....	Buffalo.....	1879
Covert, Ebenezer Bennett.....	80 W. Fayette street, Syracuse....	1880
Cowles, Floyd H.....	Greene.....	1885
Cowley, Edward A.....	Allen & Litchfield sts., Rochester..	1880
Craig, James G.....	Address unknown.....	1884
Crane, Alexis.....	Jamestown.....	1882

Cuer, William	Catskill	1883
Culver, Marion	Auburn	1884
Curran, Richard	94 W. Main street, Rochester	1879
Dalton, Thomas	29 W. Fayette street, Syracuse	1879
Dalzell, Frank P.	Cold Spring	1884
Darlington, James A.	326 Clinton street, Buffalo	1879
Darrin, F. A.	112 Niagara street, Buffalo	1887
Davenport, George W.	Painted Post	1883
Davidson, Henry M.	Ogdensburg	1887
Davis, Barnet H.	Palmyra	1884
Davis, Edward H., M. D.	81 State street, Rochester	1879
Davis, Gordon J.	Hagaman's Mills	1884
Davis, James M.	Belfast	1881
Davis, Wm. M.	689 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn	1888
Dawson, Edward Seymour, Jr.	13 S. Salina street, Syracuse	1880
Deal, Wm. A.	Ausable Forks	1888
Dean, William A.	Auburn	1883
DeForest, William P.	530 Mason street, Brooklyn	1879
DeGraff, David	Nyack	1879
Deitz, Charles J.	96 Maiden Lane, New York	1888
Denis, Frank B.	Binghamton	1884
Dennin, Charles	383 Court street, Brooklyn	1879
Dennis, Frederick B.	Marlborough	1888
Dick, Dundas	White and Centre Sta., New York	1879
Dickson, H. S.	Lansingburg	1882
Diehl, Jacob William	552 Main street, Buffalo	1879
Diehl, John Philip	552 Main street, Buffalo	1879
Dikeman, Edwin	Goshen	1882
Dillenback, Menzo Henry	Lyons	1879
Dimond, H. J.	830 Connecticut street, Buffalo	1885
Ditman, A. J.	Broadway and Barclay St., N. Y.	1888
Downs, Joseph V.	Ilion	1879
Drake, Fred D.	Canisteo	1887
Draper, Walter J.	Lockport	1883
DuBois, William Larremore	Catskill	1879
Dudley, Oscar E.	62 E. 125th st., New York City	1883
Dundon, William M.	Salem	1884
Dunning, Czar	Rochester	1879
Duryee, George Elliott	Schenectady	1881
Dutton, George R.	Honeoye Falls	1881
Dutton, William H.	44 W. Main street, Rochester	1886
Dyer, B. N.	Oneida	1884
Dykeman, George A.	Catskill	1881

Dykes, J. L	New Berlin	1879
Eagan, John M	24 Lodi street, Syracuse.....	1882
Eagle, Edward.....	527 Fourth street, Troy	1886
Eagle, Jacob.....	318 Jefferson street, Troy.....	1886
Easton, Charles L	Sherburne	1888
Eaton, Mrs. Ella A	90 E. Genesee street, Syracuse ...	1884
Eaton, James H., M. D	84 S. Clinton street, Syracuse.....	1880
Eberhardt, John Henry	9th ave. and 22d st., New York...	1879
Eccles, Robert G.....	191 Dean street, Brooklyn	1885
Eddy, William B.....	Whitehall	1888
Eisenman, James A.....	Hudson	1888
Ellis, Charles A.....	Clayton	1887
Ely, Alfred G.....	Owego	1881
Ely, Charles C.....	Owego	1881
Ely, Frederick	Owego	1881
Ely, William	Franklinville.....	1884
Embree, Albert L	Tarrytown	1888
England, Charles Septimus....	13 Clark Place, Utica	1879
Esterheld, John.....	199 Hudson street, Rochester	1886
Estes, R. L.....	Fairport	1881
Evans, Robert Nesbit.....	Turin	1879
Fairchild, Benjamin F.....	84 Fulton street, New York	1887
Fairchild, Samuel W	84 Fulton street, New York	1887
Fancher, Alanson	Baldwinsville	1880
Farnum, W. H.....	Avon	1888
Farrington, Evender.....	N. Tarrytown.....	1888
Fellman, Henry.....	465 E. Main street, Rochester....	1886
Fellows, Ambrose J	Chatham	1887
Felt, Samuel Jr	Watertown	1887
Finch, Charles Leek.....	Address unknown	1879
Finkel, Charles Edwin.....	Yonkers	1879
Fish, Charles Frederick.....	Saratoga Springs	1879
Fisher, Amos S	Bergen	1884
Fisher, Elbert L	Bergen	1884
Fisher, John M	1494 First avenue, New York.....	1887
Flandrau, William H	814 River street, Troy.....	1884
Fletcher, Milo E	Norwood	1888
Flood, George E., M. D	Geneva	1882
Ford, Newton Isaac	Oneonta	1879
Foster, Macomb G... ..	84 Fulton street, New York	1887
Fox, Eli, M. D.....	Mohawk.....	1879
France, Thomas J	614 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.....	1881
Franklin, Joseph C.....	Lansingburgh	1881

Frederick, Carlos L.....	Carthage	1884
Frederick, Cyrus M.....	Knowersville....	1886
Frederick, Everett W.....	Carthage	1884
Frees, Joseph Beaver.....	176 Sixth avenue, New York.....	1879
French, William B.....	70 State street, Albany.....	1880
Frisbie, Charles M., M. D.....	Bainbridge	1887
Fuller, William Bradley.....	Lacona	1879
Funnell, Henry Theophilus....	Huntington	1879
Galpin, Dr. L. C.....	Scottsville	1887
Garrett, Charles C.....	Ithaca	1882
Gauntlett John C.....	Ithaca	1883
Gaus, Charles Henry.....	Washington avenue, Albany.....	1879
Gaus, Louis H.....	254 South Pearl street, Albany....	1880
Gardner, Frank S.....	Baldwinsville	1887
Gardner, Robert Winslow....	158 William street, New York....	1879
Gardner, Wright.....	Palmyra	1881
Gerity, Clayton R.....	126 Lake street, Elmira	1885
Gerity, W. S.....	126 Lake street, Elmira	1887
Gill, George	Mount Vernon	1884
Gillespie, Henry E.....	Ausable Forks	1888
Gillespie, William J.....	Ausable Forks	1884
Gladstone, J. O.....	Delhi	1888
Gnadendorf, Herman	14 Second street, Troy	1884
Godfrey, John M.....	237 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill..	1880
Goetz, Augustus O.....	Cor. Main and Ferry Sts., Buffalo..	1887
Golder, William E.....	Freeport	1884
Goler, George Washington....	94 West Main street, Rochester..	1879
Goodale, Harvey Galusha....	Jamaica	1879
Gorham, John Ransom, Jr.....	79 Water street, Newburgh.....	1879
Grady, John E.....	Green Island, N. Y	1886
Grant, Schuyler.....	Ithaca	1883
Graves, Norman K.....	Rome	1884
Gray, Geo. Jr.....	435½ Broadway, West Troy	1885
Greene, Benjamin F.....	Matteawan.....	1882
Greene, Horatio Nathaniel....	151 Lake street, Elmira	1887
Greene, Preston.....	Fishkill-on-Hudson.....	1884
Gregory, E. Sanford	Fort Plain.....	1882
Gregory, Willis G., M. D	112 Niagara street, Buffalo.....	1886
Griffith, Albert R., Ph. G.....	2241 Third ave., New York city...1884	
Griffith, Edward J., Ph. G....	2241 Third ave., New York city..1884	
Griffith, Hiram Elijah.....	Niagara Falls.....	1879
Griffith, William H.....	146 Second ave., New York city..1883	
Gulley, Carl W.....	Canton	1887

Gurney, Robert F.	Greenlawn	1885
Haas, G. Herman	38 East Main street, Rochester	1879
Hall, Edwin B.	Wellsville	1879
Hall, Ernest C.	Champlain	1887
Hall, Frank Leslie	Clayton	1887
Hall, Frederick S.	Elbridge	1880
Hall, S. L., M. D.	Mechanicsville	1888
Hanson, Willis T.	Schenectady	1884
Harrington, W. M.	Lockport	1883
Harris, Henry K., M. D.	526 First ave., New York	1888
Harrison, James A.	Greene	1882
Hart, Francis Xavier	1077 Second ave., New York	1879
Hart, Henry C.	Utica	1886
Hart, Norval D.	Mexico	1884
Hartman, Henry	120 Broadway, New York	1880
Hartz, Johann Daniel August	College Point	1879
Haskin, Curtis Hughes	66 W. Main street, Rochester	1879
Haskin, Hiram S.	Ithaca	1883
Hatch, Frederick E.	Jamestown	1883
Haviland, William W.	Geneva	1884
Hayes, Horace P.	312 Elk street, Buffalo	1881
Hays, David	207 Division street, New York	1879
Hay, Frank W.	1121 Broadway, New York city	1885
Hazen, Peter Perry	Cornwall	1879
Hegemen, J. Niven	756 Broadway, New York	1884
Heidingsfelder, John C.	289 Avenue A, New York	1879
Henderson, William Wallace	Jamestown	1879
Hengge, Frank J. Jr.	Rome	1884
Henry, Charles	Croton Landing	1880
Henry, Ferris Wilson	3409 Third ave., New York	1879
Herdling, Frederick	Yonkers	1888
Heyne, Gustav A.	137 N. Salina street, Syracuse	1880
Higgins, James Starkey	214 Delancey street, New York	1879
Higgins, John	Waterford	1879
Hill, J. Stewart, M. D.	Elmira	1886
Hills, E. D., M. D.	Havana	1886
Hobein, Herman	357 E. Houston street, New York	1887
Hodgkins, Stephen C.	73 North Pearl street, Albany	1882
Hodskin, Egbert L.	Fairport	1881
Hoff, William B.	Port Byron	1881
Hogan, Reed	Cobleskill	1885
Holden, H. W.	Elmira	1888
Holloway, George W.	137 N. Salina street, Syracuse	1881

HOLMES, CLAY W.....	410 W. Gray street, Elmira.....	1879
Holt, Edward.....	1866 Ave. A., New York.....	1888
Holthusen, Emil T., M. D.....	20 Rutgers street, New York.....	1887
Hooker, Frank R.....	Elmira.....	1886
Hopkins, Frank H.....	Keesville.....	1884
Hopkins, Geo. A.....	Trumansburg.....	1886
Hopper, George S.....	Hume.....	1880
Howard, Leander E.....	Hancock.....	1881
Howarth, John William.....	198 Genesee street, Utica.....	1879
Howarth, William, jr.....	Utica.....	1880
Hubbard, Charles.....	73 S. Salina street, Syracuse.....	1880
Hubbard, Frank S.....	263 Washington street, Buffalo.....	1886
Husted, Alfred Birch, M. D..	77 Eagle street, Albany.....	1879
Hughes, Thomas D.....	Flatbush, L. I.....	1882
Hunt, Isaac S.....	Belfast.....	1887
Hunt, Lewis.....	Auburn.....	1880
Hunter, John Frederick.....	28 E. Genesee street, Syracuse.....	1880
Hunting, Edwin F.....	67 Central avenue, Albany.....	1887
Huntingdon, Eli Allen.....	Cor. Warren & E Wash st., Syracuse.....	1880
Hurley, John.....	Little Falls.....	1888
Hutchens, Jas. H.....	208 Fifth avenue, New York.....	1888
Hyde, Byron M.....	202 East Main street, Rochester..	1886
Hyde, Millard F.....	466 Broadway, East Albany.....	1884
Hyder, William Henry.....	Port Chester.....	1879
Ingraham, Clark S.....	Elmira.....	1886
Inloes, Alfred James.....	Binghamton.....	1879
James, Charles Edward.....	Medina.....	1880
James, W. R.....	Medina.....	1881
Jansen, Jesse W.....	Owego.....	1887
Jennings, David H.....	Far Rockaway.....	1888
Jennings, Emmet F.....	Cortland.....	1881
Jesserer, William H.....	334 Plymouth ave., Rochester.....	1886
Johnson, Charles C.....	150 E. Jefferson street, Syracuse.....	1882
Johnson, J. M.....	Hudson.....	1886
Johnson, Mos.....	Salem.....	1884
Johnson, Thomas M., M. D....	309 Main street, Buffalo.....	1884
Johnston, Henry S.....	Newtown.....	1887
Jones, Charles A.....	McGrawville.....	1881
Jones, Thomas.....	1060 Fulton street, Brooklyn.....	1879
Joslyn, Frank C.....	72 S. West street, Syracuse.....	1888
Kalish, Julius.....	409 Grand street, New York.....	1879
Keller, Andrew J.....	761 Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1887
Kellogg, W. A.....	Homer.....	1881

Kemp, Simon Alexander, M. D.	Callicoon Depot.....	1887
Kemter, Theodore H., M. D.	170 N. Salina street, Syracuse.....	1880
Kenyon, Gansevoort M.	Syracuse.....	1880
KERSTING, R	Address unknown.....	1879
Khuen, Charles	401 N. 3d ave., New York.....	1884
Kingston, Edward A	1540 Main street, Buffalo.....	1887
Kingston, S. T., M. D.	Oswego.....	1882
Kittle, Nelson H	Schenectady.....	1888
Klein, Charles W	386 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.....	1879
Klinzing, Louis	96 S. St. Paul street, Rochester...	1886
Knapp, Frank Fiero	362 Hudson street, New York.....	1879
Knibbs, William H	Clinton.....	1885
Knowlson, Alexander M	350 Broadway, Troy.....	1884
Knowlson, John Bainton	Arcade Building, Utica.....	1879
Kress, Oscar	Broadway cor. 52d st., New York	1879
Krug, Julius F	481 Broadway, Buffalo.....	1887
Lahy, Robert H	Plk. rd. and Seigel ave., Brooklyn	1887
Landsheft, John C	126 Chester street, Buffalo.....	1881
Lape, Frederick R	Athens.....	1884
Larkin, Orrel T	350 Broadway, Troy.....	1884
Leahy, Edward F	18 Hoosick street, Troy.....	1884
Leonard, William H	Tarrytown.....	1882
Lewis, Theo. Jay	Albany.....	1882
Livingston, Barent VanBuren..	231 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.	1879
Livingston, Edward C	Jamestown.....	1881
Lloyd, Charles E	219 Hudson avenue, Albany.....	1882
Loomis, Fred H	Painted Post.....	1881
Loomis, G. W	Homer.....	1880
Loughran, Ferdinand, Jr.	Mateawan.....	1884
Lucker, Owen F	Utica.....	1884
Lunn, Thomas	Syracuse.....	1880
Lyman, Cornelius Mortimer	311 Main street, Buffalo.....	1879
Macdonald, Chas. W	200 Alexander street, Rochester...	1884
Macmahan, Thomas Jackson	142 Sixth avenue, New York.....	1879
Macomber, Martin W	42 Hudson avenue, Albany.....	1882
Mahoney, Dennis	Oswego.....	1884
Maine, August	Utica.....	1883
Makepeace, William H	Norwich.....	1887
Maltbie, Birt L	Randolph.....	1887
Mandeville, Alfred R	280 E. Main street, Rochester.....	1886
Martin, Henry G	Fort Plain.....	1884
Marvin, Julius S	Walton.....	1886
Mason, James J	Baldwinsville.....	1880

Massey, George B	Watertown	1884
Massey, William M.	1121 Broadway, New York	1885
Matthews, Job J	485 Porter avenue, Buffalo	1887
Maybury Milford M.	Cortland	1881
Mayer, John F.	105 Amherst street, Buffalo	1887
Mayer, William T	158 State street, Albany	1882
McAllister, Wm.	874 Madison avenue, Albany	1888
McClure, Archibald	Albany	1880
McClure, J. C.	Coxsackie	1881
McClure, W. H	74 State street, Albany	1880
McDonald, John	120 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn	1881
McElhenie, Thos. DeArmond ..	259 Ryerson street, Brooklyn	1879
McIntyre, A. D.	Oswego	1881
McIntyre, Ewen	874 Broadway, New York	1879
McIntyre, Martin	Fonda	1879
McKane, B. Tracy	144 Spring street, New York	1879
McKinstry, Augustus	Hudson	1888
McLoud, Charles E.	349 Congress street, Troy	1887
McNamee, Elmer E	Marlborough	1888
Mead, Darwin M.	Oswego	1882
Mead, Henry A.	Franklin	1884
Menninger, Henry J., M. D.	97 Sands street, Brooklyn	1881
Mersereau, William S.	170 William street, New York	1884
Mettenheimer, Wm., Ph. D.	797 Sixth avenue, New York	1884
Michaelis, George	197 Broadway, Albany	1879
Michaelson, M. T.	109 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn	1881
Milhau, Edward L.	183 Broadway, New York	1884
Miller, A. R.	39 Washington avenue, Albany	1881
Miller, George Yerrington	Luzerne	1879
Miller, Henry W.	Mt. Morris	1886
Miller, James H.	Greenbush	1880
Miller, Jason Alfred	Gloversville	1879
Miller, Joseph E.	211 Broadway, West Troy	1885
Miller, Robert McCleverty	Malone	1879
Mills, J. Erskine	Middletown	1885
Mitchell, James W.	Canisteo	1884
Monroe, H. P.	Dunkirk	1881
Moore, Geo. E.	Oneonta	1888
Moore, Joseph Edwin	415 Broadway, Albany	1882
Mothersell, W. G.	Watertown	1887
Mott, George F.	Catskill	1881
Mould, Henry M.	Keesville	1884
Muench, William	244 N. Salina street, Syracuse	1880

Munger, John F.....	361 Broadway, East Albany.....	1880
Munville, O. A.....	Whitehall.....	1888
Murphy, Steve H.....	Wellsburg.....	1885
Myers, Adam H.....	Oneida.....	1884
Myers, Louis J.....	Oneida.....	1880
Mycrs. Reuben S.....	Clarence Centre.....	1884
Napier, Henry Bruen.....	1218 Broadway, New York.....	1879
Nathan, Pinkus.....	840 Second avenue, New York.....	1879
Nelson, E, H.....	Rochester.....	1883
Neubauer, William G.....	Long Island City.....	1879
Neuer, Jacob J.....	Marietta, Ohio.....	1879
Newby, George, M, D.....	247 West 52d street, New York.....	1879
Newman. Algernon S.....	Canandaigua.....	1880
Newman, Sidney A.....	115 E. Main street, Rochester.....	1880
Nicot, Louis Emile.....	67 Union avenue, Brooklyn.....	1879
Noble, Ellsworth H.....	Dundee.....	1886
Noble, George Z.....	Dundee.....	1884
Norton, Edwin M.....	Andes.....	1882
Norton, Frank Levi.....	Delhi.....	1879
O'Brien, William Smith.....	35 W. Eagle street, Buffalo.....	1879
Odell, Arthur G.....	20 W. Main street, Rochester.....	1885
Ogden, Joseph P.....	Ilion.....	1880
Olney, William D.....	Middletown.....	1888
Orcutt, James D.....	Painted Post.....	1881
Osmun, Charles Alvin.....	13 Seventh avenue, New York.....	1879
Ostrander, F. Deane.....	Hudson.....	1886
Ostrom, Ezra L.....	Binghamton.....	1882
Otis, Clark Zelotes.....	Binghamton.....	1879
Otis, Frank D.....	58 Barclay street, New York.....	1881
Outwater, Harry E.....	Newark Valley.....	1881
Overmiller, N. A.....	Charity Hospital, New York.....	1888
Paddock, Chas. R.....	231 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.....	1885
Paddock, J. R.....	Oswego.....	1880
Paddock, Loveland.....	Watertown.....	1887
Palmatier, William.....	561 Clinton avenue, Albany.....	1882
Pamphilon, Fred. H.....	19 Greene avenue, Brooklyn.....	1885
Parcells, Christopher F.....	Auburn.....	1887
Parmelee, Alburn W.....	Owego.....	1886
Parsons, Daniel L.....	Dunnetmore.....	1888
Parsons, Richard B.....	Gloversville.....	1880
Patterson, Jerome J.....	Batavia.....	1885
Patterson, Wm. S.....	Batavia.....	1885
Peacock, Charles L.....	Fairport.....	1881

Peck, George L.	Jamaica	1880
Peck, Reuben N.	Glen's Falls	1879
Pennington, T. H. Sands	Saratoga Springs	1888
Pennock, George O.	Oneida Square, Utica	1879
Peraza Domingo	201 Third avenue, New York	1884
Perry, George Hughes	34 and 36 Clinton street, Syracuse	1880
Peters, John Miller	21 Platt street, New York	1887
Peters, Warren F.	Hoosick Falls	1879
Petrie, Edward L.	11 South Salina street, Syracuse	1885
Pettit, C. P.	Elmira	1883
Pettit, James H.	Fort Plain	1882
Phillips, Robert E.	Fulton	1880
Pierce, Daniel J.	Port Jervis	1885
Plant, Charles H.	14 E. Genesee street, Syracuse	1880
Platt, Chester C.	Ithaca	1883
Post, Elisha	177 Park Place, Brooklyn	1881
Post, William H.	Catskill	1880
Post, Will R.	Catskill	1881
Pound, William R. W.	Lockport	1888
Pratt, William R.	Syracuse	1880
Pronk, Ferris M.	Middletown	1884
Pulford, Frank A.	Marathon	1883
Putnam, Herbert Budd	58 Chandler street, Boston	1885
Putney, George E.	Ithaca	1883
Quencer, William J.	Roosevelt Hospital, New York	1887
Quirk, William M.	Binghamton	1881
Ramsay, Ernest H.	Delano, California	1887
Ramsperger, Gustavus	232 E. 32d street, New York	1879
Rano, Charles O.	1585 Niagara street, Buffalo	1880
Reed, Herbert E.	2 Lincoln ave., Syracuse	1888
Reifert, Phillip H.	Rome	1884
Reiman, George	405 E. Genesee street, Buffalo	1880
Rice, A. W.	Hudson	1884
Rice, Charles	Bellevue Hospital, New York	1879
Rice, Frederick E.	Hudson	1884
Rice, Homer H.	Watertown	1887
Rice, H. L.	Portville	1887
Richardson, Frank	Hudson	1885
Rickard, Charles	Fultonville	1882
Rieg, Frank F.	Dunkirk	1884
Robbins, Daniel C.	91 Fulton street, New York	1880
Roberts, Lloyd E.	Rochester	1886
Robertson, Egbert D. L.	Hornellsville	1879

Robinson, William Y	Nunda	1881
Rodenbach, Christopher	166 Broadway, Buffalo	1879
Rogers, Arthur H	Geneseo	1884
Rogers, Francis T	281 Bleecker street, New York	1887
Rogers, George R	Huntington, L. I	1886
Rogers, John Henry	Oneida	1880
Rogers, William Henry	Middletown	1879
Roos, Weller	Chenango Forks	1881
Roth, Charles	Rondout	1888
Rowe, Elmer E	Warsaw	1888
Roy, James Staunton	Wappinger's Falls	1879
Rulison, Wesley	Even's Mills	1879
Rundell, Dwight Ford	Little Valley	1879
Rushmore, John W	Palmyra	1882
Rust, Albert J	Chateaugay	1888
Ryan, Peter Lawrence	138 South West street, Syracuse	1880
Sackett, Charles W	Addison	1880
Sackett, George T	Tarrytown	1884
Sackett, J. B	Tarrytown	1881
Sagar, Charles H	Auburn	1881
Sager, Aaron	Cortland	1880
SALMON, THOMAS H	Lansingburgh	1880
Sanford, Henry D	Glen's Falls	1885
Sautter, Louis	75 South Pearl street, Albany	1879
Sautter, Louis, jr	75 South Pearl street, Albany	1879
Saxton, George U	Hornellsville	1887
Saxton, Warren F	Lisle	1884
Sayre, Edward Augustus	188 Littleton ave., Newark, N. J	1879
Schaefer, Fred W	257 Central avenue, Albany	1888
Schaefer, Charles H	257 Central avenue, Albany	1880
Schemerhorn, Winfield S	Stillwater	1880
Schieffelin, William H	170 William street, New York	1880
Schlehenried, Amand	733 Eleventh avenue, New York	1880
Schlesinger, Leopold Joseph	Yonkers	1879
Schleussner, Chas. F	180 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn	1885
Schmid, Henry	38 avenue A, New York	1885
Schmidt, Ferdinand T	467 Ninth avenue, New York	1887
Schmitt, Joseph M	108 North avenue, Rochester	1880
Schnell, Joseph	Binghamton	1881
Scott, W. H	Friendship	1885
Scoville, Charles H	Tonawanda	1881
Scudder, Charles F	Northport, L. I	1886
Seabury, George J	21 Platt street, New York	1879

Seabury, Robert J.....	21 Platt street, New York.....	1879
Searles, Arthur C.....	124 avenue C, New York.....	1884
Sears, Jacob.....	Walden	1884
Seeley, Samuel S.....	Bath	1886
Sharp, Hooper C.....	Oswego	1881
Sheehan, John H.....	Utica	1884
Sheldon, Delos D.....	Lockport	1881
Sherman, Chas. A.....	Rochester	1884
Sherrett, J. B.....	Scio	1885
Sherwood, Charles H.....	83 Seymour street, Syracuse.....	1882
Shults, Charles A.....	Bath	1888
Shumway, Sands.....	Cooperstown	1879
Siener, Peter G.....	Rochester.....	1881
Simpson, Edward J.....	312 Elk street, Buffalo	1884
Skinner, L. A.....	Schenectady	1888
Slaughter, S. W.....	Waverly	1888
Slayter, Dayton E.....	Hunter	1888
Sloan, Henry S.....	Binghamton	1881
Smith, A. G.....	Ellenville	1885
Smith, Albert.....	Newburgh	1888
Smith, Charles H.....	246 Washington avenue, Albany	1882
Smith, Darius.....	30 West Fayette street, Syracuse.....	1882
Smith, D. M.....	Cambridge.....	1884
Smith, Ericson Eugene.....	29 West Fayette street, Syracuse	1879
Smith, Frank S.....	Auburn	1881
Smith, Fred G.....	Waterloo	1887
Smith, Henry H.....	Binghamton	1880
Smith, Ira Hale	Nicholville	1879
Smith, J. B.....	Olean	1885
Smith, John Clitherow.....	Plattsburgh	1886
Smith, J, Hungerford.....	Ausable Forks.....	1881
Smith, John T.....	Lockport	1884
Smith, Rufus Elder.....	72 South West street, Syracuse.....	1880
Smith, Willard Alfred.....	Richfield Springs.....	1879
Smith, Willard N.....	Auburn	1880
Smith, W. T.....	Binghamton	1884
Smythe, Wm. J. Jr.....	Long Branch, N. J.....	1888
Smither, Robert Knight.....	588 Niagara street, Buffalo	1879
Snedaker, Charles A.....	P. O. Box 1808, N. Y. City.....	1882
Snedaker, W. D.....	P. O. Box 1808, N. Y. City.....	1882
Snow, Charles Wesley.....	28 E. Genesee street, Syracuse	1880
Snow, Orrin J.....	28 E. Genesee street, Syracuse	1880
Snyder, A. C.....	Lansingburgh	1884

Spalding, Morell G	36 Clinton street, Syracuse	1884
Spingarn, Henry D.	92 Greenwich street, New York ...	1888
Spingarn, Louis.	92 Greenwich street, New York ...	1888
Spotten, John B.	Lansingburgh	1882
Stafford, William T.	284 Lake street, Albany	1882
Standish, Beach T.	Lockport	1882
Starbuck, Richard H	476 River street, Troy	1884
Stark, Aiken	Ontario Centre	1880
Stark, Arthur A.	Conesus Centre	1881
Starkey, Emma A.	Owego	1883
St. Clare, F. A.	Albion	1883
Stead, I. H.	46 Barclay street, New York	1886
Steel, Joseph N.	Auburn	1882
Steele, William Warren	260 West Avenue, Rochester	1887
Stevens, Luther Fuller	207 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn ...	1879
Stewart, Charles Frederick	Utica	1887
Stiles, Noel W.	Batavia	1884
Stoddard, Charles	84 E. Seneca street, Buffalo	1881
Stoddard, Thomas	849 Seneca street, Buffalo	1881
Stone, Archibald M.	Hudson	1883
Stone, John A.	Oswego	1881
Strasenburgh, Robert John	260 West avenue, Rochester	1887
Strecker, Lorenzo	312 River street, Troy	1886
Suits, Wallace	Canastota	1884
Sullard, George Fitch	Franklin	1883
Sutfin, Burt H.	Canasaraga	1884
Sutfin, Watson J.	Canaseraga	1883
Swanson, Charles A.	Jamestown	1888
Sweet, Frederick K.	Lockport	1879
Switzer, Morris K.	245 West 46th street, New York ..	1886
Sykes, George E.	333 Franklin street, Buffalo	1883
Syvarth, J. F. Henry	145 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn ...	1888
Tapling, George P.	1726 Fulton street, Brooklyn	1881
Tate, Henry	Verplancks	1884
Taylor, C. B.	Middleport	1880
Taylor, W. H.	81 State street, Rochester	1881
Terry, Frederick H.	Clyde	1880
Terry, George D.	Clyde	1884
Thomas, John	169 Allen street, Buffalo	1887
Thompson, Grant H.	9 W. Mohawk street, Buffalo	1887
Thompson, James M.	Schenevus	1887
Thurston, George I.	Buffalo	1880
Tobey, Silas W., Jr.	Hudson	1882

Todd, Judson B.	Ithaca.	1881
Tooker, William Wallace.	Sag Harbor.	1879
Townsend, Elijah Vincent.	Sharon Springs.	1887
Townsend, John DePeyster.	Eagle street, Albany.	1879
Townsend, William J.	Sing Sing.	1884
Tozier, Joseph A.	Brockport.	1879
Trachout, Webster A.	167 Genesee street, Utica.	1887
Tuck, Arthur E., M. D.	Gloversville.	1888
Tuck, Walter A.	Gloversville.	1888
Tucker, Willis G.	Albany.	1888
Tucker, William L.	Syracuse.	1881
Tupper, Edgar S.	Binghamton.	1882
Turner, George H.	296 S. Pearl street, Albany.	1879
Ullman, Sabbati E., M. D.	145 Central street, Albany.	1882
Underhill, Joseph Garnes.	397 Classon avenue, Brooklyn.	1879
Vail, James A.	Rochester.	1881
Valentine, Theodore.	Sing Sing.	1884
Van Auken, Jerrie A.	Gloversville.	1882
Van Buskirk, W. E.	Saugerties.	1882
Vandenbergh, Frank P., M. D.	Buffalo.	1886
Van Duzer, Frank.	Havana.	1884
Van Duzer, William A.	590 Washington avenue, Brooklyn.	1888
Van Horn, Theodore H.	Lockport.	1884
Van Loon, Charles.	55 South Pearl street, Albany.	1884
Van Nort, J. F., Jr.	Elmira.	1882
Van Vliet, William B.	Johnstown.	1884
Van Winkle, A. S.	Hornellsville.	1884
Vaughn, R. B.	855 Conn. street, Buffalo.	1881
Veeder, Andrew T., M. D.	Schenectady.	1887
Wadhams, Samuel D.	Elmira.	1881
Waegner, Conrad W.	59 North Clinton street, Rochester.	1886
Wagner, William C.	786 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.	1880
Waldie, George C.	112 White street, New York.	1888
Walker, James W.	Ellenville.	1888
Walker, William J.	74 State street, Albany.	1882
Wall, Edwin.	48 Grand street, New York.	1887
Warren, Charles B.	McGrawville.	1880
Watson, Cyrus A.	Homer.	1882
Watson, J. T.	Clinton.	1879
Watson, William Jesse.	Fulton.	1879
Weaver, George M.	East Syracuse.	1884
Weaver, George W.	Lockport.	1881
Weinman, Oscar C.	173 Seventh avenue, New York.	1884

Wells, Charles C	Saratoga	1885.
Welsh, John C.	Catskill	1885.
Wernicke, Egon C. B.	197 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn	1881
Wheeler, Leonard H.	174 N. Hawk street, Albany	1882.
Wheeler, Truman H.	Binghamton	1884
Whittaker, George G., M. D.	Oswego Falls	1884
Whitcomb, George O.	Gilbertsville	1882.
White, Charles H.	Ithaca	1883.
White, Henry R.	Long Island City	1885.
Whitney, George H.	Oswego	1883
Whitney, Wm.	Gouverneur	1884
Wickes, Silas R.	Trumansburg	1881
Wickham, William Hull.	91 Fulton street, New York	1880.
Wiggins, Chas. L.	Newburg	1888
Wiley, Frederick.	Oswego	1883.
Wilkinson, John L.	Address unknown	1881
Wilkinson, Ward H.	28 King street, Troy	1885
Willever, S. A. D.	Address unknown	1882.
Williams, S. W.	21 Platt street, New York	1886
Williston, C. L.	81 Maiden Lane, New York	1882.
Wilson, J. W.	Canastota	1884
Wilts, William.	717 Courtland ave., New York	1886.
Wingenbach, Julius F.	Utica	1888
Winters, Edgar.	Owego	1886
Woolever, Charles W.	Dansville	1884
Wray, George B.	Yonkers	1886
Wright, Arthur Z.	Auburn	1887
Woods, Hatten E.	Marathon	1886
Wright, Abner C.	Wellsburg	1884
Wright, Charles F.	New Berlin	1882.
Wright, Isaac N.	Little Falls	1885
Wulling Frederick J.	185 Remsen street, Brooklyn	1888.
Youmans, A. H.	Whitney's Point	1881
Zimmerman, George E.	106 West avenue, Rochester	1880.
Zimmerman, Jesse W.	Lockport	1883.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Butler, C. H.	Oswego	1879.
Holmes, Clay W.	Elmira	1879
Salmon, Thomas H., M. D.	Lansingbung	1887.
Kersting, Rudolph.	Address unknown	1879.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

		Elected.
Chandler, Prof. C. F.,	New York	1885
Holzhauser, Charles	Newark, N. J.	1883
Maisch, Prof. John M.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	1882
Oldberg, Prof. Oscar,	Chicago, Ill.	1882
Remington, Prof. J. P.,	18th and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.	1887
Rusby, H. H., M. D.	New York	1888
Squibb, Edward R., M. D.	Brooklyn	1882
Whiting, F. T.	Great Barrington, Mass.	1883

DECEASED MEMBERS.

	Elected.	Deceased.
Armstrong, William E.	1879	1881
Arnold, George H.	1879	1883
Baker, Granville M., M. D.	1879	1885
Bassett, Francis Morgan	1879	1885
Biles, George	1881	1883
Boyd, Charles	1879	1880
Boyson, Otto, M. D.	1879	1883
Branch, W. B.	1879	1886
Carmichael, George G.	1884	1885
Chubbuck, David John Hollis	1879	1880
Corner, Francis C.	1881	1886
Curtis, L. B.	1881	1883
Eaton, Frank E.	1880	1884
Farnham, E. J.	1880	1881
Frohwein, Theobold	1879	1883
Frohwein, Theobold R.	1879	1880
Gates, Joseph Sharratt	1879	1884
Gellatly, W. A.	1880	1885
Hale, Clinton Paige	1880	1885
Healy, George A.	1880	1881
Hermes, Jacob	1884	1887
Hinsdale, C. W.	1883	1887
Hollett, A. P., M. D.	1886	1887
Howland, C. A.	1880	1883
Hosford, W. C.	1880	1883

Johnson, W. B.....	1884	1885
Keller, Stephen.....	1881	1886
Kellner, J. D.....	1879	1885
Knight, George Ely.....	1879	1884
Lobstein, J. F. D.....	1881	1885
Metz, Herman Hugo.....	1879	1880
Munday, William C.....	1881	1881
Nathensen, L. P.....	1882	1885
Neergaard, William.....	1879	1880
Newton, William Eugene.....	1883	1886
Page, A. A.....	1880	1885
Petz, L. J.....	1880	1885
Pierson, Charles J.....	1883	1885
Powers, Charles J.....	1880	1883
Ray, B. F.....	1879	1885
Remey, Albert.....	1885	1887
Reiffenstahl, Julius.....	1879	1886
Rosa, William S.....	1882	1885
Ryan, John K.....	1880	1881
Ryan, John T.....	1882	1885
Shedden, J. W.....	1879	1885
Smither, Charles.....	1881	1882
Webber, Ambrose L.....	1881	1885
Wilbur, C. N.....	1879	1883

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS HAVE RESIGNED DURING THE
YEAR.

		Elected.
Bates, Frank Leslie.....	Albion	1882
Glatt, Theo. M.....	Utica	1879
Hoag, William C.....	Heas Road Station	1886
Page, George Sheppard.....	New York	1879
Parsons, Charles W.....	New York	1885
Putnam Edgar P.....	Jamestown	1879
Sawyer, Andrew.....	Troy	1882
Sloat, William A. A.....	Newburgh	1882
Smith, William B.....	Troy	1882
Wendler, Robert.....	Brooklyn	1879
Whitlock, George S.....	Elmira	1880

The following members are dropped from roll, owing to removal from State, or other sufficient reason:

		Elected.
Dudley, George F.....	Newfield	1888
Hamilton, Frank.....	Syracuse	1879
Hoff, Richard Henry.....	Port Byron.....	1879
Kenyon, M. M.....	Newark	1882
Kirby, Eugene C.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1881
Lacey, Arthur W.....	Troy	1884
McDougall, James.....	New York.....	1881
Mitchell, John J.....	Detroit	1881
Oatman, Leroy S	Angola	1879
Ryan, Frank G.....	Philadelphia	1880
Ryan, George W.....	Philadelphia	1882
Shrader, John L.....	Mich City, Ind.....	1879
Storrs, Aaron P.....	Owego	1880
Suydam, S. C.....	Baldwinsville	1880
Tibbs, William H.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1881

The following members have been dropped from the roll by direction of the Executive Committee for nonpayment of dues:

		Elected.
Adams, Henry Clay.....	Suspension Bridge.....	1879
Adams, Henry L.....	Auburn	1883
Allen, Joseph C.....	Syracuse.....	1880
Alsberg, Herman.....	Albany	1882
Alexander, F. W.....	Rochester.....	1882
Atwood, Albert J.....	Hoosick Falls.....	1880
Austin, Robert.....	New York.....	1883
Baker, J. Quincy.....	Fayetteville.....	1880
Baker, L. A.....	Address unknown.....	1882
Barto, Henry D.....	Auburn	1882
Battelle, William H.....	Rochester.....	1879
Brandt, D. D.....	Walton	1881
Britcher, Charles.....	Syracuse.....	1881
Brown, Arthur G.....	Elmira	1884
Butler, George A.....	Syracuse.....	1884
Cahill, John F.....	Johnstown.....	1883
Cleveland, Julius T.....	Palmyra	1884

Collins, Louis D.....	New York.....	1881
Cullen, Charles P.....	Buffalo.....	1883
DeLano, D. Fay.....	Ithaca.....	1883
DeLano, Will.....	Ithaca.....	1881
Doty, George T.....	Address unknown.....	1882
Drake, William B.....	Buffalo.....	1881
Earl, John R., Jr.....	Palmyra.....	1882
Flanders, A. A.....	Jamestown.....	1883
Flood, George W.....	Highland Falls.....	1883
Gault, George C.....	Troy.....	1884
Grace, James F.....	W. Troy.....	1884
Hill, H. H.....	Catskill.....	1883
Jeffrey, J. M.....	Buffalo.....	1881
Johnson, Chester.....	Whitney's Point.....	1881
Johnson, Herbert.....	Elmira.....	1884
Kasson, Arthur L.....	Phoenix.....	1880
Kennedy, Fred E.....	Hornellsville.....	1884
Kirkham, W. A.....	Newark.....	1883
Lamphear, B. O.....	Jamacia.....	1881
Langdon, C. E.....	Rochester.....	1882
Langdon, F. W.....	Rochester.....	1884
Linsenbarth, L. G.....	Hoosick Falls.....	1882
Loomis, Charles F.....	Phoenix.....	1880
Marsden, J. J.....	Waterloo.....	1883
Mattimore, J. J.....	Albany.....	1882
McCaig, Joseph.....	Canisteo.....	1883
Meade, Robert P.....	Brooklyn.....	1883
Meyer, Lewis H.....	So. Brooklyn.....	1881
Morse, Edward W.....	Oswego.....	1880
Newman, E. R.....	Ithaca.....	1884
Osann, Bernhard.....	New York.....	1881
Palmer, M. W.....	Newark.....	1883
Paulus, Casper.....	Albany.....	1882
Paulus, Joseph H.....	Albany.....	1882
Perkins, James L.....	Buffalo.....	1881
Pettit, C. G.....	Fort Plain.....	1883
Phillips, H. A.....	Gloversville.....	1883
Phillips, John S.....	Gloversville.....	1882
Rice, E. T.....	Albany.....	1879
Richtmeyer, John.....	Cooperstown.....	1882
Rommell, E.....	Lockport.....	1879
Seward, D. W.....	New York.....	1884
Smith, E. S.....	Fort Plain.....	1884

Smith, Ernest.....	Elmira	1884
Smith, William B.....	Candor.....	1881
Spaffard, T. W.....	Utica	1883
Stevens, W. J.....	Syracuse	1882
Sweet, A. L.....	Geneva.....	1882
Taft, Henry J.....	New York.....	1884
Tappenden, George E.....	Ithaca.....	1882
Todd, A. H.....	Weedsport.....	1883
Trowbridge, J. S.....	Buffalo	1881
Vinton, C. E. M.....	Address unknown.....	1879
Wait, R. J.....	Greenwich	1882
Washburn, W. A.....	Madelin	1882
Weatten, Wm. H.....	Utica	1884
Welch, C. S.....	Ithaca.....	1883
Wesley, J. E.....	Lyons	1882
Whitney, Thos. A.....	Peekskill	1884
Willard, C. H.....	Address unknown.....	1882
Zimmerman, John.....	Albany	1882

Total number active members, 1887.....	798
Ommitted from roll by error.....	2
New members elected, 1888.....	67
	<hr/> 867
No. of deaths in 1887.....	5
Mo. of members resigned.....	11
No. of " dropped for removal.....	15
No. of " " non-payment of dues.....	78
	<hr/> 109
Total present membership.....	<hr/> 758

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Eleventh Annual Meeting
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE
Pharmaceutical Association
HELD AT
BINGHAMTON,
June 4th, 5th and 6th, 1889.

ALSO THE
CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND ROLL OF MEMBERS.

ELMIRA, N. Y.,
ADVERTISER ASSOCIATION, PRINTERS.
1889.

Officers of the Association Since Its Organization.

(Deceased in Italics.)

PRESIDENTS.

P. W. Bedford.....	New York.....	1879-80
A. B. Husted.....	Albany.....	1881-82
F. K. Sweet.....	Lockport.....	1883
W. H. Rogers.....	Middletown.....	1884
T. J. Macmahon.....	New York.....	1885
Clark Z. Otis.....	Binghamton.....	1886
Aaron Sager.....	Cortland.....	1887
R. G. Eccles.....	Brooklyn.....	1888
W. G. Gregory.....	Buffalo.....	1889

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS.

C. M. Lyman.....	Buffalo.....	1879
<i>G. M. Baker</i>	Brooklyn.....	1880
James H. Eaton.....	Syracuse.....	1881
Wm. H. Rogers.....	Middletown.....	1882
Clark Z. Otis.....	Binghamton.....	1883
<i>Julius Rieffenstahl</i>	Buffalo.....	1884
Aaron Sager.....	Cortland.....	1885
J. Hungerford Smith.....	Ausable Forks.....	1886-8
C. S. Ingraham.....	Elmira.....	1889

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

<i>B. F. Ray</i>	Utica.....	1879
Frank Hamilton.....	Syracuse.....	1880
R. K. Smither.....	Buffalo.....	1881
Clark Z. Otis.....	Binghamton.....	1882
T. J. Macmahon.....	New York.....	1883-84
E. A. Sayre.....	Brooklyn.....	1885
John Thomas.....	Buffalo.....	1886
R. E. Phillips.....	Fulton.....	1887
W. G. Gregory.....	Buffalo.....	1888
Wm. Howarth, Jr.....	Utica.....	1889

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENTS.

A. J. Inloes.....	Binghamton.....	1879
H. B. Napier.....	Homer.....	1880
C. K. Brown.....	Deposit.....	1881
T. J. Macmahon.....	New York.....	1882
J. B. Todd.....	Ithaca.....	1883
Aaron Sager.....	Cortland.....	1884
J. W. Bachman.....	Hornellsville.....	1885
R. E. Phillips.....	Fulton.....	1886
Wm. Whitney.....	Gouverneur.....	1887
C. S. Ingraham.....	Elmira.....	1888
C. H. Gaus.....	Albany.....	1889

SECRETARIES.

C. H. Gaus.....	Albany.....	1879
Clay W. Holmes.....	Elmira.....	1880-89

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

Clay W. Holmes.....	Elmira.....	1879
R. K. Smither.....	Buffalo.....	1880

(Changed to Local Secretary in 1881.)

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

Chas. H. Gaus.....	Albany.....	1881
Judson B. Todd.....	Ithaca.....	1882
P. W. Bedford.....	New York.....	1883
C. F. Fish.....	Saratoga Springs.....	1884
C. H. Haskin.....	Rochester.....	1885
R. E. Phillips.....	Fulton.....	1886
Geo. A. Dykeman.....	Catskill.....	1887
Joseph Schnell.....	Binghamton.....	1888
C. H. Sagar.....	Auburn.....	1889

TREASURERS.

Wm. Blaikie.....	Utica.....	1879-80
C. H. Butler.....	Oswego.....	1881-89

OFFICERS--1889-90.

<i>President.</i>	
W. G. GREGORY,	Buffalo.
<i>Vice-Presidents.</i>	
C. S. INGRAHAM,	Elmira.
WM. HOWARTH, JR.,	Utica.
C. H. GAUS,	Albany.
<i>Secretary.</i>	
CLAY W. HOLMES,	Elmira.
<i>Treasurer.</i>	
CHARLES H. BUTLER,	Oswego.
<i>Executive Committee.</i>	
F. L. NORTON, Chairman,	- Delhi.
W. L. DuBOIS,	- Catskill.
J. B. TODD,	- Ithaca.
<i>Local Secretary.</i>	
C. H. SAGAR,	Auburn.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

<i>Committee on Legislation.</i>	
W. G. GREGORY, Chairman,	Buffalo.
A. B. HUESTED, Albany,	P. W. BEDFORD, New York.
WM. M. DAVIS, Brooklyn,	C. Z. OTIS, Binghamton.
<i>Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.</i>	
A. B. HUESTED, Chairman,	Albany.
B. F. FAIRCHILD, New York,	E. J. LIEBETRUT, Buffalo.
<i>Committee on Adulterations.</i>	
J. HUNGERFORD SMITH, Chairman,	Plattsburgh.
W. G. TUCKER, Albany,	F. P. VANDENBERGH, Buffalo.
<i>Committee on County Organization and Trade Interests.</i>	
AARON SAGER, Chairman,	Cortland.
JUDSON B. TODD, Ithaca,	CLAY W. HOLMES, Elmira.
<i>Committee on Unofficial Formulae.</i>	
CLARK S. INGRAHAM, Chairman,	Elmira.
C. H. SAGAR, Auburn,	E. S. DAWSON, JR., Syracuse.
W. A. VIALI, Ithaca,	F. J. WULLING, Brooklyn.
<i>Committee on New Remedies.</i>	
R. G. ECCLES, Chairman,	Brooklyn.
W. A. VIALI, Ithaca,	C. K. BROWN, Deposit.
<i>Committee on Entertainment.</i>	
J. H. EATON, Chairman,	Syracuse.
C. Z. OTIS, Binghamton,	T. J. MACMAHAN, New York.
W. A. DEAN,	Auburn.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on Excise Legislation.

R. K. SMITHER, Chairman, Buffalo.

GEO. J. SEABURY, New York, L. E. NICOT, Brooklyn,
A. B. HURSTED, Albany, CLAY W. HOLMES, Elmira.

Delegation to the Pharmacopœial Convention to be held in Washington May, 1890.

R. G. ECCLES, Chairman, Brooklyn.

T. J. MACMAHAN, New York, CLAY W. HOLMES, Elmira.

Alternates.

C. S. INGRAHAM, Elmira.

W. H. ROGERS, Middletown, C. Z. OTIS, Binghamton.

DELEGATES.

Delegates to National Wholesale Drug Association.

GEO. J. SEABURY, Chairman, New York.

J. H. EATON, Syracuse, F. S. HUBBARD, Buffalo,
W. S. GERITY, Elmira, WM. B. FRENCH, Albany.

Delegates to Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association.

H. W. ATWOOD, Chairman, New York.

W. W. TOOKER, Sag Harbor, GEO. J. SEABURY, New York.

Delegates to Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association.

A. W. RICE, Chairman, Hudson.

WM. HOWARTH, JR., Utica, C. H. GAUS, Albany.

Delegates to New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.

WM. M. MASSEY, Chairman, New York.

J. W. BACHMAN, Hornellsville, J. M. PETERS, New York.

Delegates to Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

A. S. VANWINKLE, Chairman, Hornellsville.

JOS. SCHNELL, Binghamton, J. W. BISSIKUMMER, Oxford.

Delegate to the Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association.

W. A. VIALI, Ithaca.

MEMBERS

OF THE

New York State Board of Pharmacy,

FOR 1889-90.

ALFRED B. HUESTED, President, Albany,	-	Term expires 1893
EDWARD S. DAWSON, JR., Secretary, Syracuse.	-	" 1894
J. HUNGERFORD SMITH, Treasurer, Ausable Forks,	-	" 1891
CURTIS H. HASKIN, Rochester,	- - - - -	" 1892
CHAS. K. BROWN, Deposit,	- - - - -	" 1890

The Board meets for organization September 1, 1889, when new officers will be elected, and Edward S. Dawson, Jr., of Syracuse, reappointed by His Excellency, Gov. D. B. Hill, will take his seat.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

We the undersigned, being of full age, citizens of the United States, and citizens of, and residents within, the State of New York, having organized ourselves into an association for the scientific purposes hereinafter set forth, and desiring to so incorporate ourselves, according to the law of this State, do hereby certify :

I. The name by which the said Association, hereby incorporated, shall be known, in law, shall be, "The New York State Pharmaceutical Association."

II. The particular business and objects of said Association shall be to hold meetings at such times and places, within the said State, as such Association, in its corporate capacity, may designate, in conformity with the By-Laws of said Association, for the purpose of considering and discussing matters of pharmaceutical interest, with the view to the elevation and extension of pharmaceutical knowledge among the apothecaries and druggists of the State of New York ; and with the view to secure such supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicines as the welfare of the business of Pharmacy, and that of the people generally may demand.

III. The place of business and principal office of said Association shall be at Utica in the State of New York.

IV. The number of Trustees, Directors, or managers, to manage said Association, shall be twenty-one, namely : One President, three Vice-Presidents, one Secretary, one Assistant Secretary, one Treasurer, and fourteen Managers, in addition to said officers.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this first day of September, 1879 :

PETER W. BEDFORD, [L. S.]
LOUIS E. NICOT, [L. S.]
GRANVILLE M. BAKER, [L. S.]
WILLIAM P. DEFOREST, [L. S.]
B. V. B. LIVINGSTON. [L. S.]

List of Queries to be Answered at the Next Annual Meeting.

1. The Pharmacopœial Revision Committee which will be appointed in May 1890, as well as the present committee, will be very glad to receive any formulas for standard preparations which may simplify or improve products. It is therefore suggested and *requested* that members of this body send direct to that Committee, copies of any suggested improvements, and also report to this Association at its next meeting in the form of a brief paper, any such formulas as they may communicate..

2. The various emulsifiers at present in use are acacia, chondrus, gelatin, dextrin, tragacanth, egg yolk, condensed milk. An essay on emulsifiers, of fixed and volatile oils, giving comparative results of a series of experiments, with specimens.

3. Good formula for fruit syrups, especially strawberry, raspberry and pine-apple, for soda fountain use are desirable.

4. Is the alcohol of the market of Pharmacopœial specific weight?

5. An essay on Copaiba, as found in the retail stores, with respect to identity and purity, exhibiting specimens and tests.

6. Is Commercial "Dried Sulphate of Iron" entirely deprived of its water of crystallization?

7. The dispensing of insoluble powders in mixtures is at times a source of difficulty. Notes of any methods which will expedite their suspension or miscibility are desired.

8. The solubility of pharmaceutical chemicals, as noted in the U. S. P., varies from that of some standard text books and recent writers. Some careful experiments are desired to secure an accurate statement of solubility of official chemicals.

9. Is there any satisfactory method of examining fruit juices for their purity?

10. Fruit juices—An essay upon their preparation, best methods of preservation and tests for added antiseptics.

11. Botany as a preparatory study for pharmacists is very desirable. An essay on the subject.

12. What officinal products have you during the year observed to be faulty? Was it owing to lack of proper manufacture, through apparent negligence or wilful adulteration?

13. Why should not the four boards of pharmacy in this state be merged into a single board, or two at most? Could not the State board absorb without disadvantage to the others? What objections are there to a practical consolidation of these boards in our State?

14. How can our Boards of Pharmacy be of more service in protecting the public against incompetence in the rank and file of those who serve in drug stores?

15. Is wood alcohol now obtainable of a degree of purity that would commend it as a substitute for grain alcohol in any pharmaceutical operations?

16. What solvent power has wood alcohol on organic crude drugs, as compared with grain alcohol? A series of comparative experiments is desirable to determine total solids, extractive matter, and alkaloids, the conditions of the experiments to be identical in all respects.

17. Rhubarb, good, fair, poor and adulterated: distinguishing features and tests of.

18. Are pressure percolators to be recommended for making Off.Fluid Extracts?

19. Is it advisable, and if so, practicable, for the average druggist to test all chemicals, and powdered drugs which he buys, before selling or dispensing?

20. Oleate of Mercury, of the U. S. P., contains 10% of Yellow Oxide of Mercury. Would it not be better to make it stronger and then dilute as required? Full details of process are desirable.

21. What advantage does the present system of weighing liquids, as used in the Pharmacopœia, possess?

22. Would it be more desirable to measure liquids and liquid preparations, than to weigh them?

23. Glycerine suppositories containing 90% or 95% of glycerine seem to be desirable; a full working formula for making the same is wanted.

Many of the above queries have been accepted and papers upon them are expected at the next meeting. The committee would be pleased to have papers presented upon all the subjects, and if two or more are upon the same subject, there will be the more interest. Papers upon any subject of interest to the drug trade are desirable and earnestly requested.

PREFATORY NOTES.

New members will find it desirable to complete their file of the proceedings. The Association has extra copies printed each year for this purpose, and will supply them to all who desire to have a complete set at less than the cost of publication.

Proceedings of 1879 to 1884, 5 Vols.....	\$1.00
“ “ 188550
“ “ 188650
“ “ 188750
“ “ 188850

PLEASE NOTE FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

If your address is not printed correctly, notify the Secretary at once.

If you change your residence advise the Secretary.

If you want to know anything about the Board of Pharmacy, address E. S. Dawson, Jr., Syracuse, who is Secretary of the board.

If you hear of the death of a member, advise the Secretary at once, and send any particulars you can.

If you are in arrears for dues remit to the Treasurer.

CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary,
Elmira, N. Y.

MINUTES
OF THE
ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday Morning, June 4th, 1889.

The Association was called to order at 11 A. M. by the President Dr. R. G. Eccles of Brooklyn.

Prayer was offered by Rev. G. Parsons Nichols, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now listen to an address of welcome by Mr. F. H. Stephens, mayor of the city of Binghamton.

MR. STEPHENS :

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND MEMBERS OF THE STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION : By request of our local druggists, and in behalf of the city of Binghamton, its municipal government and its people, I extend to you a sincere and cordial welcome to our city. We are well aware that the health and happiness of our people rests largely in your hands, and we trust that your deliberations may be for the benefit of all. We are always pleased to receive visitors from other cities, and I can assure you that our people will endeavor to make it pleasant for you during your stay among us. We have not, perhaps, the attractions of larger and older cities, but such as we have are at your command. Could you visit us a year or two from now, we could show you many improvements. We would give you a drive across the Chenango river over a full decked bridge, we would call on our way back and view the government building, and thus on up Chenango street over a new asphalt pavement. We could also show you a beautiful park on the court house grounds, and probably a new city building. Again extending to you the freedom and hospitalities of the city, I will refer you

to our mutual friends here, these princes of good fellows Otis, Schnell, Smith, Brown, and others of the fraternity, with the distinct understanding that if they fail to do their duty you report them at once, and I will hand them over to Judge Downs, and everybody knows that the Judge lets no guilty man escape.

THE PRESIDENT—Dr. Eaton will please respond to the Mayor.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse :

MR. PRESIDENT, HONORABLE SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : I have listened to many words of welcome from different municipal officers, and my mind reverts for a moment to the different places and points where we as a state organization have been received and welcomed. You remember the birth of the Association in quiet Utica. You remember how one of our learned professors took a deep draught of sparkling water that came 1,700 feet from underground, saturated with chloride of sodium, at Syracuse. You all remember what a beautiful time we had in Buffalo, we visited the new jail, and the gentleman in charge at that time has since been elected President of the United States. We went to Albany, under the shadow of "the great calamity," we were welcomed by the Doctor and his friends, and what a lovely time we had there, and Syracuse, and the Thousand Islands, and DuBoisville (Catskill), and now we come to Binghamton for the first time in our history, to the Queen City of the Southern Tier. We thank you, sir, for your kind words of welcome, we will chew your gum, we will drink your soda water, we will all go to your lunatic asylum, and some of the bad ones will slide off to the horse trot, the rest will stay and go to the hop. We will take all that you offer us, as we did in New York City, where they gave us everything but their presence.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now listen to an address of welcome from the physicians of the city by Dr. Orton.

DR. J. G. ORTON, of Binghamton :

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : It is certainly with much pleasure, that I extend a most cordial greeting in behalf of the Medical Profession of this city and vicinity, to the New York State Pharmaceutical Association here assembled.

We bid you welcome most heartily, not only because you have selected our city in which to hold this session, the goodly number present, and so many of State and National reputation ; but for the great and lasting benefits to our profession and society at large, which are sure to come forth from your wise deliberations.

As I may never have a better opportunity than the present, to give expression to what I believe to be the desires and convictions of the Medical Profession, as to some of the relations which should subsist between the Pharmacist and the Physician, I shall ask your indulgence, but only for a moment.

The interests of the two professions are so closely allied, and so much depend one upon the other, that the utmost harmony and concert of action should at all times be fostered ; and to this end, reciprocal representation by Delegates should be established at the annual sessions of the respective Associations.

There should be a free interchange of opinions as to the wisdom of legal enactments or as to measures of cognate interest, and the stamping with deserving ignominy attempts of fraud and quackery.

The peculiar and necessarily intimate nature of the relations which must exist between the two professions, should be specially guarded and every means afforded to secure its full appreciation and inviolability. The constantly recurring opportunities in the matter of prescriptions, which are often largely confidential communications from the physician to the druggist, are sufficient to illustrate and establish the "code" which should govern between gentlemen. When a prescription passes into the hands of the pharmacist it is to be taken for granted, that the physician has given such verbal or written directions and explanations regarding it as he sees fit and proper ; and if questions arise concerning matters of any importance, they should be at once referred back to the physician as the only safe and satisfactory plan.

The wise provisions under which the New York State Board of Pharmacy are securing efficient service through the regulations governing Prescription Druggists, are recognized and appreciated by the Medical Profession most thoroughly. An intelligent community when they come to understand the great security which is given them, will also justly estimate their value.

We believe that the modern custom of written prescriptions is a great advance in the truly scientific treatment of disease. The whole Pharmacopœia is at our command ; and no forced restrictions in the selection of remedies to the necessarily meager collection of the medicine case. There is also a very important element in it, namely: the protection or safe-guards against possible mistakes. This is due to the fact that every well regulated drug store with a dispensing department, critically examines the prescription, and if correct, compounds the formula ; if not understood it is referred back to the physician for explanation. The original prescription is numbered and preserved and the directions transcribed upon the labels ; thus securing a threefold examination, and almost absolute immunity from possible error ; far more than can be afforded by the physician in general practice, who attempts to dispense his own medicines, if obliged to compound them himself, when his mind

is fully absorbed with the investigation of disease and the perplexities and responsibilities of his position. These difficulties it is true are now largely obviated, thanks to the pharmaceutical chemists of these latter days; who have prepared with so much accuracy and in such elegant form, a great variety of official compounds. I would like to say it is an insult, to place along side of these, the miserable trash called "patent medicines." May it not be possible that the day will come when these nostrums, the innumerable panaceas, the subterfuges for tonics, etc., may be eliminated from the Prescription Drug Store, and, if they must have an existence in commerce, relegated to the "corner grocery."

Mr. President, you have the reputation of being a very modest man; that is a characteristic of most great men; and I beg pardon for making any personal allusions at this time. But Sir, you have done what has brought to you an enviable reputation; the everlasting thanks of the whole medical profession, as well as that of a suffering community, who have too long been duped by the greedy, cunning devices of the medical imposter. Your accurate analytical processes have unearthed the disguised secrets of the Charlatan and exposed his shrewd deceptions. Long may you live to shed light upon their ways of darkness and infamy, and it shall be a heaven-born monument to you, a crown of honor and reward.

Gentlemen of this Association: We are not unmindful of the honor conferred upon our city and our druggists in selecting at a former session our esteemed citizen, Clark Z. Otis for the highest office in your gift. We are proud to know that he acquitted himself handsomely, to your satisfaction and with credit to himself.

Again thanking you for your presence here to-day, and trusting that you may have a pleasant and profitable session, I bid you welcome, thrice welcome in behalf of the Medical Profession of this section of the State of New York.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now hear a response to the Doctor's remarks by Dr. Huested.

DR. A. B. HUESTED, of Albany :

MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF BINGHAMTON, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am sure that I fully express the feelings of the members of the Association when I say that we accept with thanks the cordial welcome which has been extended to this Association by Dr. Orton and the doctors of Binghamton. I can also say that it was with pleasure that I listened to his remarks, especially in regard to the mutual relations which should exist between the physician and the pharmacist. There is no question but that these two professions should work together. The object for which they work is one, the amelioration of the suffering of mankind from sickness and disease, and surely, as he

said in his remarks, the busy physician has not time or opportunity to properly and scientifically compound the remedies which he may apply for the relief of disease, and to the enlightened pharmacist he can, I may assure him and his brother physicians, entrust this work, feeling sure that his orders will be carried out. There should certainly be no misunderstanding, or no antagonism between these two professions. Advancement should be made by all scientific professions. I am sure we can but realize that advancement has been made by the medical profession, and I have full warrant, I think, for assuring them that advancement is being made at the same time by the pharmacist. Aid can be extended by the pharmacist to the physician, and by the physician to the pharmacist, and these aids should be encouraged. The example which he has spoken of has been a marked example of the benefits which may accrue not only to the physician, but to the public at large from the exposure of the works of charlatans, which are palmed off upon an unsuspecting public. I hope that more of this kind of work will be done. I am sure that in returning the thanks of the Association to the medical profession of Binghamton for their cordial welcome, I but express the feeling of every member of this Association.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any applications for membership?

THE SECRETARY—The Executive Committee present the names of forty-three applicants, which will be posted in the usual manner, and acted upon at the next session.

VICE-PRESIDENT, J. H. Smith of Plattsburg, takes the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN—We will now listen to the reading of the President's annual address.

The President read his address, as follows :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : The first decade of our organized existence as an Association having just closed, we should make this a year of rejoicing. The record made is one we can all justly feel proud of, as each year has seen some new step taken for the advancement of practical pharmacy. With wonderfully sagacious forethought my predecessors have all been able to point out new routes of safety, leading toward the ideal position we long to see the whole profession occupy. Having just closed one of Prof. Jevon's ten year cycles in Political Economy, we can look upon the present time as the commencement of a new forward movement toward increased business success. At present we occupy the point of

minimum prosperity and are at the deepest part of the trough of a coming wave. While in so critical a position it behooves one and all to move with caution, if we would avoid disaster, and this applies to our society as well as ourselves. The success of this Association depends upon the success of its members. Men do not feel like being public spirited with empty purses. Give them money and time and matters will improve at once. In the city of Brooklyn, the present state of the County Society is an index of the general downward strain. With a membership of 150, there are seldom a dozen present at the meetings, and usually it takes effort and waiting to get ten, which now constitutes a quorum. Five years ago American pharmacists were at their point of maximum prosperity. In the succeeding year the decline began, the descent becoming greater and more precipitous than it would have been, because of unscrupulous and systematic cutting of prices. Other lines of business have had to endure a similar mode of warfare, but in none have results been so disastrous as with pharmacists.

It is said that when a man gets the name of an early riser he may with impunity lie in bed till ten o'clock. Druggists having had the name of getting large profits, received no mercy at the hands of the public during the decline. The press, imbued with this false, popular feeling, encouraged and aided in the attack. Now in our large cities all the leading patent medicines are sold at from a fraction of a cent to two cents profit on an investment of seventy to seventy-five cents. Camphor costing twenty-seven to twenty-nine cents per pound by the barrel of 250 pounds, and that wastes by evaporation, is retailed at twenty-five cents by some. The average profit on all sales where a large prescription business is not done, or where home made proprietary articles are not in demand, is now cut down to twenty-five or thirty per cent. from which all expenses must be paid. The exceptional goods here mentioned, of course, pay much better. The sales are from one cent to occasionally as high as a dollar and a half to one purchaser. The majority of stores are conducted by the proprietor with the assistance of an errand boy, and once a week a relief clerk. In the better classes registered pharmacists receive from ten to eighteen dollars per week for working from 7 a. m. till 11 p. m. Few proprietors net for themselves the same wages for their time over the current interest on the money invested. Nowhere can a pharmacist be found, who within the past decade, has become rich exclusively on pharmacy. This cannot be said of any other line of respectable business. Their hours are longer, their incomes less and their tasks more arduous than dry goods dealers, butchers, grocers or bakers. In spite of this the ratio of drug stores to population has only begun to show a decline in the denser quarters of our cities. As this state of affairs becomes better known, a marked decrease in the number of stores must follow and capital and labor seek a more remunerative place of investment and activity. In our dense centres of population one store has now to supply

for more customers to keep alive, than was the case four years ago. The prices at present do not begin to compare with those received then. As a rule reduced rates are a blessing to the people and small profits with quick returns means economy. Is it so in this instance? A careful examination of the facts must convince every honest man that here it is the very reverse of a blessing. It is not an infrequent occurrence for a patient to die before the necessary remedies for revivication can reach him. Such cases are certainly not lessened in frequency by having the number of drug stores reduced, and giving the remaining druggists additional work. The distance to go for the remedy is greater, and the delay prolonged by the increased duties of the compounder. If this was the only draw-back we might endure it, notwithstanding the cruelty to the few who suffer and die because of it. To wait an hour under the agonizing throes of neuralgia, where twenty minutes should bring relief, is bad enough, but such matters are trifles compared with the greater evil that seems to be lost sight of by the general public.

To make a few of the simplest and most common preparations, to compound physicians' prescriptions and to wait on customers fills every moments time of clerks and proprietors in all stores as at present conducted. Aromatic waters and other preparations that spoil when kept they must make in larger bulk than they should to save time. Goods that they formerly manufactured themselves, and the quality of which they could guarantee, are now bought from wholesale houses where irresponsible employees handle them. Only a few months ago powdered belladonna was sold into many States from one house as powdered senna. The mistake was righted after much damage had been done. The total amount of damage none can compute. Hemlock seeds have been mixed with anise, and sold to quiet sick babies. When given to cross well ones the sudden collapse and death has been seen to be due to the seed and not the disease, and the wrong righted. Mono-bromate of camphor made by an Edinburgh chemist was discovered some three years ago in Brooklyn to contain strychnine after it had killed a man who was too well to have his disease blamed for the sudden attack. How much more of that stock came to America and was not discovered we cannot conjecture.

These illustrations will suffice. Every pharmacist can recall others he has read or heard of during the past few years. To look after a pharmacist's stock, keep it pure and fresh, and be able by actual, careful inspection or analysis of everything bought to guarantee its quality, and freedom from danger would require, in city practice, not less than one-half the time of every hand. How much actual time do they get for such important work? Practically not a minute. The public strain and demand for low prices robs them of the time they once had when they prepared many of their own goods and knew they were safe. The leading cutters who keep up this warfare are the worst enemies the public have, and yet they are largely patronized. In the most reckless manner they dispense

everything on faith, trusting in its quality, and they have forced other druggists to follow their lead.

If doctors were only infallible in diagnosis their death certificates would show an appalling amount of what should be characterized as murder due to such business methods. Could the American people be made to clearly see this fact it would be a difficult matter to keep Judge Lynch out of the stores run by these pirates. None of them belong to State or county organizations, or ever contribute an iota toward the improvement of pharmacy. But for the work of State Associations in organizing committees of adulteration to watch manufacturers and force them to be careful or expect exposure matters might be worse. They keep back the danger to a considerable extent, but all they do is a mere bagatelle of what should and would be done if pharmacists had more leisure. In the no distant future the eyes of the people will be opened to their great danger and men who can by personal inspection guarantee what they sell and dispense will receive higher prices for their goods. Every man and woman alive would rather give a dollar for an article to such a pharmacist than take the risk of murdering their sick ones because a cutter supplied a similar one for 25 cents. It is ignorance alone that makes them act as at present. How then can this ignorance be overcome? Who shall educate them? In viewing the matter from every side only one method appears practical, but it is fraught with difficulty. For the average pharmacist to undertake to talk sense into them would only be to subject himself to misrepresentation. They would attribute all he could say to business jealousy. Could some facts be discovered and brought before them in open court they would begin to learn with surprising rapidity. If it can be shown that these persistent cutters do not dispense prescriptions true to the physicians' orders, that they sell inferior and adulterated goods, that for citrate of magnesia they supply tartrate of soda, that they ignore the requirements of the pharmacopœia in quality and strength and that all their pretensions of philanthropy are a cloak of fraud, matters will at once begin to improve with the honest and competent.

What obstacles lie in the way of our boards of pharmacy to prevent their initiating such a crusade? Let us ask them to take the matter seriously into consideration and see if they are authorized to do work of this kind. One reason for their existence is that they may protect the public against ignorant men who assume the functions of pharmacists. There is no great benefit in this if rogues are thereby allowed a freer and fuller field to prosecute their nefarious plans and drive the honest to the wall. If we had but one board instead of four in the State such work could be done with greater facility, and right here permit me to repeat the recommendation before advanced by several of my predecessors, i. e., that some effort be at once made toward their unification. In their dealings with those who came before them for examination it never has seemed to me to be their right to try to ascertain how much botany, chemistry or

materia medica is known, but rather to discover what facts are not known, ignorance of which threatens human life. In rating they should not make every miss count simply as such. Some misses are unimportant and should scarcely receive attention, while others are of such vital importance that a single blunder, not due to visible embarrassment or misunderstanding, should rule him out. A percentage gauge is all right in a college examination, but should have little or no attention in that of a board of pharmacy. Practical questions on every day dangers to the public should constitute the totality of their quiz.

Now in spite of their great importance and in defiance of the legal mandates that constitute them the sole duty of our boards, they are relegated to positions of minor importance or barely considered. And what is the effect of all this on the men who come up for examination? Simply that they cram from books on chemistry, botany, materia medica and the like, to the exclusion of what to them should constitute valuable knowledge. Men who stand from 90 to 100 per cent. in book lore will answer only the simplest questions correctly about dosage or dangers of prescriptions taken from the files in the drug store. In one examination out of nineteen men only one showed an appreciation of danger in eight out of ten prescriptions that no careful pharmacist would dare to compound. Most of them only answered two or three correctly. They could not even tell the percentage composition of a prescription when the quantities were all given. This losing sight of practical pharmacy by our boards is steadily working the ruin of the profession and should immediately be checked. Their work is to protect the public, not to elevate the standard of the profession. Our New York boards appreciate and act more nearly on this fact than do those of many other States. To a man of somewhat liberal education the published questions of some boards are simply appalling. Those who propound them can have no appreciation of the knowledge implied by correct answers to all of them by men not aware of the trend of the minds of the questioners. It is a sign of shallow acquirements where such puzzles are propounded. The men putting them seek to test others by what they think would most nearly test themselves, and as a consequence it is odds and ends of extreme erudition that lead. A well educated man asks what to him are the simplest and most important practical questions. Their very importance has made them simple by reiteration in actual experience. Such examinations as he would give would frighten no one who is competent. Examinations, as at present conducted in many places, are a terror to all except those with phenomenally powerful memories, and therefore diminish the available help the pharmacists need without raising wages in the least. Men who seek distinction will of course soar above the so-called practical knowledge. They will seek constantly to add to their information in many lines so long as they live.

Our association has this year a duty to perform in appointing a com-

mittee of five to attend the next Pharmacopœial convention at Washington. The men to act in this capacity should be thoroughly imbued with the true scientific spirit, and able to do credit to the State. Other State associations will, no doubt, pick out their best posted members to fill such responsible positions. We must not let any of them overreach us. No man should accept who does not feel that he can be more than a voter there. Much scientific thought and work needs to be done. Many of the Pharmacopœial tests are exceedingly defective as guides to quantity and quality. Each member should personally go all over these, and where possible suggest better methods. Grave objections stand in the way of many of our present officinal preparations. All useless articles should be voted out, and poor ones improved. New articles like cocaine, antipyrine, acetanilid, etc., are clamoring for admission. A careful digestion of all available facts concerning them and a personal study of their qualities should be entered into by our representatives that they may not put us on record as endorsing such as fashion alone supports, or rejecting any with substantial claims for endorsement.

The question of standardizing tinctures and fluid extracts will probably have to be considered. This is a most serious one for the future welfare of medicine and pharmacy. Permanent progress in therapeutics can be made only with remedies that are uniform. The degree of strength is of minor importance. To determine correctly how much active agent a drug has, and how to make all of the same kind conform in strength, will need much knowledge on the part of the members of the committee. To simplify such knowledge, so that self-trained pharmacists shall have no trouble in understanding the matter, will need serious thought and careful judgment. The controversy upon weights and measures will no doubt occupy considerable time on the part of the convention. Most of those doing the best and most far-reaching work in chemistry and pharmacy will doubtlessly favor the metric system, or as a compromise with the friends of Troy weight, be willing to let the present "parts by weight" remain. Should the most advanced and skillful have their way, and be allowed to introduce the metric system, it is to be hoped that everything shall not be given in grams and fractions thereof. All liquids should be by cubic centimeter. No doctor ever has the doses he gives his patients weighed. Medicine, when administered in solution, is always by volume. Solvents should invariably be used as they are administered, or uniformity is impossible. Give a definite weight of solid in a definite volume of liquid, and in spite of varying specific gravities doses may be accurately calculated. On this point, if the Association deems it advisable, we might instruct our committee how to act. A large number of the friends of the metric system being from the continent of Europe, have become habituated to the awkward method of weighing liquids, and will naturally favor this plan in the revision. While we should unhesitatingly favor the reform where wise, we should as strenuously oppose it in its defective

features. Let us accept the good our French and German friends offer us, but at the same time refuse to become slavish imitators of their errors. Let liquids by volume and solids by weight be the American improvement upon the European method.

The committee on Unofficial Formulæ have already done most valuable work in taking the part they did in the production of the new National Formulary. Excellent as is that volume, it must give way to revisions immeasurably superior in most respects. That New York may lead the van in this it is seriously to be hoped that they will, among themselves, inaugurate some process of conjoint criticism and experimentation looking forward to future improvement. Every formula should be studied and examined carefully again and again, with a determination to improve, no matter how good they now deem it. Doubt the perfection of all. Satisfaction here is stagnation. This state of doubt is the proper attitude of a mind to lead to permanent advancement in science. In the task lately accomplished, however, we should show unbounded faith. Our confidence in what they have already done is their stimulation to do more and better work hereafter. In proof of our interest in them, let us do all in our power to popularize the volume.

At the last meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association the various State Associations were requested to appoint committees to attend the State Medical Associations "for the purpose of submitting the National Formulary for their consideration and adoption as authority for all official preparations contained in the same." New York must not fail in this pressing duty, and indeed it would be a wise thing to court social union between the two associations of Pharmacy and Medicine. They should be asked to send delegates to our meetings every year, and we should reciprocate by sending to theirs. When convenient or deemed advisable, arrangements might be made to have both meet at the same place during the same dates and exchange courtesies. Only by a closer acquaintance among the members of the two professions can the petty jealousies and peevish ill will that covertly exist among many on both sides, be overcome. The physician must sooner or later learn that public demand and not his sentiment must rule in counter prescribing, and that while the conscientious pharmacist will control it, he cannot suppress it. Some of it must be done. Let doctors see the pressure of public sentiment that lies behind this habit he so dislikes and denounces and he will be compelled to concede that within certain limits it is uncontrollable and must be endured. When his own druggist (or those in his neighborhood) tells him so, he thinks it is simply talk to smooth his ruffled temper. When the matter comes up in friendly chat at a convention where immediate selfish considerations do not exist, he looks at it more dispassionately and earnestly and seeks to gain the exact facts of the case. There he will learn that no human effort can stay it till the public outgrow their present habits and ignorance. He also will thus be taught

how to discriminate between the druggist who overdoes the matter and one who confines it in a proper manner.

This is but one way in which such association will react to the pharmacist's favor. Another and still more important benefit must come from the knowledge physicians will gain of how manufacturers are imposing upon them and their patients. Very few of them know how badly they are imposed upon by proprietary preparations. The same men that are loudest in condemning the public who buy the Sarsaparillas, Liver Pills, Pain Eradicators and cure-alls are themselves the ignorant dupes of equally unscientific preparations. They will order Bromidia, Iodia, Dio-vibamia, Lactopeptine, Svapnia, Dextroquinine, Febriline and a host of other ready-made compounds whose names are either no guide to their compositions or are positively misleading. Medical journals depending for their main support upon the advertisements they contain, are not likely to discourage such unprofessional prescribing. Association with pharmacists will alone redeem them from such a pit of degradation. They will thus in time discover that the two professions of Pharmacy and Medicine are so closely linked together that to do what harms the former reacts by harming themselves.

Medical men seem slow in learning that the prescribing of secret preparations is the very bed-rock of quackery. The more benefit they derive from the use of such goods the more surely they are giving their honorable profession over, bound hand and foot, to the enemies of therapeutic progress. It is downright treason to medical science. To know the nature of what is prescribed is to be constantly adding to knowledge by new experiences with it. To depend upon a secret preparation is to link faith in the whim of a selfish man. He may change it at any time without warning and startle us with its new results. Every true-hearted physician does not need to have this pointed out to him twice before he concludes to cease to put his trust in man in such a manner, where it should be wholly given to uniform nature. If we assume that an occasional one is really a valuable contribution to our *materia medica*, some plan should be adopted to compensate the originator. He should have the control for a period of years of the product of his own thought. No reason can be given for the taking from a man the products of his mental labor that will not apply with equal force to his physical. To deny this right is to inculcate communism. If Svapnia and Bromidia are new and useful inventions or discoveries, let their manufacturers patent them. Antipyrine, Salol, Sulfonal, Saccharin and Salicylic acid, as patented products, sell well. The most conservative physician can give no good reason why he should refuse to prescribe them. Their exact composition is known, and that is the all-important thing to medical science. In a few years any person will have the right to make and sell them as his own production. All the knowledge now being accumulated concerning them is permanent gain to the race. It may be asked why, if we concede their right for a

few years, we should not grant it forever? Is it not still their thought, and should they and their heirs not continue to derive benefit from it? We have not far to seek for a proper and convincing answer. No man who takes out a patent of any kind is securing only a monopoly of his own mental labor. If he was, then he should be guaranteed all its proceeds forever. The fact is, that every patent embraces thousands of discoveries that led up to the final one making it useful. If a thousand men build all of a stone bridge except putting in the keystone, it would evidently be absurd to give the workmen who performed this last task an everlasting monopoly of the whole structure. Such a proceeding could not be called justice. The race owns, as its inheritance from the past, the thousand facts upon which the patenter places his final fact that completes the structure. He only deserves a monopoly long enough to pay him for his share of the work.

A study of the history of the development of any department in modern chemistry or physics will give innumerable illustrations of the narrowness of the contributions of any one man toward anything new. The facts are legion that lie between the discovery of oxygen by Priestly and the last patent of a commercially valuable synthetic product. An army of workers toiled for years with hands and brains studying the composition of coal tar, before magenta, mauve and the numerous other gorgeous aniline hues were found. The most important of the steps leading thither so-called practical men looked upon as representing so much wasted effort. The world needs to learn, and that quickly, that no original work applied to nature is ever valueless. Every new fact is the link in a chain leading to something of great worth to the race. It took a vast amount of experimenting to get benzene from tar. It took another long series of trials to find out that benzoic acid was only benzene with a carboxyl group hung on to each molecule. How numerous the trials were with every conceivable reagent before it was discovered that nitric acid united with benzene to form nitro-benzene, or essence of mirbane. Again and again was the effort put forth to get something new from nitro-benzene, before some one hit on the plan of producing nascent hydrogen in its presence, when, presto, it changed into amido-benzene. But amido-benzene, although pure aniline, was still valueless. No one can compute the number of fruitless efforts made before sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash happened to be simultaneously added. Then the world was startled with the lovely aniline purple. Corrosive sublimate and amido-benzene were probably put together a good many times before the thought struck a chemist to add heat. This gave red aniline, or magenta. In this way a series of connected steps led up to every color of the rainbow, and has also caused much wonder by providing us with a series of rich essential oils for use in perfumery. Nitro-benzene was the first, and is a substitute for oil of bitter almonds. Was ever magic more perfect? Dirty and disgusting black coal tar transmuted into all the hues of silk ribbons

and zephyr worsteds on one hand, and enchanting odors for sweet colognes on the other.

Nor does it end here, for chained chemically to these, and along this route, we have the last great triumph, doing for taste what was before done for sight and smell, the wonderful saccharin. Only a few years ago and all the material now so transmuted was thrown away as waste. Stimulated by the early triumphs in the study of organic chemistry, a Scotch chemist by the name of Anderson in 1851 undertook the study of sludge oil formed from heated bones. A more obnoxious duty could not be undertaken by mortal man. The smell is something fearful. He distilled 250 gallons of the disgusting stuff over and over again, only to be rewarded at last by discovering in it pyridine. For many years no one could see any benefit likely to occur from all his work. A few years ago another Scotch chemist in decomposing quinine found a product related to pyridine. Subsequent trials by others reduced this to pyridine itself. As molecules, like houses, are built up of pieces of definite form, here we get a cue to the structure of our most important alkaloid. The pyridine molecule has since proven itself to be the chief corner stone of many and perhaps all alkaloids. The steps of reasoning by which its graphic formula has been conceived makes most interesting and valuable reading, but too long to introduce here. In structure it is very much like benzene, but a carbon and hydrogen atom have had a nitrogen one take their places in the molecule. Around it at present clusters most of the interest of organic chemistry.

If you have ever taken the detached fragments of a map, house or animal puzzle and tried to reconstruct the picture they are parts of, you can have some little idea of the way the great thinkers in this field are wrestling with the greater problems of the future. It is a most interesting game and is rendered exceedingly exciting because of the fortunes likely to be won by those who are lucky enough to correctly match the pieces. Millions of trials are being made and every few months we learn of some one who has put them together and gained thereby the long-sought wealth. If we consider quinine as comparable to the child's puzzle of the dissected lion that all the players are eagerly seeking to reconstruct, you can know how near we are to it when you are told that body, tail, limbs and head have been formed, but they cannot yet get the eyes in the right place. Their efforts have given them several substances wonderfully near quinine, and it is only a matter of time and a few more trials when the solution will be gained by some lucky man. It appears just now to be like the pigs-in-the-pen puzzle, in that the last ball is harder to get in, without disturbing the rest, than was the forcing in of all the others. There are difficulties to surmount much harder than those of any of the games named, for the reason that every player playing against nature is blindfolded. The chemist has never seen the world in which he is matching his pieces. The fragments themselves are beyond every

sense he has. He can only reason out their places by the way masses of them react upon each other. The distant suns and worlds that the astronomers study are nearer our own size upwards than these atoms are downwards. The most powerful microscopes fail to show the very largest of them, and no conceivable improvement in that instrument can ever bring us near enough to see them. As light is the power by which we see, since they are smaller than a wave of light, this conclusion is inevitable. The great long names given to substances by chemists simply tell the way the pieces in the puzzle are put together.

As an illustration let us begin with pyridine. If we could add an extra hydrogen atom to it we would have hydro-pyridine. Since we have such a compound, with four extra hydrogen atoms, it is tetra (i. e., four) hydro-pyridine. By uniting ethyl and hydroxyl we get ethylene-hydroxyl. When this is united to the above we have ethyl-hydroxyl-tetra-hydro-pyridine. If now we add the methyl group to the rest we arrive at methyl-ethyl-hydroxyl-tetra-hydro-pyridine. This is a base which for short we have agreed to call tropine. When tropine is united to tropic acid we get tropate of tropine, or tropate of methyl-ethyl-hydroxyl-tetra-hydro-pyridine. This is the active principle of belladonna root, or, as known to the trade, atropine. Some of you may no longer wonder at its deadly qualities after discovering that it has been christened with such a fearful name. Remember, however, that each piece of this name is the name of a brick in its structure.

Steadily and surely is headway being made toward the synthetic production of our most efficient remedies. As they all run in serial groups the discovery of one paves the way for the discovery of more having like therapeutic properties. As chlorine, bromine and iodine constitute an ascending series on the curves of Mendeljeff's law, so they run in relations of a similar character. This is why the discovery of one hypnotic leads directly to another, and the production of an analgesic forewarns us of more soon to come. You will see, however, from what has been said, that the early builders get little or nothing for their work, fortune only favoring the late comer who adds the last brick.

It is to be hoped that our committee on new remedies will from time to time be able to show us who the prize winners are. At present they all seem to be Germans—a fact that speaks well for the intellectual development of the Kaiser's subjects. Why should not some of our New York pharmacists distinguish themselves in this line? The science of chemistry was cared for in the cradle of pharmacy. What would this great science have been without our Scheele, Liebig, Marggraf, Sir Humphrey Davy, Geoffroy, Kunkel and Lemery? It is said that periods of special hardship develop genius. A transition was going on at that time that made pharmacy less remunerative than it afterwards came to be. Surely we are now at an equally serious financial crisis that ought to stimulate some of our younger men to work with a will. The millstones of devel-

opment are trying to make grist of retail pharmacy. Manufacturers are taking the profit on one side, and large dealers who care nothing for the profession are draining its resources on the other. The doctors' prescriptions, like ready-made clothes, are being put up wholesale to fit every case. Unless a halt is called, the nickel-and-slot appliances may yet be called into requisition. The patient being given a number by the doctor, seeks the right slot and draws out the pills or triturates required, after putting in the money. Wholesalers and jobbers, many of whom are now but retailers in disguise, can then secure a monopoly of all the slot-boxes and their contents. Their rebate will be sufficient compensation for all the responsibility incurred. Honest retailers, unable to secure this advantage, will either have to close their doors or work for nothing and pay all expenses from the losses. To be serious, does not this rebate system act as a drain upon the arteries of retail trade? Is it not the only peg on which illegitimate pharmacy now depends for the destruction of the legitimate? It is the vantage ground of the cutter, and from it no conceivable device can drive him. To talk of limiting it to such houses as do a strictly wholesale trade is to talk absurdity. It cannot be done, and if done would create a new evil as great as the one sought to be cured. It would at once destroy all minor jobbing houses that are struggling upward from a retail to a wholesale business. It would set up a barrier post past which no ambitious man could fight his way, and give a permanent monopoly of all the wholesale trade to such houses as are already firmly established.

To destroy the rebate plan totally is the only safety of the struggling retailer. Then a fellow sympathy among wholesalers will make them willing to come to terms of advantage for the retailer. Let both feel and suffer from the same pain and united action can be hoped for. Open the floodgates of free competition. Allow retailers to combine their forces and buy by the case at the same rates as the wholesalers. What right has the manufacturer to discriminate between a retailer and a pretended wholesaler? Put each upon equal footing. Give the rebate to all who buy in cases or give it to none. Allow wholesalers to open the cases and sell them at such rates as they can get for broken packages, and let the one that sells lowest get the trade. When their profits have become as badly demoralized as those of the retailer then there will no longer exist a reason for avoiding united effort to raise the price for all. As long as a class of men exist who can secure gain by the discomfiture of their fellows they are going to fight for conditions that will perpetuate that discomfiture. As soon as they cease to secure such gain united effort of all becomes possible. As soon as retail pharmacists insist upon the destruction of the rebate plan they will be on the way to a condition of improvement. Bed-rock cannot be reached till that is done. So long as Mr. A. can sell goods for less than his neighbor buys them and at the same time make a handsome profit and secure the bulk of the trade, he is not going

to agree to a raise of prices. Why should he? It would be business suicide on his part. Compel him to pay the common rate for his goods and let his cutting damage his own income if you want him to call for quarter and agree to a rise. No one will come to terms of peace quicker. As a rule such men have no ethical standard. To make money is their sole object. In pursuing their golden god they care not who is hurt nor how. Metaphorically they not only steal the retail pharmacist's purse but many of them do their best to filch from him his good name into the bargain. They turn their stores into whiskey shops, leading the people to believe that the bulk of pharmacists are mere saloon-keepers. That this sentiment is growing is apparent in our own State from the way the excise commission has during the present year treated us. Our committee on excise legislation labored faithfully to make a good impression upon them, but apparently without avail. Their work deserves high commendation from the association. The Erie county members were most praiseworthy zealous. It will be a disgrace to our Commonwealth if it ever compels pharmacists to pay a tax for the privilege of putting up prescriptions containing wine or brandy. Most of the stores familiar to me do not sell enough to pay the internal revenue. Add another fine to this and it is but additional robbery. A strenuous effort should be made to get rid of the load now borne instead of allowing outside influence to add more. We should emphasize with all our mights the efforts of other States now being made toward removing the unjust tax placed on liquors by the nation. Let the State attend to this and let it lay the burden only on those who sell it for a beverage.

There is at present entirely too much discrimination against pharmacists, and when carefully analysed as to cause it resolves itself into apathy among themselves. Every man in the State who is directly or indirectly connected with the drug trade should join this association. By their not doing so we are all left at the mercy of cranks and saloon-keepers who think they can produce laws to govern us better than we could construct them for ourselves. It has always seemed strange to me why self-interest does not prompt every one to join. The impulse that keeps them away from such meetings as this must be exceedingly narrow. If we could only force into a large number of them the determined vim of our worthy secretary what a fine time we could have, and how we could make our power felt in the State for good. If we could also awaken in every city and village the commendable enthusiasm of our local secretary and ex-president with his associates in getting the arrangements perfected for this meeting, how we would develop. Or if our worthy treasurer could only inculcate the whole State with his enduring ardor we could at once "flourish as a green bay tree." It surely never can have occurred to non-members and stay-at-homes that in the economy of nature all analogies relegate them to anything but positions of honor. Organization gives us whatever is lovely and grand. Only the manure heap with its.

sickening stench and destructive miasma is typical of selfish individualism. Every molecule there struggles by itself and for itself. Let these same molecules enter a compact of united effort for the good of all and they soon spring forth as flaming azaleas, charming lilies, dazzling rhododendrons or enchanting roses. There are many desirable changes that might be wrought for all if we were more numerous and more compact. Why these stay-aways cannot see it is incomprehensible.

To mention only one point well worth trying to gain will show how the benefits are mutual. Physicians everywhere are exempt from jury duty. Pharmacists should be the same. In New Jersey they are. Our pharmacy law insists upon every druggist in the State, who is unable to pay for the constant attendance of a clerk, attending personally to his store. On a sudden call on jury duty when a relief clerk cannot be obtained he must close his store and damage his business, or perhaps delay some sick person from getting proper remedies in proper time to save life. As a juror he becomes a law-breaker, or seriously damages himself and endangers life. This should not be the case any longer, and would not be if force enough could be used to correct it. It might be well for us to see if this matter could not be improved by our present power and its influence over the legislature.

It is a pity that our finances are not in a more healthy condition. If we had more money we could do more work toward increasing our membership and thereby our strength. Is there not some way of making an additional light assessment to give us a permanent bank account. It seems too bad that we should go along from year to year embarrassed for lack of funds and unable to do work that ought to be done. Other State associations have paid their secretaries' fares as delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association. The Empire State ought to have been in a condition to do the same. In none of the rest has the same faithful work been done by that officer. Our transactions have beaten those of every other State in earliness of appearance and general make up. Other associations have offered prizes for original essays and for the best exhibits of home-made pharmaceuticals, ours should at the earliest possible convenience try to get money enough ahead to be able to do the same. As it is we should give to every author of a paper published in the transactions, when two or more pages in length, at least ten copies if requested. Most writers want them for their friends and prefer publishing in a journal, because they can secure a large number free or at a very low rate.

There are many other points it would have pleased me to call up and numerous other suggestions to make, but this address has already been too far extended and tedious. In laying down the gavel at the close of my administration it is done with a sense of dissatisfaction at my own work. One year ago the honor of this position was accepted at your hands with high hopes of great triumphs for the good of the association. To-day on looking back and seeing how little has been done fills me with

sorrow and disappointment. My confidence, however, in the future is unabated, and my successor will be able to accomplish more and better work.

THE CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen of the Association, you have heard the address of our President, what is your pleasure?

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—Mr. Chairman, I move that this excellent address of our President be referred to a committee of three for consideration.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—I second the motion.

Motion put and carried.

THE CHAIRMAN—I will appoint as such committee Mr. C. Z. Otis, Dr. A. B. Husted and Prof. W. G. Gregory.

The President resumes the chair.

THE PRESIDENT—The necrology of the Association for the past year I intended to embody in the address, but the names came to me too late.

THE SECRETARY—I move that a committee of three on credentials be appointed.

Motion seconded, put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—I will appoint Dr. J. H. Eaton of Syracuse, Mr. W. L. DuBois of Catskill, and Mr. C. S. Ingraham of Elmira.

THE SECRETARY—I would like to note that the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries are absent entirely with the exception of Dr. Husted, and I would suggest that it would be a good idea to appoint an associate, so that we may have a committee to do the work of the present session.

THE PRESIDENT—I will appoint Mr. R. E. Phillips, of Fulton.

DR. EATON—I move that we adjourn until half past two.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the motion of Dr. Eaton. Before putting the motion, however, I would like to return my thanks to the speakers of the morning for the personal notices I received.

SECOND SESSION.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 4, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 3:15 p. m. by the President.

The Secretary read the minutes of the first session.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I would like to be excused from the Committee on the President's Address, because I have to take care of the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries and have lots of other work to do, and do not see how it is possible to attend to it.

THE SECRETARY—I would suggest that it would be a very good move to put on another ex-President, in the shape of Mr. Sager of Cortland.

THE PRESIDENT—I accept the suggestion and appoint Mr. Sager in his stead.

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—I move you, sir, that the Secretary be instructed to send messages of congratulation to the following Associations now in session, or to be in session before our meeting closes—the Associations of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa.

Motion seconded and carried.

The following telegrams were sent by the Secretary :

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 4, 1889.

Lewis C. Hopp, Sec'y Ohio State Pharmaceutical Asso., Mansfield, Ohio:

We greet you and wish you a happy and successful meeting.

CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 4, 1889.

Sec'y Indiana State Pharmaceutical Asso., Indianapolis, Ind.;

New York sends fraternal greetings, and wishes for you a successful meeting.

CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 5, 1889.

J. A. Miller, Sec'y Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Asso., Scranton, Pa.:

New York greets you, and hopes your meeting may be successful and bring rich fruits.

CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 5, 1889.

Rosa Upson, Sec'y Iowa State Pharmaceutical Asso., Dubuque, Iowa:

New York State Association sends warm regards, and wishes you a prosperous and successful meeting.

CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—Mr. President, the Executive Committee report favorably on the following names. Reads the names of 42 applicants for membership.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the names as read by the Chairman of the Executive Committee. What is your pleasure?

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I would ask unanimous consent that the Secretary deposit one ballot in favor of the names read.

THE PRESIDENT—There being no objection, it is so ordered.

The Secretary cast the ballot, whereupon the President declared the gentlemen whose names had been read duly elected members of the Association.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now hear the report of the Secretary.

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

The work of the Secretary for the past year has developed no new features. So far as has been possible, all duties have been given prompt attention. The proceedings were published as usual, and mailed promptly. Much needless matter was expunged, thereby saving considerable in the cost of publication.

At the close of our last meeting, our membership was 758. During the year three deaths have been reported, five resignations received, and twenty-five dropped from the roll, leaving a total net membership at the opening of this meeting of 726. The name of E. T. Rice was included in the list of members dropped, by mistake. His name will be restored to the list of active members in the next roll. The name of Chas. H. Schaeffer should not have been included in the list of members elected. The fact that he did not perfect his membership by the payment of fees was overlooked until after the proceedings went to press. He is not, and has never been a member, therefore his name will be dropped.

By direction of the Association, the Secretary and Treasurer carefully compiled the business condition of the membership after the last meeting, and found as follows:

95 members each owed.....	\$ 4 00
44 " " "	6 00
66 " " "	8 00
37 " " "	10 00
26 " " "	12 00
3 " " "	14 00

making a total of \$1,896. Special notices were sent to all members three years in arrears, notifying them that unless they paid promptly their names would be dropped from the roll, in accordance with the action taken at the last meeting. Soon afterwards sight drafts were made upon them. Sixteen responses were received, aggregating \$149. Those who neglected the notices were dropped from the roll, the number being 78 for non-payment of dues, 15 for removal from the state. Twenty-five names were also dropped after the proceedings were published, no response having been received.

The clerical expenses of the Secretary during the year have been as follows:

Expenses to meeting.....	\$ 22 53
Stenographer's salary and expenses.....	72 53
Proceedings	328 44
Telegrams.....	4 09
Express	10 15
Postage.....	81 60
Engrossing certificates.....	14 00
Printing and sundries.....	46 32
Salary of Secretary.....	300 00

\$879 66

The official receipt of the current proceedings from the American Pharmaceutical Association, and all the State Associations is hereby acknowl-

edged. According to the usual custom the Secretary has received the following publications regularly.

Pharmaceutical Record.
Pharmaceutical Era.
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.
Drug Circular.
Western Druggist.
National Druggist.
American Pharmacist.
American Drug Clerk's Journal.
Medical Bulletin.
Meyer Bros. Druggist.

So far as has come to the Secretary's knowledge, the work of the various committees has been carefully and faithfully performed.

Respectfully submitted,
CLAY W. HOLMES,
Secretary.

THE SECRETARY—Owing to the pressure of general duties, it was impossible to get the drafts out until so near the time of publication that it did not give the necessary ten days' time for return. As they were all made with three days' sight, therefore they were published, as it were, under protest, and their names afterwards stricken out.

I would like to state in this connection that I have felt during the entire year that I was not giving the Association the work I should, but I have not been able to do it. I knew at the time I was neglecting the work that I was doing so, and my conscience was troubled, and yet the pressure of my own duties prevented it. Of course, you all know my past history, and know that I have had ups and down, and since the 1st of January I have been extremely absorbed in other work, so that I have not done many things which I might have done. Perhaps the committees and officers know this better than others. While the will was good it was impossible. I have come to the Association under the opposite trouble from that under which I labored some years ago. Then it was fire, now it is water, and I may be obliged to leave you before the Association is over. The work which shows to the outside world, and appears for matters of record, has been done as carefully and faithfully as it could be done, and should it be your pleasure that I follow on with the work, I hope that this year I can give you the crowning effort in my publication. I have felt for many years that the typography of our Proceedings was not what I would like to have it, but it was the best I could get and have it at home, and of course I could not well publish the Proceedings if they were sent out of town. At present my position is such that I can give you my

ideal of a beautiful book. If it does not suit the Association, I have nothing further to offer. It will be the best I can ever do, and you will have to take it for just what it is worth. Mr. Ingraham has done some excellent work, and called upon me to do some of it, but I could not do it, and was obliged to neglect my part of it. It was utterly impossible for me to do anything different, and therefore I make no apology, I did all I could.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the report of the Secretary, what is your pleasure with it?

DR. HUESTED—I move that it be received and placed on file.

Seconded and carried.

THE SECRETARY—I would like to add that a telegram just received from Elmira says: "Everything has gone off well, and you need not come home." (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—I am sure that our Secretary has no need at all to belittle his own work; we know what it has been. It has been most excellent, but if he transcends what he has already done, we shall appreciate it the more. We now have the reading of the report of our Treasurer, a long-standing and faithful worker of the Association.

The Treasurer read report as follows :

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1888	RECEIPTS.	
June 21	Balance as per last report.....	\$ 554 84
" "	Rec'd from Clay W. Holmes, donation....	300 00
" "	" during the year from all other.....	
	sources, In., Dues and Certificates.....	1,282 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,136 84 \$2,136 84

1888		EXPENDITURES.	
June 19	Draft C. W. Holmes, sundry expenses....	\$ 77 15	
" "	" " " Sec'y salary.....	300 00	
" "	" " " Dr. R. G. Eccles, adulteration com..	15 00	
" 29	" " " Elmira Ad. Asso., printing	26 00	
July 6	" " " C. W. Holmes, expenses.....	132 10	
Oct. 12	" " " Elmira Ad. Asso., Proceedings.....	335 44	
" 22	" " " G. W. Rogers, engrossing certif.....	14 00	
" "	" " " C. W. Holmes, ex., stamps, &c.....	81 56	
Dec. 12	" " " J. M. Sly, insurance.....	3 00	
1889			
Mch. 9	" " " C. W. Holmes, general expenses....	5 15	
" "	" " " " " expen. excise com...	30 21	
June 1	" " " C. H. Butler, Treas. salary.....	100 00	
May 1	" " " " " stamped envelopes....	21 60	
	" " " " " express chgs., sundries	3 20	
		\$1,144 41	\$1,144 41
June 4, 1889, Balance on hand		- - - - -	\$ 992 43

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. BUTLER,

Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure with the Treasurer's report?

MR. C. H. GAUS, of Albany—I move that the same be received and placed on file.

THE TREASURER—May I suggest, would it not be better to refer it and the books to the Executive Committee for audit?

THE PRESIDENT—The Treasurer suggests that the books be referred to the Executive Committee for examination.

Motion amended and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The next report will be from the Executive Committee.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. Norton of Delhi, read the report of the Executive Committee.

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

Your Executive Committee have attended to such duties as have devolved upon them to the best of their ability.

Bills to the amount of \$1,126.96 have been audited.

Respectfully submitted.

F. L. NORTON,
WM. L. DUBOIS,
Executive Committee.

DR. GREGORY—I move the report be accepted.

Seconded and carried.

THE SECRETARY—Before any other committees report, I have some further communications. The first is from the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Clay W. Holmes, Secretary New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

DEAR SIR—By direction of the chairman of this section, I beg leave to submit the following questions to you, with the request that you submit the same to your Association and report action thereon, and such other matter as you may desire to bring before this Association, at your very earliest convenience. Mail to me here, if not later than June 3d, 1889, after that date and not later than June 20th, to San Francisco, Cal., at Palace Hotel.

1st. Does your Association approve of the attempt to repeal the special Government tax for sale of liquors?

2d. Does your Association approve of the attempt to reduce the tax on alcohol?

3d. Does your Association approve the rebate plan as applied to proprietary articles, and does it consider it of any benefit to the retail dealer?

4th. Does your Association deem it practicable to attempt some plan by which the legitimate retail dealer may be protected in his profits on proprietary goods, and will your Association suggest a plan to this effect?

5th. Does your Association favor the interchange of certificates by Boards of Pharmacy? If so, will you take steps to have your pharmacy law amended?

6th. Does your Association favor a national pharmacy law?

Any suggestions which would come under the head of "Commercial Interests," which your Association would like this Association to take

action on, or anything that would tend to increase interest in the Commercial Section of the A. P. A., I shall be glad to receive.

Awaiting your reply,

I am sincerely yours,

LEO ELIEL.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, I move you that this communication be referred to a committee of three, to report upon at a future session.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the motion of our Secretary. What is your pleasure with it?

Seconded and carried.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—Would it not be better to lay this communication on the table and make it a special order of business for some future time, and have some discussion?

THE PRESIDENT—It will come in as a special order of business under the report of the committee.

THE SECRETARY—If we have some idea formulated to work upon it will throw it open to discussion at once.

THE PRESIDENT—Here is our Board of Pharmacy loaded down with work now, and don't want me to put any more work upon them. I think no one can feel more interest in the work of the Association than the ex-Presidents, we have two of them here, and I would like to appoint them at least on that committee. I will appoint as that committee, Mr. C. Z. Otis, of Binghamton, Mr. Aaron Sager, of Cortland, and Mr. Gaus, of Albany.

THE SECRETARY—I also have another communication here. I have some little trepidation in presenting it, but at the same time it comes with peculiar aptness, because it refers to the subject which was treated in the President's address. It is in regard to some regulation whereby the supplies of proprietary goods may be cut off from cutters. There is a communication

here from the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, showing their action upon it, together with considerable correspondence which has been had between myself and Mr. French, of Philadelphia, and I would like this communication referred to the committee on President's Address, because it comes in connection therewith, and perhaps it will be the best way to bring it before the Association, or would you think we would better have a separate committee? I will amend that and move that the following committee be appointed to consider this communication: Dr. Eaton of Syracuse, Mr. Sager of Cortland, and Dr. Gregory of Buffalo.

THE PRESIDENT—The rebate system was duly considered at the meeting of the A. P. A. at Detroit. A committee was appointed to devise some plan by which the evil effects thereof upon retailers might be removed and yet retain its benefits for wholesalers. Every member concluded that the task was an attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable. Later it was debated in open convention and the whole matter finally tabled. The New Jersey Association now concludes that it can do a wiser thing than the A. P. A. by adopting measures that the members of the latter deemed dangerous and so threw overboard.

Motion put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any other committees ready to report? The Committee on Adulterations, is their report ready?

PROF. GREGORY, of Buffalo—May I inquire what disposition was made of the communication from New Jersey?

THE PRESIDENT—It was referred to a committee.

PROF. GREGORY—I would like to call attention to the fact that the committee as named is identical, with one exception, with the Committee on President's Address, and I think the intention was to have a separate committee. As I understand

it, Mr. Otis, Mr. Sager and myself are the Committee on President's Address, and in this committee I thought I heard my name and Mr. Sager's.

THE PRESIDENT—In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom. I would like to have this committee consist of three ex-Presidents. They are to co-operate.

THE SECRETARY—I would like to ask that the committee be made as follows: Dr. Eaton, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Haskin of Rochester.

THE PRESIDENT—If there are no objections to this committee, as named by the Secretary, it is so appointed.

Vice-President Smith took the chair, and the report of the Committee on Adulterations was read by Dr. Eccles, of Brooklyn.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADULTERATIONS.

Heretofore it has been the policy of this committee to devote almost its entire care to the quality of goods bought from jobbing and wholesale drug houses. This year it has been deemed advisable to change our habit in this respect, and while not entirely forgetting the old line of care, to, at the same time, see what some of the retailers throughout the State are doing. We have also taken up some important articles not usually classed as drugs, but which druggists often use. By thus throwing open this wider field of work, it was thought that greater interest might be established among the members of the Association. The pressing need of this committee now, as heretofore, is more co-operation on their part to aid us. If every member would each year send a single suspected sample of any drug, the work of this committee would be rendered comparatively easy and at the same time much more beneficial. If the druggists of the State would be more watchful of what they buy and more sceptical of the infallibility of the houses with which they deal, it would be better for both parties, and certainly better for the general public. Too much faith in any house by its patrons tends to remove the safeguards and encourages carelessness, and that, too, without the fact being at all perceived by either party. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety from accident in the drug store, as it is the price of liberty for a nation. We all want to become doubters—not necessarily of the honesty or honor—of any large, established firm, but of its infallibility. Every house, no matter how careful, blunders sometimes. A relaxation of care, that is

sure to happen when they become over-confident of themselves, is bound to produce bad results with periodical certainty unless they are incessantly watched. The mere knowledge that somebody is scrutinizing their products redoubles their care. It is like the stimulation of a shower-bath to the health of the cuticle. The improvement might be greater if exposure of their errors was imminent, but this would be rather precarious a duty for the Association to undertake. With our retail pharmacists the State Board of Health is dealing in a gentle way, and no one can tell at what minute an officer thereof may call upon them, purchase a sample of some drug, examine it, and if not up to the standard call them to account. That some of them are in danger will be seen by this report.

DILUTED ACETIC ACID.

Fifteen samples of this article were purchased from retail stores in various parts of the State. The city of Binghamton supplied four, Elmira four, Cortland three, Auburn two, Oswego one and Ithaca one. The United States Pharmacopœia fixes the per cent of absolute acetic acid at 6, and gives a very simple method of assay that the porter or errand boy of the store could be taught to use correctly in an hour. Twenty-four grams, if of proper strength, will exactly neutralize twenty-four cubic centimeters of volumetric solution of soda. If more or less is needed the article is not true to its name and causes either over or under dosing of patients. In preparing from it liquor ammonia acetatis this becomes a serious matter indeed. It will be observed from a comparison of the following figures that the combined carelessness of manufacturers and retailers works sad havoc with this article. The fifteen samples ran as follows: 1.9, 3.4, 3.9, 4.8, 3.6, 16.8, 26.8, 3.5, 4, 4.8, 4, 4.3, 5.5, 3.3, 6.7. Two of the samples are so far above the standard that they are simply alarming, especially if contrasted with the one that is lowest. How can it be possible for a doctor to ever be sure of his dose when the same prescription will in one store bring fourteen times more than another? He would have to give fourteen teaspoonfuls of one man's liquor ammonia acetatis to equal one teaspoonful of another's. Only two out of the fifteen samples are good, and yet none of the thirteen deemed it worth while to have this committee examine the strong acid from which they prepared it and that was, no doubt, in the majority of cases to blame. They evidently added the 17 parts of their acid to the 83 parts of water, as ordered by the Pharmacopœia, and thought it all right. It never occurred to them that the strong acid they had bought from their reliable wholesale houses could be at fault.

HOFFMAN'S ANODYNE.

Fifty-three samples of Spiritus Ætheris Compositus were secured. Troy supplied 17, Poughkeepsie 8, Schenectady 6, Hudson 7, Binghamton 4, Elmira 3, Oswego 2, Auburn 2, Cortland 2, Albany 1, Ithaca 1. Out of these only 8 were of good quality, 5 were fair, and 37 inferior. In three

stores the pharmacopœial name for Hoffman's Anodyne was taken to mean Sweet Spirits of Nitre, that article consequently being supplied. The sale of a spurious article of this kind admits of no defence when the officinal article is demanded. It argues either carelessness, incompetence or fraud. Some of them, perhaps, have been imposed upon by an inferior quality of ether and others may have kept the article where evaporation rapidly and seriously impaired its quality. It has been noticed that very few take extra precautions with volatile goods to preserve them in strength. They are treated to the usual and ordinary treatment of fixed oils or waters.

STRONGER ETHER.

In ordering this article it was specifically called for as "Stronger Ether U. S. P.," so that no error might be made by the dispenser. Seventy-two samples were secured, Buffalo supplying 23, Troy 14, Schenectady 6, Elmira 6, Binghamton 5, Owego 5, Auburn 4, Ithaca 4, Oswego 3, and Cortland 2. Thirty-four, or less than one-half, supplied the article called for. Thirty gave the very poorest grade of common ether, having a specific gravity of 0.740 to 0.764. Eight supplied the so-called "washed ether" of specific gravity 0.731 to 0.733. Did the majority of these 72 stores ignorantly or intentionally supply the inferior grades? This is a very serious question and one that all honest pharmacists are interested in knowing. When their competing neighbors supply such goods they can of course outsell them, so far as price is concerned. But the public are much more interested. Poor ether, when used as an anesthetic, is the usual cause of patients dying who have slight heart disease and who are having some surgical operation performed. How many such murders are committed in the United States? The doctors are blamed for carelessness when they are perfectly innocent. The fearful condition of things here shown is due to price-cutting and the rabid cutters take the lead in such things.

DILUTED NITRIC ACID.

Of this article nine samples were examined, all of which were secured in Buffalo. The officinal article contains ten per cent of absolute nitric acid. These contained respectively 10.6, 10, 14.8, 9.6, 13, 8.8, 10.4, 15.8, and 14.4 per cents. One sample was exact, three others near enough to be pronounced good, one was fair, while four of them were inexcusably in excess. Whether the variations were due to the strong acid from which they prepared it or to their method of preparing it, is hard to say. In either case the wrong is present and should be righted.

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Four samples of this substance were procured from Binghamton, three from Auburn, three from Elmira, two from Owego, two from Ithaca, and one from Cortland, making a total of seventeen. None of them proved to be up to the Pharmacopœial requirements, seven being fair in quality

and ten inferior. They were excessively alkaline. Manufacturers are to blame for the quality of this article, but retail pharmacists should suspect such goods and submit them to examination.

CROCUS.

In ordering this article, the prescriptions calling therefor specified Crocus U. S. P. This of course is what generally goes by the name of Spanish Saffron. Forty samples were bought and in every case Carthamus or Safflower was supplied. Buffalo made the blunder in seventeen stores, Hudson in four, Elmira in three, Auburn in three, Binghamton in four, Ithaca in two, Owego in two, Oswego in two, Cortland in two, and Cohoes in one.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

Out of forty-eight samples of this article ordered, eighteen were found to be good, twenty-two were common "lac sulphur" loaded with sulphate of lime, four were cheap sublimed sulphur and four were washed sulphur. The city of Buffalo supplied twenty-nine of the samples, Binghamton six, Elmira three, Auburn three, Osage three, Ithaca two, Cortland one and Owego one. If it could only have been possible to trace the sources of all these goods to the manufacturers it would have benefitted pharmacists by stopping the supply. If our members would only co-operate with this committee it would not be long before a marked improvement in matters would occur. The following three illustrations of the method pursued in the examination may be of interest. The sample marked "G" was shaken with water and filtered. The filtrate was found neutral in reaction. It was next boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid and again filtered. To the filtrate was added barium chloride. A white precipitate was thrown down that was insoluble in hydrochloric acid, proving the presence of sulphuric acid or a sulphate. To another portion of the filtrate was added ammonium oxalate with excess of ammonium hydrate. This produced a white precipitate, showing that calcium was present. Ten grams of the sample was next boiled in 50 c. c. of dilute hydrochloric acid and 150 c. c. of water. This was filtered, washed and precipitated with ammonium oxalate with excess of ammonium hydrate, when it was again filtered and washed until the washings caused no precipitation with barium chloride. The filtered precipitate after ignition at a dull red heat gave 2.13 grams of calcium carbonate. This is equivalent to 2.89 grams of calcium sulphate as present in ten grams. More than one-fourth of its weight was therefore plaster of Paris. When ten grams of the sample was washed with 500 c. c. of water and dried at low temperature until it no longer lost weight, it was found to weigh only 8.53 grams. The sample marked "B" when shaken with water proved to be neutral. On boiling with dilute hydrochloric acid and filtering, the filtrate gave a copious precipitate with ammonium oxalate and barium chloride, showing the presence of calcium sulphate. Five grams of the

sample treated as with "G," except in combustion, when weighed as oxalate gave 2.04 grams. Its equivalent of sulphate of calcium or plaster of Paris, is 2.16 grams. The sample marked "P. and P.," when shaken with water, was likewise found to give a neutral reaction. Boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid and filtered the filtrate gave a precipitate with ammonium oxalate and barium chloride. Five grams treated as was sample "B" weighed as oxalate 2.09 grams. Its equivalent in sulphate is 2.22 grams of plaster of Paris, or almost one-half. None of the samples contained arsenic.

WASHED SULPHUR.

Twenty-six samples of this substance were examined, sixteen of which came from Buffalo, three from Elmira, two from Auburn, two from Oswego, one from Ithaca, one from Owego and one from Cortland. Ten out of the twenty-six were nothing more than common, cheap flowers of sulphur, six were an inferior quality of lac sulphur, one a good quality of lac sulphur, and nine, or about one-third the total, were what was ordered.

DILUTED SULPHURIC ACID.

Of this article eight samples were secured in Buffalo and on subjecting them to examination seven of them proved to be good, while one turned out to be the concentrated acid. The gravity of such a mistake you can all fully appreciate.

BALSAM COPAIBA.

Four samples of this article were examined. Three proved to be good and one from Buffalo bad. It gave tests for gurjun balsam.

GLYCERINE.

Four samples from leading wholesale houses, three of which bore the maker's name, were found to vary scarcely any in specific gravity. One was neutral and three acid. In odor all were normal, and none of them contained any sugar or dextrine.

LARD.

Four samples of lard were purchased from as many Plattsburg grocers. The odor of all was normal, and none contained starch. The other results appear in the following table:

No.	Reaction.	Melting Point.	Per cent water.	Solubility in Ether	Solubility in Benzine.	Sulphates	Chlorides.
1	Alkaline	90° F	3.08	Nearly	Cloudy	Present	Present
2	"	88° F	2.07	Nearly	Cloudy	None	Present
3	Nearly neutral	87° F	1.50	Soluble	Cloudy	None	Trace
4	Neutral	93° F	.003	Soluble	Slightly cloudy	None	None

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.

Of the following seven samples examined, four were from leading manufacturers and three from retail dealers, the maker being unknown. The

specific gravity was determined with a 25 c. c. bottle at proper temperature.

No.	Color.	Reaction to litmus.	Reaction to Potash-bi-carb.	Sp. Gr.	N.O. from 5 c.c.	Per cent Ethyl Nitrite.	Age.	Remarks.
1	Colorless	Acid	None	.910	5.6 c.c.	0.392	Unknown	From Buffalo
2	Colorless	Strongly acid	Effervescence	.973	4.4 c.c.	0.288	"	"
3	Pale straw	Very slightly Acid	None	.824	48.1 c.c.	3.718	"	"
4	Straw	Acid	None	.823	37.3 c.c.	2.884	3 months	Kept in jug in cellar. Open 3 times
5	Colorless	Acid	None	.826	0.5 c.c.	0.038	Unknown	Taken from shelf
6	Colorless	Acid	None	.826	13.7 c.c.	1.056	"	"
7	Colorless	Acid	None	.825	4.8 c.c.	0.370	"	"

An analysis of this table shows a very wide range of difference in the quality of this article as found in different stores. Specimen three is the nearest Pharmacopoeial requirements. All the rest, it will be observed, are too weak in ethyl nitrite. Specimen five is so weak that a patient would need to take about a pint of it to equal a teaspoonful of number three and over a pint of it to equal the pharmacopoeial dose. What earthly chance could a doctor have in trying to save a patient's life by reducing excessive temperature with such an article? Would he ever dream that it was necessary for him to give a pint of it to get a teaspoonful of officinal sweet spirits of nitre? Specimen two was so acid that it caused active effervescence with bi-carbonate of potash. Let a physician order iodide of potash with such an article and his patient will be poisoned with free iodine, and yet doctors do order this kind of a combination daily.

LARD OIL.

On boiling this article with a 5 per cent. solution of nitrate of silver cotton seed oil can be detected if there is more than 3 or 4 per cent. present. If set aside with a 2 per cent. alcoholic solution of the silver nitrate, 5 or more per cent. can readily be detected. The process was verified with various proportions of cotton seed oil in lard of known quality. Sample marked "D" had a specific gravity of 0.916. In preparing citrine ointment from it, effervescence took place at the temperature of the water-bath, and a good article resulted. On repeating with an addition of 5 per cent. cotton seed oil, no such reaction occurred until a temperature of 232° F. was reached. The product was dark red. When "D" was tested by setting aside with 2 per cent. alcoholic solution nitrate of silver, no change took place. When boiled with 5 per cent. solution, a slight pink hue develops. Less than 3 per cent. cotton seed oil must therefore be present. As bought and at 53° F. after standing five days, it was solid,

opaque and looked like lard. Sample marked "F" remained unchanged in the presence of the nitric acid until a temperature of 267° F. was reached, when effervescence occurred. A dark, red, granular product resulted that was hard and studded with red crystals on the addition of the mercury solution. Boiled with solution of nitrate of silver in its unaltered state, it became almost black, a precipitate settling on cooling. On standing twelve hours, with a 2 per cent. alcoholic solution of nitrate of silver, the entire quantity of oil turned pink and a red ring appeared at the junction of the two liquids. A control test of cotton seed oil and lard of known quality gave the same hue when between 10 and 15 per cent. of oil was present. Sample "F" at a temperature of 53° F. was opaque but liquid, with floating solid matter that looked like a white granular precipitate. At 56° F. this entirely disappeared. The sample marked "A" had a specific gravity of .917. With the acid slight effervescence occurred at 200° F., which became rapid at 206° F. Citrine ointment prepared from it was of a bright yellow color and even, smooth texture. When the sample was set aside with alcoholic nitrate of silver, the reaction color was between that given by a 5 and 7 per cent. mixture of cotton seed oil with lard under the same treatment. Boiled with aqueous nitrate of silver a slight tint developed, which on cooling in the dark was not heightened. It was the best looking specimen of the three, gave the least amount of precipitate with argentic nitrate and made a good citrine ointment. At 53° F. it was a perfectly clear liquid, free from precipitate.

CITRIC ACID.

Three samples of this article from two manufacturers were examined. Sample "A" was up to the requirements of the pharmacopœia. Sample "B" had .055 gram anhydrous sulphuric acid in 10 grams, and "C" had .037 grams in the same amount. This was determined by dissolving in 50 c. c. of distilled water, adding 10 c. c. dilute hydrochloric acid, then solution of barium chloride, filtering, drying and weighing the precipitate. Concentrated solutions treated with 50 per cent potassium tartrate in water gave no precipitate, indicating the absence of tartaric acid. Neutralized with ammonia, the addition of oxalate of ammonium gave no precipitate, showing the absence of calcium. As neither sulphuretted hydrogen nor ammonium sulphide gave any precipitate, it was taken as evidence of the absence of iron, lead or copper. When neutralized with ammonia, the addition of calcium chloride giving no precipitate, it was taken as evidence of the absence of oxalic acid. The same large manufacturers that last year and the year preceding tacitly claimed perfection in their goods, this year supplied the two poor samples of citric acid and some of the samples of precipitated sulphur containing plaster of Paris.

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH, PH. C.
WILLIS G. GREGORY, PH. G., M. D.
W. G. TUCKER, PH. D., M. D.

The President resumes the chair.

PROF. GREGORY—Before this report is finally disposed of, I would like to make a remark or two. Some gentlemen in my neighborhood seemed to be very much amused by the fact that while a Buffalo member's name is attached to the report, Buffalo seems to be reflected on quite severely, and some of my good friends sitting by me have asked what kind of a town we run out in that end of the State. I would like to call attention to the fact that we hear nothing from New York and Brooklyn, and very little from Albany, and perhaps I can best explain the situation by telling the story of the two darkeys. One was very much exercised over his moral condition, and the other one did not seem to care about it at all. He asked his brother why he was so much troubled, and the answer he got was: "De Ole Man know he hab got a dead sure thing on you, but he a'int sure of me yet, and so he keeps a bothering me." It is acknowledged that it is a dead sure thing on Brooklyn, New York and Albany, but they are not sure of Buffalo yet.

THE PRESIDENT—In confirmation I would state that New York and Brooklyn have been examined in the past, and Buffalo has just been examined, and the bulk of the work in Buffalo did not come from the Buffalo member at all, but from the member who is on the State Board of Health, and this is going to come in print at the State's expense.

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure on the report of the Committee on Adulterations?

THE SECRETARY—I move it be accepted with thanks, and published in the Proceedings.

Motion put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—What other committees are there now to report?

THE SECRETARY—The next is the Committee on Unofficial Formulæ.

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—The Committee are not prepared to report. They desire to have a conference, therefore it will be necessary to postpone that until to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT—The report of the delegates to the A. P. A.

THE SECRETARY—In the absence of Dr. Eaton temporarily, I will read it.

To the Officers and Members of the N. Y. S. P. A. :

The delegates elected at our last annual meeting to represent this Association at the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association would respectfully submit the following report :

The Thirty-sixth meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held the first week in September, 1888, in the city of Detroit ; and it is generally conceded that it was one of the largest, most interesting and most instructive sessions of that venerable body.

Words cannot fully express our appreciation of the unstinted hospitality and courteous treatment of our Detroit brethren.

The splendid weather, the lovely city, and the general good feeling manifested by all who were in attendance, combined to make the meeting one long to be remembered with pleasure.

The only thing to be regretted was the fact that we could not *always* meet in Detroit. Our Association was very fully represented by the delegates elected, our President, three ex-Presidents, and nearly thirty other members. The scientific work of the session was well handled in the different sections, and the papers which were read and the discussions which followed were very interesting and instructive.

We refer you to the published proceedings for these, as even a very brief synopsis would be far too lengthy for this report.

The Pharmaceutical Association of the State of Michigan held its annual meeting, at the same time, and one very significant fact was noticed in its history. While it is several years younger than we are, and its jurisdiction extends over a much smaller state than ours, it shows a membership of nearly one thousand (making it the largest in the United States), and reported an increase during the year of nearly one hundred and fifty.

The questions naturally arise in our minds, "How was this accomplished?" and "How can the New York State Pharmaceutical Association show similar results?"

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. EATON, Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the report of the chairman of the delegation to the American Pharmaceutical Association ; what is your pleasure with it ?

THE SECRETARY—I move that it be received and printed in the Proceedings.

Motion put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Delegates to the National Drug Association. Mr. Perry, of Syracuse, is chairman ; is he present ? Dr. Husted is on that committee.

DR. HUESTED—I was unable to attend the meeting.

THE PRESIDENT—Has any report been sent in ?

THE SECRETARY—I have heard nothing from it at all.

THE PRESIDENT—Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are holding their sessions now, so that it would not be possible to have reports from them.

THE SECRETARY—I would like to call the attention of the members to the roll of attendance. I put it on the table near the door so you could not miss it. When you get home you like to see your names in print, but if they are not in that book it will be impossible for me to get them in the Proceedings.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any papers to read now ?

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—In behalf of the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries I received a communication the other day from the chairman, stating that it would be impossible for him to be here, but he mentions a number of members who had papers, and, as I understood him, they were to be forwarded to this meeting, but have not yet arrived. Possibly they may be here to-day.

THE SECRETARY—I think Mr. Wulling was to bring them,

and he was to stop at the Pennsylvania meeting to-day, come on here to-night and be here to-morrow morning.

DR. HUESTED—I would like to say also in behalf of this committee, that there is a list of questions which have been proposed for the succeeding year. They are here, and it would be very acceptable to the committee if parties who are present at the meeting would look them over and accept such as they feel they would like to answer. Voluntary papers on such subjects as parties would like to write upon would be very acceptable to the Association. If these subjects are not such as they feel able to write a paper on, a paper could be written upon any subject of interest to the pharmacist, and brought here, and I believe would be of service.

MR. INGRAHAM of Elmira—Will Dr. Eccles' paper occupy more than an hour and a half?

THE PRESIDENT—The audience is wearied, and with so much reading on my part I am weary myself; still, if the audience can stand it I can.

MR. PHILLIPS of Fulton—I think there are many members of the Association not present who would like to hear Dr. Eccles' paper, and would like to have notice to be present.

THE PRESIDENT—They ought to be present anyway, the only question is the weariness of the audience, and other business. They may prefer to have something else.

MR. INGRAHAM—It is my opinion that the audience is about as fresh as it will be during our stay here, and as far as I am concerned, I shall be very much pleased to hear it.

THE SECRETARY—Here is a paper from Prof. Bedford, which has just arrived, on the Standards of the United States Pharmacopœia.

THE PRESIDENT—What shall we do now, hear Prof. Bedford's paper or hear the longer paper?

DR. HUESTED—I feel as though I would prefer to have a larger attendance, and there are quite a number of committees that have considerable work before them. I don't know but we might read this paper and have Dr. Eccles' paper to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT—Very well. There are other committees who have not reported this afternoon, who have to report.

DR. GREGORY of Buffalo—I move that Prof. Bedford's paper be read now.

Motion put and carried.

The paper was read by Dr. Husted. (See Part Second.)

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the paper by Prof. Bedford. Any remarks upon it?

DR. HUESTED—I don't know whether it would be well to bring up any discussion of the matter here at the present time, but I notice that this paper comes in direct opposition to some of the recommendations of our worthy President, and the point in question I think is a very material one. Whether it would be well to discuss it here at the present time or let it come up when the report from the committee on the President's Address is brought up, I don't know.

THE PRESIDENT—It might lighten the work at that time if we do some discussing now, if we have the time to spare.

DR. HUESTED—It is with some surprise that I find myself mentioned in this paper, yet am willing to admit a partiality to weighing liquids in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations. The adoption of parts by weight, by the convention of 1880, was a compromise between retaining the old system and the adoption of the metric system. As a member

of that convention I was opposed to the adoption of the metric system, and though not liking the idea of weighing liquids was willing to compromise on that basis. Since its adoption I have strictly adhered to it in practice, find it more convenient to use, and believe it to be more accurate than measure. I am sorry to differ from my friend, Dr. Eccles. He looks at it as a physician, knowing that liquid medicines are always given by measure, and knowing also the necessity of a ready and accurate method of determining the exact amount of a medicinal agent in any given measure of liquid. The doctor must not lose sight of the fact that the teaspoon, the usual measure by which liquid medicines are administered, varies greatly, and the extent to which filled, whether barely full or rounded up, shuts out the possibility of uniformity in dose. Were medicines administered by weight as well as manufactured by weight, the utmost exactness in dosage could be maintained. I believe I am correct in stating that it was and is still the intention to prepare a table giving the exact amount of medicinal agent in a pint, ounce or cubic centimeter of each liquid preparation, and this could follow each formula. Another advantage is the easy transposition of formulas in parts by weight, to any amount desired to be prepared, whether it be large or small.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—The question raised by Prof. Bedford's paper, and to which Dr. Husted has referred, is one of great practical interest. The conclusions each must reach upon the matter will depend upon his ideas of the ultimate object of medicine. Do remedies exist for the cure of the sick or do they only exist to enable pharmacists to make elegant preparations? I hold that the final aim of every thing done by both druggist and doctor should be in behalf of the patient. Ease of work for either, or theory of preparation should not be deciding factors. Definiteness of dosage is of far more importance than ease of preparation, and should be the controlling matter in this. It is utterly and absolutely impossible for any doctor to calculate how much he is giving a patient of his most active remedies if everything is weighed. Liquids ought to

be measured so that a definite volume of the medicines may be known to contain a definite weight of the active agents held in solution. The argument that teaspoons do not agree in size is not to the point. This is an evil we must remove as quickly as possible. A doctor in calculating doses always does so by volume of liquid. If he wishes to give ten grains to the dose he has ten grains dissolved in a dram or whatever amount he prescribes. Finding this insufficient he raises the amount to 13, 14, 15, 16 or as many grains as he wishes in each dram. Had liquid and solid both been weighed and the menstruum highly alcoholic he could not tell how much to give to get the number of grains desired. If ten grains is required he must know the specific gravity of his liquid to be able to calculate how much of it would fill a teaspoon. With solids by weight and liquids by measure he knows that every dram of the mixture has a definite dose of the active agent. If both are put up by weight he has no means of knowing how much is contained in the amount prescribed. If the patient had a pair of scales and weighed every dose taken then it would be all right for the druggist to put both up by weight. The doctor could know that sixty grains as taken by the patient contained the definite required amount therein. Even then volatile bodies would require greater care than usually bestowed upon them or their passage into the air by altering the specific gravity would alter the dose. On the whole measuring is the best and can be much more readily improved. Druggists now supply many patients with measures for medicines instead of allowing them to use a teaspoon of indefinite volume.

DR. HUESTED—I would ask the doctor if that loss by evaporation does not take place in one case as well as in another?

DR. ECCLES—Yes. But the proportional change is less in one case.

DR. HUESTED—I do not see why.

DR. ECCLES—When a weighed dram of sulphuric ether has

evaporated away the volume is altered much more than when a fluid dram has gone. The dose is increased more in the first than in the second case.

DR. HURSTED—The alteration is the same.

DR. ECCLES—Qualitatively, yes. They both evaporate. The volume that goes is more if weighing has been pursued than if it has been put up by measure.

DR. HURSTED—I cannot see where it would make any difference.

MR. VIALI, of Ithaca—Mr. Chairman, taken from my own standpoint, I don't see what the objections are to metric systems being adopted as a whole. I consider the making of preparations, as tinctures, syrups, &c., by weight as something of a nuisance. Dealing with quantities, large and small, I find that this item of weighing is a good deal of bother and trouble, and do not consider the results more accurate. If, however, we adopt the metric system, using weights *and* measures, I do not see but that good results might follow. I would like to see the metric system adopted in full. I do not know what we are fighting shy of. In countries where it is in use it is most convenient. There is no trouble with it whatever in ordinary affairs of life. You simply find yourself buying a liter instead of a quart of milk, &c.

In the matter of medicines I do not believe in the German and French system of weighing solids and liquids. I think it an annoyance, and not only that, but that the inaccuracy [in dosing] is too great to be overlooked.

For my own part, when the time for the revision comes I shall vote for parts by weight and measure.

DR. ECCLES—Using the whole metric system?

MR. VIALI—Yes. I think the time has come when the American people can advance a little. We do not wish to copy the errors of our French and German friends, but we

need not be afraid to follow them in those points where they are in advance of us.

DR. HUESTED—I would like to ask the professor how he would be any more accurate in the preparation of his tincture of opium or belladonna, being made by measure than he would being made by weight. If it is made by measure, he may make a pint of tincture of opium to-day, and make another pint of tincture of opium next winter, and I will warrant the two preparations will not be the same, taking into consideration that they were intended to be.

MR. VIALI—I think the temperature can be more readily regulated than the amount of extractive matter of the drug. Some of our stores may reach a temperature of perhaps 85° in summer, but in winter I think that they will usually be found at a temperature of about 75°. If a man is at all careful about his laboratory, he can regulate the temperature. What with the steam pipes, stoves, &c., the back shop, where the laboratory is usually located, is easily kept warm in winter, and I believe that the temperature is more even than most people would imagine.

PROF. GREGORY—I would like to call attention to two of the points that Dr. Husted made. In the first place he spoke of the matter of dosage, conceding the difficulty of calculating the dose by the physician, stating that the physician was more interested in the dose than was the pharmacist, and claiming that if the physician did not object the pharmacist ought not to. Now I want to call his attention to the fact that we are supposed to revise the dose, in the case of potent drugs, but if it is so difficult to ascertain the dose how are we to find out whether it is safe to dispense a prescription or not. It seems to me that it is just as important for the pharmacist to easily and quickly compute doses as for the physician.

The next point. It is said that if we adopt the system of solids by weight and liquids by measure, we must adopt a definite quantity. That is, our liquid, our volumetric proportions, must

have definite proportions, must have definite units. Now it is said that it would be too small in one case or too large in another, necessitating multiplication of the formula in one case, or its division in the other. I cannot understand why that cannot be done just easily with definite quantities as with parts by weight. In either case there are numerical changes, so that I do not see that there is any more opportunity for error by one plan than by the other.

DR. HUESTED—I do not suppose there is any opportunity for error, but I believe that the formulas made up in parts by weight can be more readily adjusted than they can in parts by measure.

DR. ECCLES—Here is a prescription which in various forms is commonly used among Swedish people:

R
 Spiritus Ætheris Compositus..... ʒ jss
 Tinct. Cardam. Co..... ʒ jj
 Aquae Puræ q. s. ad..... ʒ jv
 Mix Sig. 3 j three times daily.

The Hoffman's Anodyne may vary through many per cent. of the total. The sulphuric ether in the anodyne may vary widely in different stores not only through evaporation but by reason of the quality used. How could any person calculate the dose of ether here ordered? If one store used spring water and another distilled the volume to add would vary if put up by weight. No two stores would have it alike. This illustrates the impracticability of putting everything up by weight and expecting the doctor to know what he is about in treating his patients.

MR. VIALI—I would like to ask the members of the association what practical way they have of making tinctures by weight. Perhaps I am behind the times in this matter of weighing and making preparations. I have reference to tinctures and fluid extracts.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—We will suppose you want to make a five gallon demijohn of Paregoric, It seems to me that it is much easier to fill that and do it correctly by putting it on your scales and weighing the whole, balancing your container, and making your quantity up by weight than it would be to measure it. If you want to make ten pounds tincture of opium, and you have a container that will hold ten pounds, it seems to me it is more easily brought to a correct standard, that is pharmaceutically considered, by weight. I can see no objection to it.

DR. HUESTED—My practice is to have a container holding the amount of liquid to be prepared. When in the preparation, this amount has been nearly obtained, put the container upon a scale, ascertain the quantity still desired, and then continue the preparation until the proper weight is reached. It is more convenient to weigh or measure a liquid as a whole than to do it in parts, and certainly more accurate.

DR. ECCLES—The matter of accuracy as applied to the druggist's work in this case is of far less importance than that the doctor should be able to dose accurately. What benefit can there be in the former if failure occurs in the latter? But is it more accurate to weigh both liquids and solids even from the standpoint of pharmacy? The chemists are the most accurate of men, and yet their volumetric assaying is all done with solutions that are put up solids by weight and liquids by measure. Can we ever hope to have pharmacists more accurate than they are? This whole trouble arises from the fact that German pharmacists have established a habit from which they cannot break, even in this country. Badly made measures forced them into the use of hand-scales in times long past. The use of these has become second nature to them and a change would really be to their injury. They wish to force this German habit upon us. I certainly favor the metric system, but would insist on using it all and not a part. To weigh volatile liquids is exceedingly tedious. The scales cannot be kept at equilibrium long enough to know that you have the re-

quired amount. To measure is easy enough and a cover can be used at once. Your accuracy, in such cases, is certainly much greater when you measure than when you weigh. It is also susceptible of greater improvement at less outlay. Large balances and weights cost much more to get them accurate than do burettes or graduates. Chemists use narrow-necked bottles for their work. Druggists could easily do the same. In this way a difference of a fraction of a grain in a pint may be determined with an apparatus costing a dollar or less, while scales to do as close work would cost nearly a hundred times as much. The measures now used are no doubt very bad, but what of the large counter scales that will not turn with less than a dram.

DR. HUESTED—I would just like to state that the table which it is proposed to add to the Pharmacopœia, giving the specific weight and volume of the different preparations, does away with quite a good deal of the objection which Dr. Eccles urges.

DR. ECCLES—Doctor, it certainly seems to me that you are mistaken. I cannot see that it alters the matter in the least. If doctors only prescribed single articles it would to a great extent, but every prescriber gives compounds whose gravity and volume he cannot compute.

DR. HUESTED—I do not see wherein that would make any great difference, because he knows the exact amount of weight to the volume, I don't see why he cannot calculate the dose in one way as well as in another.

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—I settled that question in my own mind some years ago by making a little tour of our own town, and testing the different scales of the apothecaries. I satisfied myself that parts by weight certainly were not more accurate than to measure liquids. I was surprised to see the variation in even the finest scales. I thought I would test them for my own satisfaction and note the variation in the

weights also, and the ease with which the scales were turned, etc., and I certainly became convinced that there was a lack of accuracy in that direction.

MR. BUTLER—I would ask if it were druggists' scales or grocers' scales.

DR. ECCLES—Mr. Ingraham in raising the question of scales draws to my mind another point. In weighing the druggists must remember that if they are to weigh liquids they must weigh their ammonia, they must weigh their sulphuric acid, they must weigh all their corrosive acids, and woe be to the scales that the vapors of these acids reach.

MR. SMITH, of Plattsburg—I would like to ask Mr. Ingraham if he examined the graduates?

MR. INGRAHAM—I did not start out for that purpose. While I am aware that there is a great deal of difference in the measures as they are made, I do not think it exceeds the variation in the scales and weights.

MR. SMITH.—I would say that I bought a gallon of ether, and while getting it was very careful to tell the manufacturer that it must be exactly accurate, and it was short about seven ounces. If I had taken that gallon measure and made my preparations with it, I would have come out worse than if I had made them by weight. Dr. Eccles spoke of chemists making standard solutions. He neglected to state that we always take into consideration the temperature and always add the liquid, that is the primal liquid, to the salt, that is we make it up to a certain volume at a certain temperature, in that way we know the exact strength.

DR. HUESTED—I would like to ask Dr. Eccles if he considers the volumetric analysis as correct as analysis by weight?

DR. ECCLES—In some things it is more so, in some things.

not so much so. It depends on what you are gauging. In the matter of measures there is a deplorable lack of correctness on the part of our glass manufacturers in that respect.

DR. HURSTED—I doubt if there is any more inaccuracy in one than in another.

DR. ECCLES—It would not cost as much to get the measures correct as it would the scales. I think it is very much a matter of carelessness in the glass blowers and moulders, a good deal of the work I suppose is moulded, and some of it is blown and the name pressed in afterward. If they were to be more careful in their work, and if druggists would watch them and insist upon having better goods, they would very quickly come to giving us good graduates. It is very easy to tell when a pair of scales is defective. Reverse the pans and the thing weighed, and you have a gauge. You have no such means of gauging the graduate manufacturers. They ought to be called to time in the matter, and very quickly too. It may be a familiar fact to all of you, but if not, you ought to know it, that a gram of distilled water at standard temperature and pressure is a cubic centimeter. Weigh say 25 grams on a cool, clear day and your metric graduate should show it to measure 25 cubic centimeters. In this way you can gauge your graduates and find out whether they are correct or not. The English pint and pound, I believe, are related in the same manner.

DR. HURSTED—I would just like to state while this matter is up, that this matter of accuracy of weights and measures by druggists is a very important matter, and it is a wise plan for any and all pharmacists to have some accurate measures and weights that can be used from time to time to test the weights and measures with which he dispenses. I believe that only by some such method as that can he arrive at any certainty with regard to the weights and measures which he is using. There are manufactured in Philadelphia accurate measures for testing graduates from a drachm up to 2 fluid ounces, and there are accurate weights made and sold by different makers, and

these he can keep for the special purpose of testing such as he uses. And I believe an occasional inspection should be practiced by any and all retail pharmacists, in this matter.

THE PRESIDENT—Is there any other business to bring before the house.

THE SECRETARY—I would like to present the names on the death roll, and ask the appointment of a committee to prepare some suitable memorial. The deaths reported were, H. E. Griffith, Niagara Falls. Thomas Jones, Brooklyn; and A. McClure, of Albany. It would seem fitting that a committee of three, consisting of one member from Albany, one from Buffalo and one from Brooklyn, be appointed to make this report, and in this connection I would like to note that last year, from some strange oversight on my part, the name of D. C. Robbins who died in 1887, was not included in the roll of deaths. Of course, while it is expected that the Secretary will do all that is brought to his notice, and he has done it so far as possible, it seems also to be expected that he will find out the people who die. I have only been notified of one death in four years, that was the death of Mr. Jones. The others I gathered from the journals as I saw them, and though I saw so much of Mr. Robbins' death I forgot to notice it in the proceedings, and did not notice the omission until after publication. I regretted very much that I overlooked it last year. It could be done by this same committee, and I shall certainly add my apology to the report. I would move that a committee of three be appointed to prepare suitable memorial.

MR. HASKIN, of Rochester—I would like to ask the Secretary if Mr. L. E. Roberts is not a member of this association? And has he not died within the past year?

THE SECRETARY—I do not know. I have not heard of it.

A MEMBER—He has.

THE PRESIDENT—On that committee I will appoint Dr.

Husted, of Albany; Prof. Gregory, of Buffalo; and Mr. Deforest, of Brooklyn, as these were the places from which the deaths were reported.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—I would suggest that when we adjourn we adjourn to 2:30 to-morrow afternoon, unless it should be a stormy morning, in which event we might just as well postpone our ride until the next day, but if pleasant it is laid down for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, sharp, so that we can get off as soon as possible and return in time for dinner.

THE PRESIDENT—If it is stormy in the morning we can have a session here. Then it is understood that we have a session here to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock if it is stormy.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—There was something said about our appointing delegates to the National Wholesale Drug Association. I was appointed last year, but could not attend. I would just like to state to the association that there is a gentleman present in the city, although I think he is not now in the room, who comes really representing the National Wholesale Association, although he is a member also of our association. I think his presence here ought to be recognized as such, Mr. W. B. French, of Albany. The firm of which he is a member, the Fonda Drug Co., was appointed to represent that association at this meeting.

Mr. Norton reads the names of four applicants for membership.

THE PRESIDENT—They will go to the committee as usual.

THE SECRETARY—In order that it may not be overlooked, I would like to move that a committee of two be appointed to recommend five pharmacists from whom the Governor shall select a successor to E. S. Dawson, Jr., on the Board of Pharmacy, to report at a subsequent session.

MR. NORTON—I second the motion.

Motion put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—I will appoint on that committee, Mr. Rogers, of Middletown, and Dr. Eaton, of Syracuse, to select names for the vacancy on the Board of Pharmacy.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—If there is nothing further, I move that we now adjourn.

THE SECRETARY—I move that the election of officers be made a special order for the second hour in the first session we have to-morrow.

MR. BACHMAN, of Hornellsville—I second that motion.

Motion put and carried.

Adjourned.

THIRD SESSION.

Wednesday Afternoon, June 5, 1889.

Meeting called to order by the President at 3:10 p. m.

THE PRESIDENT—In the absence of the Secretary we will omit the reading of the minutes for the present. I believe there are some committees to report this afternoon. Dr. Eaton, can you report for the committee on the nomination of names to the Governor?

Dr. Eaton read the report as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the N. Y. S. P. A.:

The committee appointed by the President to recommend five names to the Governor of the State of New York from which to fill vacancies occurring in the State Board of Pharmacy, would respectfully submit the following list:

E. S. Dawson, Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.

F. M. Pronk, Middletown, N. Y.

R. E. Phillips, Fulton, N. Y.

Charles H. Sagar, Auburn, N. Y.

Judson B. Todd, Ithaca, N. Y.

They would also offer the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, E. S. Dawson, Jr., has faithfully served the State as Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy for five years; and

WHEREAS, He has the confidence and respect of the Board and of the State Association; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association respectfully ask the Governor of the State of New York to appoint E. S. Dawson, Jr., of Syracuse, as his own successor.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. EATON,
W. H. ROGERS.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the report of your committee ; what is your pleasure with it ?

A MEMBER—I move that this report be adopted.

Motion seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—What other committees are there to report ? Dr. Eaton is chairman of the Committee on Rebate.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—*Mr. President and Gentlemen :* The committee find a long series of communications from a wholesale house in Philadelphia, and from the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association in reference to the subject matter of rebate. We have carefully gone over the whole, and respectfully recommend no action.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the report of the Committee on the matter of rebate ; what is your pleasure ?

MR. BACHMAN, of Hornellsville—I move that the report be adopted.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—Cannot you give the gist of the matter before it is put to vote ?

DR. EATON—The main thing was to have the Association adopt a resolution addressed to the Wholesale Proprietors' Association, proprietors of patent medicine, similar to the one adopted by the New Jersey Association, and the committee carefully considered the whole matter and made up their minds that we had nothing whatever to do with the matter, and recommend no action.

MR. BUTLER, of Owego—I notice that the thing is summed up in much fewer words in the Pharmaceutical Record.

THE PRESIDENT—There are copies there which you can all help yourselves to.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the motion in behalf of the report of the committee ; what is your pleasure with it ?

DR. HUESTED—I move that the report be accepted.

MR. BUTLER—I did not know but this was a matter that the gentlemen were not familiar with, and might wish to look at it, and there might be some discussion.

DR. EATON—I move that the report of the Committee lay on the table until it is called up for examination.

THE PRESIDENT—I think it will pass in a moment.

The President reads the report from the Pharmaceutical Record.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Butler, will you kindly take the chair a moment.

DR. ECCLES—There is one important point overlooked by this Philadelphia house, as well as Prof. Bedford. A certain drug company, whose octopus branches sully the fair face of our city of Brooklyn, is the original cutting firm and one that still continues its piratical habits. They now no longer need to advertise cut rates, as they are known by every citizen to be cutters. The poor druggists who have to compete with them, although selling cheaper, are believed by the masses to be dearer. They must advertise, or be killed by them and their reputation. Such a measure would destroy every druggist brought in competition with original cutters. He dare not tell the public that he sells as cheaply as they do. This is why the New York State Pharmaceutical Association should be recommended to pass the matter over, paying no attention to it whatever. I think the motion of the Chairman of the Committee is an excellent one and hope it will carry.

The President resumes the chair.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the motion, and it has been seconded. All in favor of laying it over, and the Association taking no action on the matter, will please manifest it in the usual manner.

Carried.

The Secretary arrived and took his customary place.

THE PRESIDENT—Any other committees to report?

THE SECRETARY—I have the following telegram on the desk from Mr. Smither.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5, 1889.

Have mailed you Excise Report. Please take care of it.

R. K. SMITHER.

THE SECRETARY—I would move that the report when received be submitted for publication. It is not here yet.

A MEMBER—I second that motion.

Motion put and carried.

To the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

Your Special Committee on Excise Legislation respectfully reports, that the subject matter referred to has had the attention of the committee during the past year. Pursuant to act of the Legislature of 1888 a commission was appointed by the Governor of the State to thoroughly investigate the question of Excise in all its bearings, to codify the existing laws in relation thereto, and to report their findings and recommendations to the Legislature of 1889, such report being intended as a basis for the enactment of a general law regulating the question of Excise throughout the State.

Said Commission visited the principal cities of the State giving public hearings to interested parties. Members of your Committee appeared at such hearings at Buffalo, Elmira and New York, and in the name of the N. Y. S. P. A, asked that the proposed Excise law be made to contain the following essential features:

1st. That licensed Pharmacists actually doing business as such be not classed as "liquor dealers," but that they be granted a special license permitting the sale of alcohol, wines and liquors in suitable quantities for

mechanical, sacramental and medicinal purposes. The fee for such license being fixed at a sum which could be afforded by the average druggist out of the profits of that branch of his business.

2nd. That the issuance of saloon licenses to druggists be entirely prohibited and that certain and severe punishment be meted out to every druggist who shall sell liquor to be drank on his premises.

3rd. That no two licenses be granted to any one applicant at a less aggregate fee than if the same were taken out separately.

The position taken by your committee on behalf of the pharmacists was not antagonized by either the anti-saloon societies or by the liquor dealers themselves, nor, so far as we could learn were any exceptions taken to it by the commissioners themselves. Hence we were much disappointed to find our requests practically ignored in the report to the Legislature, and in the bill framed and introduced by Mr. Crosby, a member of the commission.

The provisions of that bill have been made known to the members of the association. It provided for a druggists' license for which he was to be charged \$20, but permitted him to sell only on a physician's prescription—dated, signed, and but once used. The druggist who could not supply his trade under these restrictions being given the privilege (?) of taking out a storekeeper's license, costing in towns \$50 to \$150, and in cities \$75 to \$250, the latter license not allowing sales between Saturday night and Monday morning, and requiring all goods to be sold in "unbroken packages."

The prediction of the best informed as to the temper of the Legislature was to the effect that the bill would not pass, but your committee deemed it its duty to have the bill properly amended in committee if possible, so far as the pharmacists' license was concerned so that in case the bill failed to pass we should have established a precedent which might be followed in the formulation of future bills.

Through the efforts of Hon. Leroy Andrews of the 3rd district, Erie, and other assemblymen, the, Hon. Wm. Curtis, chairman of the Assembly Committee on Excise, granted your committee a hearing on Feb. 11, at which hearing a majority of your committee was present, as was also F. S. Hubbard, President of the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association. The case was argued at some length and the following brief submitted:

To the Honorable the Committee of Excise of the Assembly of the State of New York:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, representing the New York State Pharmaceutical Association and other organizations composed of the druggists of the State, respectfully petition your honorable committee to amend certain provisions of Assembly Bill No. 9, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the laws for suppressing intemperance and for regu-

lating the sale of intoxicating liquors," as follows :

1st. We ask that that portion of Section 19 which prohibits the granting of a license for the sale of liquor to be drank "upon any premises used for, or connected with, a provision store or grocery," be amended so as to include drug stores. We believe that every argument that has been advanced in favor of divorcing the saloon from the grocery can be applied with greater force to its elimination from the drug stores. The responsible nature of a druggist's business, in which the lives of his patrons are at stake, the accuracy and decorum necessary to the proper conduct of a well-regulated pharmacy, the class of customers attracted, composed largely of ladies, minors and others unfamiliar with drinking places, all of its associations and environments, make the drug store the most improper of all business places in which to sell liquor by the drink, whether legalized or not. Although druggists generally recognize the fact that no other practice will more surely undermine their legitimate business, we are aware that in some instances they have so far prostituted their calling as to dispense liquor to be drank on the premises.

We are charitable enough to believe, however, that a majority of such cases originate not so much from a desire on the part of the druggists for profit of the traffic as from a lack of the moral courage to refuse to accommodate their friends and acquaintances.

A legislative prohibition of the sale of liquor by druggists to be drank upon their premises, with a penalty so heavy and so certain that no reasonable person will ask them to hazard a violation of it, and that would be universally respected, would relieve the business of one of its most disagreeable features.

We recommend that no licensed pharmacist be allowed to sell liquor to be drank on the premises, and that in addition to such other penalties as you may see fit to prescribe, a willful violation of the law in this particular shall subject him to a forfeiture of his license as a pharmacist.

We respectfully ask that that part of Section 17 which provides for "licenses to such keepers of drug stores as are licensed pharmacists, permitting them only upon a physician's written prescription, to be but once used, to sell strong spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer not to be drank on the premises, for which the fee shall be \$20," be amended so as to include alcohol, and allow such sales for "medicinal, mechanical or sacramental purposes," dispensing with the formality of a physician's prescription and putting the responsibility upon the druggist, by requiring him, as in the sale of poisons, to satisfy himself before delivering the goods that they are needed for one of the uses for which he is permitted to sell them. It is to be presumed that the law as it now stands intends that every sale of liquor made by a licensed pharmacist as such shall be made only after a physician has been consulted and decided that such liquor is necessary for the health of the purchaser. If such a law were enacted and observed in good faith we can see no justice whatever in

prescribing a license fee for such sales at all.

As well might we pay a tax upon the sale of quinine, aconite, morphine or any other drug. Besides this, many respectable people who are competent to judge of their own needs, and who desire to purchase liquor of their druggist for medicinal purposes, will be put to the needless trouble and expense of hunting up their physician and paying him his fee before they can purchase what to them is a necessity.

We respectfully submit that a tax upon any article necessary to the sick and afflicted is unworthy of an intelligent community like that of the Empire State.

As a matter of fact, however, we fear that the intent of this well-meant but impracticable restriction will be greatly infringed, if not wholly defeated, such having been the fate of similar legislation in other States.

There is nothing to prevent the indiscriminate prescribing of liquor by the druggist himself, if a "physician or some one in his employ or with whom he may have an understanding, and who is possessed of this alleged qualification, and thus furnishing the prescription with each package of liquor sold with the same perfunctory regularity and indifference as the label on the bottle." As a far more practicable measure, we ask you to place the responsibility of these sales upon the licensed pharmacist, who also has some vested rights under this act, which may be forfeited for violation of the spirit or letter of the law.

The pharmacist, no less than the physician, must be an intelligent and educated person, and it is a necessary qualification to a licentiate of pharmacy, as well as to his success in business, that he also be a temperate and reputable person.

Is it not better to place the onus on him than on the physician, who, though made nominally responsible, is in no way accountable under the law? Is it not better to enact a law that is capable of a reasonable enforcement than to fall into the error so common in restrictive sumptuary legislation by going into extremes, and prescribing requirements the spirit and intent of which will be generally evaded?

It may be properly urged that with all the safeguards that can be thrown around, and no matter where you place the responsibility of deciding as to the need of the liquor sold, and even under the most conscientious observance of the law, a certain percentage of it may reach the consumer through misrepresentations and under conditions which do not constitute an absolute or vital necessity.

To this we say that it is upon this theory alone that a license fee for druggists is justified, and it is but right that that proportion of a druggist's sale should bear a fair share of the tax.

We ask you to fairly estimate that proportion and fix the druggist's license fees accordingly, and we ask that you fix these fees in the act, leaving no discretion to the local excise commissioners.

We make this request because experience has taught us that in the larger cities of this State especially the local excise boards are largely controlled by the "low-license" element, and we believe it more than probable that in the event of the enactment of any law which will materially raise the license fees for saloons, pressure will be brought to bear upon the local excise commissioners to raise the druggists' fees to the maximum limit and thus render the law unpopular with that class of licensees.

(Signed)

R. K. SMITHER,
CLAY W. HOLMES,
A. B. HUESTED,

Committee on Excise, New York State Pharmaceutical Association

FRANK S. HUBBARD,

President Erie County Pharmaceutical Association.

Something over 50 amendments were made to the bill in the Assembly but only one of those asked for by the pharmacists (that prohibiting a druggist from holding a saloon license) was conceded. To the surprise even of its friends in the Assembly the bill was passed and went to the Senate just prior to adjournment for the centennial celebration at New York.

Your committee made use of this interval of about ten days to obtain through the assistance of our members throughout the State a monster popular petition protesting against that portion of the bill to which we had objected, an impromptu appeal being made to some 700 members whose addresses were found in the roll of membership of the N. Y. S. P. A. In response to this appeal petitions were received from the different counties as follows:

Albany.....	5	Montgomery.....	5
Broome.....	3	New York.....	11
Cattaraugus.....	1	Niagara.....	4
Chautauqua.....	3	Oneida.....	4
Chemung.....	5	Ontario.....	1
Clinton.....	1	Onondaga	8
Cortland.....	2	Orange.....	3
Columbia.....	5	Oswego.....	2
Cayuga.....	2	Putnam.....	1
Dutchess.....	5	Queens.....	1
Erie.....	42	Rensselaer	4
Fulton.....	1	Saratoga.....	3
Genesee	1	Seneca.....	1
Greene.....	2	Steuben	2
Jefferson.....	2	St. Lawrence.....	1
Kings.....	14	Suffolk.....	1
Livingston	1	Westchester.....	4
Madison	1	Wyoming.....	1
Monroe.....	11		

In the remaining counties we either have no active members or were unable to reach them in the short time allowed. But notwithstanding this your committee is reliably informed that the aggregate petition was the largest and most representative ever sent to Albany.

Unfortunately before the petitions could be collected the bill had progressed so far that no further amendment could be secured, besides this we learned that the Assembly had adopted a rule under which petitions were to be handed to the clerk before the opening of the day's session and by him referred to the proper committee, and they were usually never seen by either the committee or the house, but were practically filed away in the waste basket.

Accordingly your committee decided to lay your petition before the Governor in the hope that he will give it the attention it deserves and believing that should he see fit to veto the bill and fairly state our case among his objections thereto, we shall be more than likely to be properly cared for in whatever general excise legislation may hereafter be proposed. Accompanying the petition we addressed the Executive the following:

To His Excellency, David B. Hill, Governor of the State of New York :

The undersigned, representing the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, would respectfully call your attention to certain important defects in the provisions of the so-called Excise Commission Bill recently passed by the Senate and Assembly.

In the judgment of the Pharmacists of the State, and we believe of the intelligent public, no general Excise Law is complete unless it contains reasonable and practicable provisions for the sale by licensed pharmacists of alcoholic wines and spirituous liquors, for mechanical, sacramental and medicinal purposes. The proposed law permits the sale of these articles under the druggist's excise license only upon a physician's written prescription, dated, signed and to be but once used, and goes so far as to prescribe a tax upon their restricted sales.

It is to be presumed that the proposed law as it now stands intends that every sale of liquor made by a licensed pharmacist as such shall be only after a physician has been consulted and decided that such liquor is necessary for the health of the purchaser. If such a law were enacted and observed in good faith, we can see no justice whatever in prescribing any license fee for such sales.

As well might we pay a tax upon the sale of every other drug. Under these restrictions many respectable people who are competent to judge of their own needs, and who desire to purchase liquor of their druggist for medicinal purposes, will be put to the needless trouble and expense of hunting up their physician and paying him his fee before they can purchase what is to them a necessity.

We respectfully submit that a tax upon any article necessary to the sick and afflicted is unworthy of an intelligent community like that of the Empire State. As a matter of fact, however, the law will not prevent the indiscriminate prescribing of liquor by the druggist himself if a physician or some one in his employ, or with whom he may have an understanding, and who is possessed of this alleged qualification, and thus furnishing the prescription with each package of liquor sold with the same perfunctory regularity and indifference as the label on the bottle. As a far more practicable measure, the responsibility of these sales could be placed upon the licensed pharmacist having vested rights under this act, which might be forfeited for violation of the spirit or letter of the law.

The pharmacist no less than the physician must be an intelligent and educated person, and it is a necessary qualification to a licentiate of pharmacy, as well as to his success in business, that he also be a temperate and reputable person.

Is it not better to place the onus on him than on the physician, who, though made nominally responsible, is in no way accountable under the law?

It may be urged that in case the responsibility of deciding as to the need of the liquor sold be placed upon the licensed pharmacist, and even under the most conscientious observance of the law by him, a certain percentage of sales may be made through misrepresentations and under conditions which do not constitute an absolute or vital necessity.

To this we say that it is upon this theory alone that a license fee for druggists is justified, and it is but right that that proportion of a druggist's sales should bear a fair share of the tax. We submit that that proportion showed, be fairly estimated and the druggists' excise fees be fixed accordingly, and so fixed as to be within the reach of the average druggist.

If the legitimate demand upon the pharmacist for alcohol, wines and liquors in case of actual need is not to be provided for in a practical way, and if the reputable pharmacist who will not stoop to an evasion of the law must, in order to properly supply his customers, take out a store-keeper's license, he will be forced into the indiscriminate sale of liquor provided for by that license, in order to recover the amount of the fee paid. And in this connection we see no reason why such fee should not be fixed absolutely in the Statute either upon a level or graded basis.

Among the defects of the present law, most properly complained of, is the wide discretion placed in the hands of the local Excise Commissioners in fixing the amount of the fees. Not only are the fees subject to an annual and radical change, but we find constantly existing gross inequality between the fees paid in different parts of the State for the same privilege and under similar conditions.

Representatives of our profession appeared before the Committee of the Assembly while the proposed bill was there pending, and were much dis-

appointed to learn that the needs of our important interest were not properly provided for when the bill was passed. As evidence that the pharmacists are not alone in the position they have taken in regard to this provision for the proper sale of liquors by them, I have the honor to transmit herewith petitions pertinent thereto received from all parts of the State, and notwithstanding they were in circulation on an average but two or three days, they were estimated to contain the signatures of from 10,000 to 15,000 of the leading citizens, professional and business men of the respective counties under which they are classified. These petitions were addressed to the Legislature, but failing to reach me in time to influence the action of that body, it becomes my duty to lay them before you.

Respectfully submitted,

R. K. SMITHER,

Chairman Committee on Excise N. Y. S. P. A.

Your Committee has arrived at the following

CONCLUSIONS :

1st.—That the Excise bill recently passed by the Senate and Assembly will not become law, but that in the near future, probably next year, a general law regulating the sale of liquor will be passed by the Legislature in such form as to receive the approval of the Governor.

2d.—That the Pharmacists of the State have not thus far been accorded the respect and consideration at the hands of our Legislators that they are entitled to, chiefly because our members of Senate and Assembly, measuring all things from a politician's standpoint, have placed an insignificant estimate on the Druggist's influence, erroneously assuming that they can ignore us in the future as in the past, without evoking anything more serious than a mild and respectful protest.

3d.—That the Druggists of the State by organized and properly directed effort are capable of exerting a powerful influence in Legislative and other matters affecting their interests, and (always assuming their cause to be right) they can count amongst their friends and supporters a large majority of the most intelligent citizens in the community.

We, therefore, submit the following

RECOMMENDATIONS :

1st.—That the New York State Pharmaceutical Association at its present meeting take steps to perfect an organization of its members, through which the Senators and Assemblymen representing the several districts of the State can as occasion requires be spoken to directly through their own local constituents; an energetic central Legislative Committee being appointed whose first business should be to secure an active correspondent in every Assembly District in the State.

2d.—That the first plank laid in our Excise platform be: "Under no conditions and upon no pretext shall a Pharmacist sell liquor to be drank on the premises."

3d.—That the Association, as far as possible, instruct the Committee as to what kind of Legislation it is desirable to obtain.

In making those recommendations, your committee does not intend that the N. Y. S. P. A. shall resolve itself into a political organization. And we are fully aware of the dangers of immoderate class Legislation; but we are thoroughly convinced that it is necessary for the good of the public, as well as for the welfare of our profession, that some organization of the Pharmacists be effected to watch and intelligently direct proposed Legislation affecting their interests. The attitude of such an organization should be defensive rather than offensive, but should be abreast of the times in the inception of such measures as appear necessary for the advancement of our profession, or for the safety of the public. Recent events have clearly shown that the druggists of the State in and out of the Association are ready to assist in such a movement, and to speak in no feeble or uncertain tones when it becomes necessary to be heard. Who shall lead if not the New York State Pharmaceutical Association?

In our somewhat arduous duties we have been materially aided by members of the Association outside of the Committee, and desire especially to acknowledge the assistance rendered by President Frank S. Hubbard and Secretary W. G. Gregory, of the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association.

R. K. SMITHER, Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT—Any other communications?

THE SECRETARY—I have also the following:

SCRANTON, Pa., June 4, 1889.

The Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association sends greeting, and wishes you a successful meeting.

J. A. MILLER, Secretary.

THE SECRETARY—I have also the following telegram from a worthy member:

AUBURN, N. Y., June, 1889.

Please extend a most cordial invitation to the Association to meet at Auburn next year.

C. H. SAGAR.

THE SECRETARY—I move that this be referred to the Committee on our next place of meeting, when appointed.

Motion put and carried.

THE SECRETARY—I would note that I have the following resignations to offer: Mrs. E. A. Starkey, of Owego; E. D. Hills, of Havana.

MR. BUTLER—There was a resignation offered, I think, last year, by E. H. Davis, of Rochester, which I think was not acted on. I think his name should be added to that list, as in a letter I had from him he expresses his continued desire to resign.

It was moved that the amended list be accepted.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Any other committees to report?

Dr. Eaton reads the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Your Committee would respectfully report that the following credentials have been received:

Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association.

Syracuse Pharmaceutical Association.

Tompkins Pharmaceutical Association.

We have examined these credentials, and recommend that they be received, and the liberty of the floor be extended to all the delegates who may be present.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. EATON,
WILLIAM L. DUBOIS,
C. S. INGRAHAM.

DR. EATON—I move you that the delegates present be given the liberty of the floor.

THE SECRETARY—I second that motion.

Motion put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—We will be pleased to hear from the delegates at any time during the Association.

DR. EATON—Mr. French, of Albany, will have a few remarks to make.

MR. FRENCH, of Albany—Mr. President, I think I am rather a new comer here, although I have belonged to the Association for nine years, so I give way to Dr. Eaton, and perhaps next year you may hear from me.

DR. EATON—I have a little bone to pick with the President of our Association, in reference to a section of his very interesting address of yesterday. When he struck upon the rebate question, I listened very attentively. I am obliged to report that in my opinion the President was speaking of something that he was not thoroughly posted upon on the other side. With all deference to the President, I make these remarks. I have only to say as a representative of the National Wholesale Drug Association of the United States, and I think I am carried out by my fellow delegates, that the rebate system in the sale of proprietary medicines is the only thing that keeps wholesale druggists afloat. I have had the pleasure, within the last two hours, of selling castor oil at an advance of one-half cent a pound on the twenty-five case price. Gentlemen, we are not going to peddle these goods to you, buy them, pay for them, carry the stock, break packages, and trust Thomas, Dick and Harry, unless we make a little money somewhere. In an order of twenty-seven articles I received yesterday, fourteen were patent medicines. Now, when we come here and talk learnedly about medicines, we ignore the fact that the average druggist of the State of New York looks to his patent medicine shelves for one-half his profit. Unless the wholesaler can make five or eight or ten per cent in handling these goods, he cannot keep open his shop. We give away the staple drugs, and we

make a little bit of money on the proprietary medicines. That is the whole thing, and that is all there is of it. Now, when this Association, through its President, attacks the system that supports the middle men, who carry the stocks, break the bulk, and do the business between the importers and manufacturers and the retailers, we think, and we fear, that we are stepping a little bit outside of the record, and we don't like it.

PRESIDENT WHITE, of the Tompkins county Association—I do not know that I have anything special to say, but I am very much interested in the county organizations of the State, and I do think that this organization takes too little interest in keeping up and starting these organizations. In our county it works to perfection, but the counties around here have not all got organizations, and some of them that have had good organizations are paying very little attention to it. I do think the Committee on Trade Interests should be willing to send some one throughout the entire State and have them look into the different county organizations, see that they are all working well, start them where they are not in operation, and in behalf of our organization I would say that we are willing to stand our share of the expense. If this Association has not plenty of funds, we would be very glad indeed to stand our share of the expense of sending a man through the State. I am sure it would do more for the good of the druggists of this State than almost any business you could do, and so help us all.

THE PRESIDENT—I believe this Association spent a good deal of money a few years ago in just this kind of work, until the treasury was exhausted, and I believe it is the intention of the Association to continue this work as soon as they are able to do it again.

MR. RYAN, of Syracuse—I hardly know that there is anything that I might say for the good of the State organization. For our city organization, I think perhaps we are the best organized of any in the State, and for eleven years our organization has been in perfect shape, and we have been able to keep our

prices in every regard. We have a catalogue of proprietary articles, the goods are all listed at a certain price for a single bottle or package, a quarter dozen or half dozen, and it is perfectly understood. We have a grievance, however, and I do not know but this is perhaps as good a time as any to introduce our subject. While we are inclined to pay every courtesy to the medical profession, while we are willing to do everything that lies in our power, after having done that, we find that there is a good deal of physicians' dispensing, to which we take exception, and the query is, how to regulate it. We have studied the question, perhaps without any very great success as to results. We certainly do all we can to assist physicians, and they certainly need us a little bit. The society at Syracuse do not think it is just using the druggists fairly for the physician to prescribe easy medicines and put them up himself, and those which might perhaps be considered difficult, send to the druggist.

THE PRESIDENT—Any other Associations to hear from?

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—The Orange County Pharmaceutical Association has sent no delegate here, and I believe I am the only member present. Perhaps it is in some degree my own fault that no delegation is here, but it still lives. At our last meeting a committee was appointed to wait upon the Orange County Medical Association and call their attention to the National Formulary and to provide a line of samples of preparations made in accordance with that formulary. That was done, but the meeting was held on the same day that this meeting convened, so that I was unable to be present. The samples were sent there with a short explanatory paper which I prepared, and one of my assistants went with it to answer any questions concerning it. We have thought in that way a certain amount of good might be done, the object being to draw their attention to the preparations which the formulary offers as substitutes for some of the semi-patent nostrums which are prepared. I do not know what the result will be, but this is what the Orange County Association has done.

MR. MUENCH, of Syracuse—Referring to the remarks of my colleague, Mr. Ryan, in regard to the physicians dealing out direct to their patients the medicines which they prescribe, the Syracuse Druggists Association do claim that they should receive some recognition in this organization, and that this organization owes to the various retail druggists throughout the State a recognition, and that they should take such steps as they deem necessary and beneficial, both to the organization and to the retail druggists and to the physicians, to bring about a satisfactory understanding. We think that by the State organization taking this matter in hand, by saying to the retail druggists that they desire to do what is fair, many new applications of retail dealers will be on your list next year. I think the organization would grow wonderfully if they knew that some benefit would be derived from belonging to the State association. You would not have any resignations to report at any of your meetings, on the contrary you would have a large supply of new names added to your list as members of the organization, and I trust the wise men of this organization will take this matter under consideration, and find some valuable conclusion for the benefit of the retail druggists.

THE PRESIDENT—I will state in behalf of the gentlemen from Syracuse that the same question is considered in the President's address and will probably come up for consideration at that time.

Dr. Gregory read the report of the committee on the President's address, as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:

The committee to which the President's address was referred would respectfully report as follows:

1. The President repeats the recommendation of several of his predecessors that some effort be at once made toward the unification of the four boards of pharmacy in this State.

We favor the recommendation, but would state that in our opinion no law now exists that is adequate to the needs of this State after such unification.

2. We report in favor of instructing the committee on revision of U. S. P. to urge the adoption of solids by weight and liquids by measure in the Pharmacopoeial convention as recommended by the President.

3. We approve the recommendation that the State medical organizations be invited to send delegates to our annual meetings.

4. We endorse the proposition that the originator of a really valuable contribution to our Mat. Med. should have the control of the same for a period of years, assuming that such control involves publicity so that at the expiration of the period fixed the product shall become public property.

5. We approve the recommendation that licensed pharmacists, actively pursuing their profession, be excused from jury duty, and recommend that this subject be referred to the legislative committee, with directions to obtain legislation if possible that will secure such exemption.

6. We approve the recommendation that the association should give to every author of a paper, two or more pages in length, published in the proceedings ten copies if requested.

Where suggestions or recommendations made by the President are not acted upon by your committee it is because it is believed they will be brought up by the reports from special committees.

CLARK Z. OTIS,
WILLIS G. GREGORY,
AARON SAGER.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the report of the committee. They seem to pass over that part with regard to counter prescribing. There was no recommendation there and of course that would preclude their acting upon it, still I would like, as these gentlemen seem anxious to have the question raised, I would like to have that point referred to by the committee now, outside from these recommendations, what they think of these two points, counter prescribing and doctors dispensing.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I am informed by one of the members of the executive committee that both the committee and President are in error when they state that a licensed pharmacist is liable to jury duty. I call upon Mr. Dubois to make my statement good.

MR. DUBOIS, of Catskill—There is a law in the State ex-

empting a pharmacist from jury duty. I was drawn on the grand jury and I stated my case to the judge, and he excused me.

MR. BACHMAN, of Hornellsville—How long since was that?

MR. DUBOIS—I do not recollect. I think it was about five years.

MR. BACHMAN—This is the law that applies to the city of New York.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—There is such a law applying to the city of New York.

MR. BACHMAN—I was an unhappy victim two years ago, and was informed by several lawyers that there was one, but when I brought it before Judge Dwight he said to me "If you will find such a law I shall be happy to know it and to excuse you."

DR. EATON—Mr. President, Mr. Dubois actually showed me the law in the statute book of the State of New York. I did not believe it, and he showed it to me, and I had to own up.

PROF. GREGORY, of Buffalo—In considering the President's address, when we came to the point stated, the committee thought there was a law in existence covering the case. Four of the pharmacists of Buffalo had escaped jury duty under that law, but I said, "We will take special counsel, so that there may be no mistake." We consulted a lawyer here in Binghamton, and found it as the President had said. The law spoken of was passed when there was but one pharmacy law in the State of New York, the one applying to New York county, and exempted licensed pharmacists from jury duty. There being no other pharmacy law in the State, of course there could be no other licensed pharmacists except in the county of New York.

Subsequent pharmacy laws were passed, controlling other portions of the State, then that law it was claimed, became applicable to all the State, and under that claim for several years Buffalo pharmacists were exempted, but finally one of the judges became a little tired of it, and he looked up the law more closely, and announced it as his decision that it did not apply to any part of the State except New York county. The lawyer whom we consulted this morning gave it as his opinion that this was right.

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—I was the member of the committee who consulted with the legal gentleman spoken of. I do not know his standing, but I judge from his appearance that he was a gentleman of good standing, Mr. Otis recommended him to us. We spent about thirty minutes, I should say, in looking up the law, and found it as the chairman has stated. When the law creating this board, our present Board of Pharmacy was passed, it was supposed by some that that law which provided that pharmacists should be exempt from jury duty would apply to the whole State at large, but our legal adviser took the position that unless it was provided in the special law creating the State Board, we could not benefit from it at large. That is, from this law which provided that the pharmacist of New York county should be exempt, it must be provided in the law that this exemption should reach over the balance of the State. That was the position our legal friend took, and I guess he is correct, so we recommend that the recommendation of the President be adopted.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—Cases similar to the one that he spoke of have happened here. I was once drawn on jury in this city, and I was exempted under the same law that you have referred to, but I know of another druggist in Binghamton that could not get exempted under it in another court in this city.

THE SECRETARY—I would state that I have given this question some little consideration, and have presented it to the

Supreme Court of the State, and their ruling is that we are not exempt. You have got to go to the Court of Appeals to get beyond it. They said the only way to alter this would be by special enactment.

MR. ERLICHER, of Watertown—My partner in my absence was drawn as a juror before Judge Williams of the Supreme Court in Watertown, and the judge ruled that this only applied to New York county, and the rest of the State was not exempted.

THE PRESIDENT—In the matter of the recommendation I made there, of exemption from jury duty, it was based on the knowledge that I possessed. It is impossible for one not versed in law to know all the shadings of a law, but I had understood that New York city had some such law, but even there I learned that they would call druggists on jury duty, and the druggists did not seem to know of their protection there.

PROF. GREGORY—The committee would report supplementary to the report already read, that in regard to the two subjects mentioned, that of counter prescribing and physicians dispensing, as there were no definite recommendations in the address, we have nothing to report in regard to it, except the fact that we believe they are both suitable subjects for debate and discussion by this association, and would recommend that they be taken up at the same time that the other subject matter of the address is debated.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now be pleased to hear any one upon these subjects.

PROF. GREGORY—I move you sir, that the report of this committee be taken up seriatim.

Motion put and carried.

The Secretary reads the first recommendation of the committee.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I move you that this association refer this matter to the legislative committee to be appointed, and give them power to draft such law as they may deem necessary.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I think, Mr. President, a few words might be permitted. As is stated in the report of the committee, this recommendation is not a new one. It has been made by at least two of our previous Presidents, making at least three times that it has been brought before us. We certainly can see advantages in having a uniform law throughout the State, but at the same time we must bear in mind that this State has the largest number of pharmacists of any State in the Union, perhaps as many as any other two States, and as a consequence the board that undertakes to handle the status of pharmacy throughout this State has a large sized job on its hands, and the law as it exists at present in the State or in the counties would not begin to meet the situation. What that law should be, is a subject for considerable thought and deliberation. There is no doubt in my mind that at least one member of that board must be a salaried member who shall devote his entire time to the work of the board. Perhaps instead of having one member who shall do this, we may have to have three. I do not know how many it will take, but we certainly must have one or more who will devote their entire time to the work of the board covering the State. There are a variety of other provisions that would have to be made, so that it will save much time to let it all go to the committee.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—Just by way of suggestion, as Dr. Gregory says, the matter under consideration is a very important one, one that will require a great deal of attention, and I would simply ask a question, would it not be well to have a special committee from the three Boards of Pharmacy, for instance, let them note their experiences from Erie county and the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and make a special committee outside the regular Legislative Committee, and leave it in their charge to draft such a law. It is something that can-

not be done in a hurry. If a good law is drafted and presented to the Association for consideration next year, perhaps it will be as soon as it can be done. A poor law is going to be a trouble to us, a well considered law may do us good. I simply make these remarks by way of suggestion.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I would suggest that the Legislative Committee are not yet appointed, and that when appointed these suggestions would come in very apropos. I should think it might better be referred to the standing committee, then form this Legislative Committee with this thing in view.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—I feel very much gratified to hear Dr. Gregory's remark, as I believe I was the first to make this proposition, at Rochester some three or four years ago. I was then pretty thoroughly sat down upon by the Board of Pharmacy in New York city and Kings county, as you very well remember. As near as I can find out, both Boards have pretty nearly changed their minds. I met Dr. Edson, President of the Board of Pharmacy in New York city, a few evenings ago, and he said to me that it did not seem to be exactly the thing to have so many Boards of Pharmacy in one State. Now we found out in New York, while we thought that we had really the poorest law of the four, that we had a great deal more law than some of the pharmacists thought we had, a great deal more than a good many wanted. Our law has proved to be very strong, and I believe they have a very good law in Erie county, and it seems to me that if some such arrangement as Dr. Gregory has proposed, that members from the different boards could get together in some way or other, and make some suggestions that we could discuss in our meeting next year, it would be the very best arrangement we could make to have a large meeting. I think it would bring more people, and every member of the State Association should take that into consideration, think over it, and come prepared to give their opinion. I can conceive of no subject that would make our meeting more interesting, or be more likely to bring

a large number of people, and I am pretty sure Kings county and New York city would give you a good deal better showing next year.

THE PRESIDENT—Any one else to be heard from on this subject? Whoever may be appointed on this committee should remember the judge's decision, that the strength of the pharmacy law consists only in that part of it that is for the good of the public. That must be remembered strictly in drawing up a law of this kind, that what is to be done is all to be done for the public, and nothing for the pharmacist, only as it reacts upon the pharmacist. That is the way to make a strong pharmacy law.

Motion put and carried.

The Secretary reads the second recommendation.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—I move it be adopted.

Motion put and carried, with one dissenting vote.

The third recommendation was read by the Secretary.

MR. ERLICHER, of Watertown—I think that is a very wise idea. I think perhaps it would meet with better success if we were to have our meeting at the same time the physicians have theirs. I think perhaps we might have a larger attendance. The first of February is a very good time for the majority of druggists, I think, throughout New York State, to attend the meeting. If we had our meeting in Albany at the same time the physicians had theirs, I think we likewise would have them attend ours, we would get better acquainted, and there would be greater harmony between the two organizations.

THE SECRETARY—I would like to ask how it would be possible to meet at the same time with the State Medical Association, while they have two, one in Albany and one in Syracuse.

A MEMBER—Do I understand you that the physicians have two meetings?

THE PRESIDENT—There is a State Association and a State Society. The trouble that caused the existence of these two societies has been settled, but the societies have not been disbanded.

DR. HURSTED, of Albany—The State Medical Association has a large attendance. The members come for the purpose of hearing and discussing the papers, and nothing else is done at this meeting, with the exception of a single banquet, which occurs some evening during the time. They go there and attend the meetings and appear to have an interest in them. I wish we could see in our Association some such interest. The proposition of having a meeting in the winter I would like as far as I am concerned, but to have it at the same time and in the same place is hardly a good one. It is hard to get accommodations at that time. The Legislature meets there, and physicians often find difficulty in getting accommodated at the hotels. To change our meeting from the summer to the winter would decrease, instead of increase, the number of attendants. Many of the pharmacists take the opportunity of the meeting to have a little recreation, and improve it. Many go to the place of meeting, and enjoy themselves, leaving out the attendance at the sessions. If some means could be devised by which we could have a better attendance, I should like it. As to the interchange of delegates, if it could be brought about in a manner which was satisfactory to both parties, it might be productive of good? The best method to go at this would be to try and get a communication from the State Medical Association as to whether they desire to have delegates from this Association to attend their meeting, and whether if delegates went from this Association they could find men who would undertake the office from that. If such mutual rule could be established it might be well.

THE SECRETARY—It seems to be forgotten that this same

step was taken about four years ago. I had correspondence with both secretaries and got personal responses, but no official response.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—That being my own recommendation, I thought I would go and attend the only society that met in New York that year, and see what report would be made on Secretary Holmes' letter. So I went up to the hall where the meeting was held. A gentleman met me at the head of the stairs and directed me into a front room. I went in there ; a man sat at a table with some money in front of him, and asked me if I had paid my dues. I told him I was not a physician, and he said I had no business there. They would not let a member go into the meeting until he had paid his dues, and got his ticket and presented it at the other door. I happened to know one of the entertainment committee and the treasurer, and they invited me personally to go in, and passed me through the door, and the man at the door supposed I was all right. So I went in, and there was a paper being read, I think by Dr. Squibb, which I did not know very much about, and then I went out and asked one of the entertainment committee if he could tell me who would be likely to have charge of Mr. Holmes' letter. After a good deal of cross-examining and hearing a good many different answers, I was referred to Dr. ———. He seemed to be chairman of the council, he seemed to be the council, he seemed to be the whole concern, and it took a good while to find out from him that any such letter had ever been there. Finally, "Oh, yes ! I remember that we did get that letter, and the council decided that nothing of that kind could be done." That was the end of the letter, but I thought I would go back and see what kind of meeting they had, and their program was this : At such an hour such a doctor would read a paper on a certain subject, some scientific subject, for so many minutes, I think the time was limited. It would be discussed by Drs. So and So on one side and on the other. A certain set of men opened the discussion of that paper, a certain length of time for each man, then he had to quit, because there was another man ready and

the time was up. I don't believe it is possible for this society to ever be very intimate with that one. Whether they could get along with the New Coders or not, I don't know.

Mr. Ingraham takes the chair.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—There seems to be some obscurity here that wants illuminating. Mr. Macmahon seems to have visited the State Medical *Association* at its New York meeting. This is the new society with the old code. To be consistent they could not affiliate with men who sell patent medicines. Mr. Holmes' letter probably went to the State Medical *Society*. This is the older organization, but defenders of the new code.

THE SECRETARY—I sent to both.

DR. ECCLES—The State *Society* would be more apt to pay attention to such a communication than the State *Association*, to which Dr. Squibb belongs. The restricted standard of the latter would preclude favorable action on such a matter. We have this year, however, a new phase of the subject to consider. The A. P. A. asks us to send delegates to their medical meetings for the purpose of bringing the National Formulary to their attention. If we do this, delegates must go anyway. The address recommends that where convenient, not permanently, but occasionally, doctors and druggists should thus affiliate. Such questions as the gentlemen from Syracuse have raised could in this manner meet a natural solution. Both sides misunderstand the matter. Doctors denounce counter-prescribing, druggists object to medical men distributing medicines. These extremists should come together, and mutually cure each other. Let each learn that neither can be obviated, while both may be curtailed, and matters will improve. I would like to hear the matter discussed this afternoon, if conditions will permit.

MR. OTIS—We find, on farther looking over the President's Address, that we have neglected one recommendation of our

President, and Prof. Gregory will now state that recommendation and the report.

PROF. GREGORY—We find this address is quite a gold mine, and in going over it the first time we only struck the largest nuggets. We approve the recommendation of the President, which is made in accordance with the resolution of the A. P. A., as the President has just stated, that committees be appointed and present to the two State Medical organizations the National Formulary for consideration and adoption as authority for preparations not in the Pharmacopœia. That should have gone on the report, but we omitted it.

DR. HURSTED, of Albany—That, Mr. President, to my mind, puts a different face upon the whole question. It recommends the appointment, apparently, of a special committee for a special purpose, and with the appointment of this special committee for this special purpose I believe that the object will be attained. I believe that the new-code society—still the old society—as it is called, which meets in Albany, is quite liberal, and I believe that they would receive courteously any delegation sent to them for this specific purpose, especially.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—There is also another reason why they will probably receive a delegation of that kind. Since our attempt was made, the Pennsylvania Society appointed delegates to meet the Pennsylvania Medical Society, and they were very enthusiastically received. The chairman of the delegation is an honorary member of this association, Prof. Remington, of Philadelphia. At the meeting of the A. P. A. in Detroit last fall a delegation was appointed to present this same subject to the meeting of the American Medical Society in Newport the last of this month, so Prof. Remington was made chairman of that delegation. He and Mr. Heintsch, who was a member of the delegation to the Pennsylvania Association, and Mr. Simmon, of St. Paul, Mr. Massey, of New York, and Mr. Cotton, of Newport, were the committee appointed. Prof. Remington, the chairman, and Mr. Wm. M.

Massey, who we all know is one of our most influential members, will be at the meeting at Newport to present this subject. I have no doubt at all but what it will be well received, because that society have held out inducements, I think invited pharmacy to be represented, with the view of forming a section on pharmacy, the same as they now have a dental section. When this is done I have no doubt at all but what the State societies will be very much more anxious to meet with the druggists. I will just say right here to the gentlemen from Syracuse, that in New York city the doctors that write the most prescriptions think the least of some druggist prescribing over the counter. The druggists there that put up the most prescriptions think the least of the doctors handing out their own medicines. Now we have just arrived, a few of us, at one conclusion, that is that we will avoid all counter prescribing, or allowing it to be done in our stores, and we publish the idea broadcast that we stand between doctor and patient in this way, if the doctor makes a mistake we will see that it is corrected, we will give him a chance to correct it, and that we are the protectors of this country. I have made some little study of this, and I find that there are from three to five hundred thousand prescriptions a day put up in the United States, and it is fair to say that were these prescriptions put up just as they are written by the physician, that the deaths occasioned by that would far exceed all the deaths from accident, railroad and steamboat accidents and everything else combined. That seems to be a fact. I cannot get away from the fact. The elevated railroads in New York city carried two hundred millions of passengers last year, and they did not kill a person, one or two were killed by their own carelessness, but the railroad companies were not responsible. As soon as people are educated up to think that their lives are safe by two people seeing the prescription, or handling the medicine, the sooner they will take care of this. There is every reason in the world why physicians should make blunders. A man's wife is sick, or a lady's husband is sick, the doctor is sent for, the doctor comes and in nine cases out of ten he don't know what is the matter, and while he is studying up and getting ready to write the

prescription all sorts of questions are asked him, all the time he is writing that prescription they are questioning and talking to him, then the prescription goes to the druggist. If he is the right kind of a druggist he don't listen to any questions while he is putting up the prescription, he has no time for questions, he takes care that it is all right, puts it up, and lets it go. Suppose there is an overdose of some active poison, the druggist discovers and sees to it. In New York city the doctors seem to understand that just as well as the druggists. I remember in an experience of twenty-five years of only having trouble with one doctor on that score, I have had conversation with a great many doctors on that subject, Only one, that was a young doctor just come there, seemed to think that the druggist should put up his prescription, no matter what it was.

MR. VIALI, of Ithaca—Speaking of counter prescribing, I think there are two sides to the question. During my experience as a clerk, it was the practice of our proprietor to have nothing to do with counter prescribing; occasionally a bottle of cough medicine would go out, but in the majority of cases we simply made the statement that we were not physicians, and recommended some physician, but we were always pretty sure of our physicians being reliable. Every responsible pharmacist has physicians to whom he can send patients and upon whom he can rely. The doctors know it, and I think they respect that man, and the people respect him for it, and as a result, I think the druggist in the end gains more by that course than he would have made by counter prescribing.

MR. MUENCH, of Syracuse—I do not believe there are any druggists in Syracuse that do any counter prescribing. Perhaps occasionally we do give out medicine where we deem it safe, but we do send them to the physicians and we never hear of that patient in the store after he goes to the physician, therefore we claim that we play the part of gentleman in not prescribing over the counter, and we do claim that we have a right to favorable consideration on the part of the physicians.

There are some physicians who are continually prescribing, but I assure you there are not more than five per cent who do so, the other ninety-five per cent will dish out forty-nine prescriptions of their own where they send one to the druggist. The druggists of Syracuse state their case, therefore, and they are truthful pharmacists. They intend to comply with the laws of the organization, and they do expect from this Association that they will receive some consideration, and some steps should be taken which will allay the complaint which they have to make.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—I think these petty grievances that have been brought up by our friends from Syracuse are grievances that should be taken care of by local societies and local druggists. It seems to me out of place for this Association to take care of this, because there are exceptions to all these rules. We say we will not have counter prescribing, yet we once in a while do it, perhaps, in a light way. Physicians say that they write all their prescriptions, yet in emergencies they have got to give medicines, and every reputable druggist must have some friend in the medical profession that he can rely upon if he should send his patients to them for their assistance, and I don't think we should discuss these simple matters in this Association, because we have other matters of greater importance, and the Committee on County Organization, in forming county organizations, should bring that before each county and let the county Associations take care of such things. I am sure that in this way this matter can be regulated to better advantage than to bring it before this Association.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—I think that Mr. Otis' characterization of it as a "petty grievance" might have been a little out of place without being meant. I would like to have Mr. Ryan, who seems fully aware of their grievance, suggest some definite plan by which these can be overcome by this Association.

MR. RYAN—I came from New York yesterday morning, where I have been attending a convention. One man says pat these physicians on the back ; another says let them go to blazes. Onondaga county can arrange matters in such a way that perhaps in the long run they may control this matter. They may go and pat this fellow and that one, but if the fact of our coming here will enable us to get any more enlightenment than we possess now we would be glad to receive it.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—The trouble with cases of this kind is that human nature is at the bottom of it all, and that is a very hard thing to handle. It does not seem possible for this Association to take the doctors of Syracuse by the back of the neck and drown them in the river there. Unless we can do this I do not see how we can get rid of the dispositions these men have to act in that sort of style. Who can suggest a plan by which the evil can be reached, any better than like wicked puppies, putting them into the water? Human nature is a difficult thing to handle. Any one attending our medical societies will hear the doctors talking about druggists exactly as our Syracuse friends do about them. They will say, "What am I to do with those druggists down there? The other day I sent a prescription to one ; he looked it over and said, 'What does that doctor mean by writing a prescription of that kind? Why, he must be a d—d fool to write for belladonna and opium together, in this manner.' The patient hearing this, thought I knew nothing and left me." Had it been an old patient the druggist would have been the loser, as he would have had greater faith in his physician. It is just so with the druggist in Syracuse. If the customer is well known to the druggist and the doctor is a new one, the latter suffers by interfering. Of course, in both cases, with the doctor and with the druggist, it is the nature of the man. There are doctors that will steal away the customers of a druggist that they don't like ; but how to reach them and compel a halt, is a mystery. If the gentlemen from Syracuse can devise any means of doing so, we would like to hear it.

MR. MUENCH—I believe there is a law enacted in the State of New York that druggists are prohibited from prescribing over the counter. Did I not read in the *Pharmaceutical Record* the other day that a druggist in Brooklyn or New York was fined because he prescribed over the counter? If there is such a law enacted in the State of New York against druggists prescribing, why could not a law be enacted against physicians dispensing their own medicines?

A MEMBER—I would like to make a suggestion. I come from a small town. We have, perhaps, as large a prescription trade as any ordinary druggist. I find the best policy to adopt is one of conciliation. Whereas in the beginning we had two physicians sending business to our store, we now have seven or eight. I find that conceding certain facts is the best way. It seems to me that if we could get a larger attendance we would have more legislation. The physicians have nine-tenths of the law. How did they get it? They have made every law which we have had to-day. They have done it by good attendance.

DR. ECCLES—The suggestion of legislating on this subject, would be a death blow to our Board of Pharmacy and to all legislation in behalf of druggists. There are at least ten doctors to one druggist, and ten against one is bad odds. The moment we attempt to legislate against doctors in that way, that moment they would come down upon us and destroy all our laws.

MR. RYAN—It is a question in my mind whether the doctors have that vast amount of influence. You know there is a good deal of force in this country in the lobby.

DR. ECCLES—The lobbyists would have to destroy two powerful schools of medicine. The eclectics and homeopaths both supply all their patients with remedies.

MR. ROGERS—I think we are drifting a good ways from where we started; we are losing sight of the important fact

that all legislation must be in the interest of the public. The only way we can ever secure any pharmacy legislation is to convince the public that it is not for our own benefit, but for theirs. As I understand it, this law against counter-prescribing was solely in the interest of the public. If we can convince them that it is equally injurious to allow doctors to dispense their own medicines, there might be some prospect of securing such legislation, but not until then.

MR. BISSIKUMMER—The grievance from Syracuse seems large to them, but I would like to have some of the gentlemen who are residents of the city come down to the country. We see a prescription about once a week. We are wholesalers for the physicians, and if we don't supply them, we have plenty of friends who are manufacturing pharmacists who are very glad indeed to do so, and who are visiting our section every day almost to supply the physicians. I would like also to call attention to the fact that, as the President says, we have ten physicians to one druggist, and they have got us in their power. With many of their patients in the country they furnish the medicine without extra charge.

DR. ECCLES—It would be preposterous to ask a patient ten miles from a drug store to have the doctor come ten miles and then have to come back to the drug store ten miles to get a prescription filled.

MR. BURROWS, of Chatham—It is common in my experience for physicians to send to have a prescription prepared if it is quite expensive, while they will put up a prescription and give it out to a patient within two minutes' walk of the drug store.

MR. BROWN, of Deposit—When the patient is poor the doctor generally gives his own medicine.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—It seems to me that while it would be very desirable on the druggist's side that no physician

should dispense, we for our part would be very glad of it. I have suffered from the same troubles that our friends from Syracuse have, and I should not be willing to have our society made ridiculous by passing resolutions that should govern physicians in Syracuse, Albany, or anywhere else. I think the subject is quite beyond our power to regulate. It can only be regulated by friendly intercourse between pharmacist and physician. I know that a good deal can be done in that way. I know that some years ago there were not ten prescriptions a month written in the city of Oswego ; the physicians all furnished their own medicine, but gradually, by bringing to their attention the advantages, the labor that was saved to them, and the advantages that would accrue to patients as well as physicians, the number of those dispensing their own medicine is steadily growing less. I think the only remedy for our friends in Syracuse is moral suasion.

MR. MUENCH—We are perfectly satisfied to go home knowing that we have done our duty as delegates from the Syracuse Pharmaceutical Association, and brought the matter to your attention. We also thank you for the various suggestions you have made. We thought by bringing it before you it would be not only a benefit to the Syracuse druggists, but of general benefit.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—I would like to make only one little suggestion to the gentlemen from Syracuse. They say they have the best Association in the State. Now, I would suggest that every member of that Association make it a point at their next meeting to take at least one physician with him, and let each member take the man that is the biggest enemy to him. Go right straight to him ; say, "Look here, it is a matter of dollars and cents ; I know you don't like me, that may be mutual, but go with me to our meeting, we will give you a chance to talk." That will fetch them ; that will bring a physician quicker than anything else, tell him he is going to get a chance to talk. They have certainly got the brightest set of

druggists in Syracuse there is in this state, or any other, and they can probably fix that up and report to our meeting next year.

MR. ERLICHER, of Watertown—That is a very good suggestion. The druggists of the small towns will never make a success unless they get support from the State Association. I don't believe in the State Association dictating to physicians—I believe in going hand in hand with them. There is not so much injustice in physicians; and, as our worthy friend has said, gentlemen, bring the physician here. As our President has said, it would be unjust to the patient to compel him to go ten miles to get a prescription filled, but I don't believe that there is a physician in the world that don't carry medicine enough in his small case to last a patient twenty-four hours.

DR. ECCLES—In this matter we have been considering there lies a deeper problem than has been touched upon, i. e., the problem of human progress. These gentlemen complain of conditions that are the highest possible after centuries of growth. At one time doctor and druggist were the same. Every doctor supplied his own remedies. Slowly this has been changing, until now some physicians write prescriptions for all they order, others for part, and still others dispense all writing for none. If in six thousand years so few have reached the point of depending entirely upon the druggist, how long, at the same rate, will it take us to reach a position where all will do so? Surely not in less than six or seven hundred years. None of us will live to see the consummation these gentlemen hope to force within a few months. It is a vain desire.

DR. GREGORY—What is the question before the house?

DR. HURSTED—The adoption of a resolution with regard to appointing delegates to the State Medical Association.

DR. GREGORY—The President recommended in addition to that, that we reciprocate, and the committee thought it was

time enough to reciprocate when they sent a delegation to our meeting.

MR. BACHMAN—I move that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion put and carried.

The Secretary read the next recommendation.

A MEMBER—I move its adoption.

Motion seconded, put and carried.

The Secretary read the next recommendation, which was adopted.

The Secretary read the next recommendation, which was adopted.

THE SECRETARY—I move the adoption of the report as a whole.

Motion put and carried.

The Report of the Committee on Unofficial Formulary was read by the Chairman, Mr. Ingraham, of Elmira, as follows :

To the Officers and Members of the N. Y. S. P. A.:

It has been the desire of this committee to present to you a very full report on Unofficial Formulas, embracing a thorough investigation of the National Committee as shown in the National Formulary. To this end, early in September last, the work was divided amongst the several members of this committee, and an urgent appeal made to them to do all in their power by comparative and analytical examination of the various formulas presented in the National work, each member being given a certain portion by number, and special and particular attention called when investigation seemed warranted. An opinion was also called for as to the comparative merits of the general plan for making the elixirs as set forth in the report of this committee for 1887, and the elaborate plan of the National Committee as adopted by the A. P. A.

Notwithstanding all of our good intentions we shall fall far short of our ideal, having lost the services of Mr. McElhennie by resignation early in the fall. Mr. Dawson also has been entirely unable to help us, he being already overworked in the cause of pharmacy. Our report, therefore, must partake more of the character of a general review than that of a thorough investigation and illustration by sample preparations as at first contemplated.

We cannot but speak highly of the work of the National Committee as a whole. Their faithful labors challenge our highest admiration. If they have secured nothing more than an authoritative standard of strength, an improved nomenclature, and made a beginning toward bringing order out of chaos for these very varying preparations, they have accomplished a most worthy object, and deserve the thanks of the entire pharmaceutical profession.

We heartily agree that the National Committee has taken a right practical step in expressing the proportions of their formulæ in irregular terms, and for the reason they give.

We commend also their very good sense in using both parts by weight, and weights and measures, as they may seem to be most convenient and practical in the various formulæ,

The extreme conservatism is a very noticeable feature of their work, and while this is desirable to a certain extent in a work of this kind, yet, considering (in their own words) "Owing to the absence of an authoritative standard, many of these unofficial preparations have been and are being made after different formulæ, and in varying strength," it would seem as though the time was very opportune for a more free exercise of the powers invested in the committee to reform, correct and simplify in this department of pharmacy.

NO. 24 TO 109.

The elixirs are the first prominent portion of the new Formulary we notice, but before proceeding to comment upon them we desire to call your attention to the previous work of your own committee upon these important preparations.

While affirming all that was said in our report to the association in '87 with reference to the Concentrated Elixir Essence, the committee recognize the fact that by many busy pharmacists, as well as by a large number of others who desire a speedy, "at hand" method of making these preparations, a formula which does not depend upon distillation will be preferred. The following formula has therefore been constructed :

R	
Oil of Sweet Orange.....	3 fl. oz.
Oil of Lemon.....	1 fl. oz.
Oil of Cinnamon, true.....	32 m.
Oil of Anise.....	12 m.
Oil of Cloves.....	12 m.
Alcohol, q. s.....	6 pints.

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol.

One drachm of the oil of cassia may be substituted for the oil of true cinnamon, but the product will not be as fine.

Absolutely fresh oils must be used to make the essence by this formula compare at all favorably with the one obtained by distillation.

Your committee would call attention to one feature of the formulæ for elixirs previously presented, to which report reference has already been made. Notice their extremely simple relations to each other, and to the basic preparations, so that all of them can be prepared from the ordinary supplies of a pharmacy with the use of but five basic preparations. And by actual count, in over seven-eighths, the basic elixir is the only preparation required that is not included in the average drug stock.

In marked contrast with this simplicity is the National Formulary, which according to its authors, requires the presence of thirteen basic preparations, (preface National Formulary, page 5) to allow its formulæ to be prepared with reasonable promptness.

The enormous sale of the National Formulary shows the demand for a work of such character, but it is believed that its usefulness would be vastly increased were it constructed on a more practical plan, and one that would appeal to the smaller druggists often much less inclined to carry stock preparations than their brethren in more ample circumstances.

What is wanted in a work of this kind is not a collection of formulæ that may make worse the condition that it was issued to improve, namely, lack of uniform unofficinal preparations, but a formulary, the products of which are so entirely within the reach of the small dealer, and so readily manufactured, that it will not only be praised, but *enthusiastically used*.

The nucleus of such a formulary your committee believe, you will find in their report of two years ago, as amended by this one of to-day.

In our view, one of the most objectionable *ingredients* in the elixirs as found in the National Formulary, is purified talcum, and for which there is no law either of necessity or common sense. To adopt a formula for an elixir having a certain amount of any active ingredient, to be combined with a vehicle which but feebly holds in suspension the potent remedy, then use a medium to clarify it such as talcum or magnesia, and write after the formula, "Each fluid drachm *represents* so many grains of the drug, when the writer really knows very little about how much will be taken out of it, is, to say the least, very unscientific and inaccurate indeed, and we looked to the National Committee for an improvement in all such formulæ.

The emulsions, No. 113 to 124 have been freely criticised, and we doubt whether the employing of six different formulas for the emulsion of cod liver oil will materially enhance that uniformity for this preparation which the Formulary should promote.

FLUID EXTRACTS NO. 125 TO 177.

There are fifty-two formulas for unofficinal fluid extracts presented in the Formulary, with process for each, and number given for size of powder to be used. While there is no question as to the results of the process A. & B. Your committee think that the size of the powder directed to be used is greater than it should be, requiring far more of the menstruum to exhaust the drug than is necessary when it is used in a finely powdered state. We beg leave to present to your notice one-half pound of fluid extract rhubarb aromatic, made in same proportion as formula No. 166 directs, from finely powdered material, time consumed 28½ hours, menstruum used 15 fluid ounces. The drugs were carefully packed after being evenly moistened with four fluid ounces of menstruum in an ordinary glass percolator in the following order:

Cut a piece of No. 20 tinned wire cloth to fit percolator one inch above the bottom of it, fold a piece of the wire cloth one inch square to form a support for wire diaphragm above, place a piece of dry sheeted absorbent cotton cut to exact size of the percolator, upon this wire bridge, then introduce the drugs to the depth of half an inch, place another piece of the sheeted cotton, well moistened and thoroughly pressed, upon the first layer of drugs, again add one inch of the drugs, and so continue until the packing is finished with alternate layers of moistened cotton and drugs. Put upon the topmost layer of the drugs a half inch or more of clean sand to prevent displacement, and secure the even and uniform progress of the operation from the start. Begin adding very slowly and in small portions at a time, the menstruum previously prepared in a bottle and continue until at least one-half or more menstruum has been added than is required for the finished product. Allow the preparation to proceed undisturbed until the entire mass is thoroughly penetrated by the liquid and it has made its appearance in force at the wire bridge, then place a circular piece of tin cut to fit the percolator, upon the sand, and add weights sufficient to the tin to force out the liquid and obliterate the tracks if any have been formed. When the liquid has ceased to drop from the percolator, remove the weights and add more of the menstruum. Proceed in this manner until seven-eighths of the finished product is obtained, set this aside and continue to percolate slowly until the drug is exhausted, then evaporate as directed in process A. N. F.

The object attained in using the moistened absorbent cotton between layers of the drug, is the redistribution of the menstruum at very short intervals, thereby preventing any obstinate tracking of the liquid and compelling a regular and steady progression of the work of exhaustion through each successive layer of the mass. The exhaustion takes place rapidly in consequence of the minute particles of the drug exposed offering but slight resistance to the action of the menstruum. In most cases not more than one-half more than the final product will be required in

the second percolate to accomplish complete exhaustion, thus reducing the cost of the preparation to the lowest possible point, a most important consideration in the way of inducing pharmacists to manufacture their own fluid extracts.

Not many of the fifty-one fluid extracts of the National Formulary would be required by most pharmacists in quantities larger than half a pound at a time, and while the process given is well enough for large quantities, especially when a pressure percolator is used, it is not as well adapted to the small operations such as the average druggist is forced to employ for these occasional preparations.

Exhibit No. 5, made from finely pulverized ipecac root in eight hours, menstruum used, 14 fluid ounces.

Exhibit No. 6, made from finely powdered licorice root in seven hours, menstruum used, 14 fluid ounces.

Exhibit No. 7, made from finely pulverized red cinchona bark in 24 hours, menstruum used, 16 fluid ounces. Second percolate about five fluid ounces, which was evaporated to complete eight fluid ounces.

The entire amount of menstruum employed in each of these fluid extracts to practically exhaust the drug is stated, and the amount is so small that it is necessary to say that water was used to drive down the remaining portion of menstruum into the receiver. Although in some cases the use of water would be objectionable and inoperative, yet it will, in a large majority of instances, answer the purpose as well as any other liquid.

The Formulary from 177 to 245, including the glycerites, liniments and liquors are in the main unexceptionable. Those of importance which are distinctively new are No. 181 Irish moss gelatine, No. 202 solution of acid phosphates, No. 242 soluble essence of ginger.

From page 84 our "old familiar friends" begin to grow numerous, and from thence to the end of the Formulary they greet our eyes and gladden our hearts at every turn of the leaf.

Mistura Sassafras Et Opii. "Godfrey's Cordial!" How this takes us back to the days of our "infantry"? What a world of *sweet* recollections is stored up in those magic words?

To think this veritable treasure is to be preserved in the National Formulary is enough to make all our grandmothers dance for joy. What an ocean of tears it has dried up! What a tempest of screams allayed and pains assuaged!

On behalf of the little ones, what shall we say? Perhaps a vote of thanks will be sent up, on their own account, from *all* the tiny progeny. Why, it has a new name, too!

Mistura Sassafras Et Opii! "It might have been." Mistura Sassafras Et Close-Eye!

Plain Mr. Godfrey little knew what a figure he would cut in history.

We regret what we believe to be the *far* too conservative action of the

Committee in treating certain crude, and shall we say unpharmaceutical formulæ (?), with that reverential respect which their merits in no way justify. For instance, No. 253 and No. 254, Chloral and Bromide Potassium Mixture, and Chloroform Anodyne. These, and such as these, we believe it to be equally in the province of the National Committee to reform, and we believe it to be their duty also. They are dangerous shake mixtures, and no scientific physician of the present day would think of originating such formulæ. We venture to suggest the following substitute for No. 254:

CHLOROFORM ANODYNE.

Purified Chloroform	2 fl. oz.
Oil Peppermint.....	16 minims.
Tincture of Indian Cannabis.....	2 fl. oz.
Fluid Extract Belladonna.....	128 minims.
Deodorized Tr. Opium.....	2½ fl. oz.
Tincture Capsicum.....	1 fl. oz.
Glycerine.....	3 fl. oz.
Alcohol, Q. S.....	16 fl. oz.

This is the N. F. formula minus the Quillaja, Glycyrrhiza, Water and Syrup, with Glycerine and Alcohol instead.

No. 279 Pepsin, while the assay prescribed gives us the mode of determining the actual digestive power of any sample of pepsin, the pharmacist is allowed to use any strength he prefers, only so that the digestive power exceeds 500 times its own weight of egg albumen. This is almost as bad as no limit at all, for it permits pepsin in every degree of strength from 500 to 2,000 or more, to be prescribed and used as though it were all of the same digestive power. Your Committee would recommend that the standard for pepsin be fixed at 1,000. That is, a sufficient amount of any brand of pepsin shall be used, in all preparations, to digest 1,000 grains of hard-boiled egg albumen in a specified time. This standard will not necessarily drive out of market the pepsins of lower digestive power sooner than those of greater strength, but it would regulate and standardize all remedial preparations in which pepsin is used, and give to the physician reliable and uniform effective strength in all his prescriptions. It would settle the pepsin war, and we should have peace forever more. Every pepsin maker would be obliged to give the the exact digestive strength of his own make, and would probably also give the necessary amount to be added to or taken from it to bring it to the standard of strength, viz., 1,000.

The formulæ for fictitious and effervescent salts are desirable additions to the formulary, also the excellent selections from the German Pharmacopœia, many of the latter being hardly accessible to many druggists heretofore.

That portion of the work devoted to the Syrups, Tinctures and Wines

embraces perhaps the most acceptable and faultless part of it—at least this is our present opinion, judging from a superficial review.

This report, from circumstances over which we have no control, leaves a vast amount of work unfinished as touching the new formulary. Some of the members of the Committee were in favor of reporting progress and asking for further time in order to complete experiments already under way, but too incomplete to be of use in the present report. It was decided, however, to present it as a partial account of our work during the year past, and invite our successors to take up the laboring oar and pull it through to a successful conclusion.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. SAGAR, E. S. DAWSON, Jr., WILLIS G. GREGORY, C. S. INGRAHAM,	} Committee.
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MR. INGRAHAM—Dr. Gregory, who drew up this portion of our report, also prepared the concentrated elixir and the sample of the basic elixir for your examination, and I would like to have him for a few moments give you his experience in the preparation of these elixirs.

DR. GREGORY—The concentrated elixir is made as the report indicates. I made it by the aid of magnesia because I did not have very much time at my disposal. The experiments that I have at home standing, appear as if they would entirely clarify themselves, but of that I am not positive.

MR. INGRAHAM—I would call your attention to one thing in this formula, and that is the employment of the oil of cloves. It is in fact one of the most important ingredients in it, for the reason that it preserves this preparation. This concentrated elixir will keep for any number of years, and really improve by age, and your basic elixir prepared from this essence will keep indefinitely. I have known of samples being kept four or five years without any change whatever, so that the committee regard that ingredient as a very important one indeed. I believe that this matter of cost has been, up to the present time, the most serious obstacle in the way of manufacturing fluid extracts by the retail druggists. They can buy their fluid extracts at less expense than they can make them in a

small way by the process as directed in the National Formulary. I would say that I have little doubt but that a better redistributing medium might easily be found than the sheeted absorbent cotton, possibly in felt or asbestos.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the report of this Committee. What is your pleasure with it?

MR. GAUS, of Albany—I will move that the report be accepted, the thanks of the Association be extended for the very valuable paper, and that it be published in the Proceedings in full.

Motion put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Any other committees to report?

MR. NORTON—The Executive Committee report favorably on the four names which were presented yesterday, and recommend their admission.

MR. MACMAHAN—I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary deposit one ballot for the election of these gentlemen.

No objection being made, the ballot was cast and the gentlemen were declared elected.

Mr. Norton also reported names to be acted on at the next session.

The Secretary read the following telegram from the Ohio State Association :

MANSFIELD, O., June 5, 1889.

To Clay W. Holmes, Secretary New York State Pharmaceutical Asso.:

Accept our compliments. Everything O. Hi. O.

LEWIS C. HOPP, Secretary.

The report of the Committee on County Organization was read by Mr. Todd as follows :

To the Officers and Members of the N. Y. S. P. A.:

In the absence of its chairman, Mr. A. S. VanWinkle, I, as a member of the Committee on County Organization, beg to make the following report: A meeting of this Committee was called at Elmira last September, at which all were present (including Mr. Holmes, who represented the Executive Committee) to consider the matter of county organization and devise some means by which we might be enabled to increase our membership. After listening to many plans presented, it was decided to issue the following circular and mail one to a leading druggist in some town in every county:

ITHACA, N. Y.,.....188

At the last annual meeting, held at Catskill, the New York State Pharmaceutical Association appointed the above Committee on County Organization and Trade Interests, and vested them with the power to take such steps as they thought necessary to secure the organization of an Association in every county where none now exists.

That the State Association has done a noble work, no one can deny, but that its mission is far from being ended is in many ways apparent in some localities throughout the State.

The success of this Committee depends largely on your co-operation, and should our work succeed in your county *only*, it will save you much money and annoyance caused by cutting prices on Patent and Proprietary Remedies, and add one more county to the list of those in which County Associations now exist, and where the druggists live in "peace on earth and good will towards man."

Feeling that this is a subject requiring no long introduction or lengthy discussion, but rather, prompt and mutual action, we at once proceed to present our plans.

Your name has been given us as the right man and in the right place to take the initial step towards securing our desired ends.

Will you accept the office of President of the Association we desire to organize in your county?

Will you send to the Secretary of this Committee the names of two men of your choice who will act as Secretary and Treasurer until your annual meeting, and who will co-operate with you in the formation of an Association?

Will you send a delegate to the next State Meeting, to be held in Binghamton on May next, that he may report before this Committee on a day and hour that will in due time be made known?

Will you see to it that Chairman A. S. VanWinkle has the name and address of such delegate on or before May 1st, 1889?

Copies of Constitution and By-Laws will be mailed you gratis upon application to the State Secretary, (Mr. Clay W. Holmes, Elmira, N. Y.)

Any further information desired will be cheerfully given by any mem-

ber of this Committee, whose names and addresses appear above.

Trusting you will grasp the importance of this undertaking in which we are most anxious to assist you, and awaiting your early reply, we remain,
Earnestly yours,

COMMITTEE ON COUNTY ORGANIZATION,
JUDSON B. TODD, Secretary.

A list of names was kindly furnished us by your Secretary and the circular was accordingly mailed, to which but sixteen replies were received. Six of these replies conveyed the news that associations already existed, and prices were maintained; the remaining were to the effect that the persons addressed had not the time to give the matter proper attention, yet they hoped that something might be done.

It is the belief of the Committee that the most feasible way to effect thorough county organization is to send a man to each county and let him hold revivals, as it were. We believe, too, that something should be done in the way of protection to the country druggists at the hands of the State Association, to interest them sufficiently to secure their applications for membership and thus enlarge our roll from portions of the State where druggists cannot be sufficiently persuaded to join. We realize that the finances of the Association are limited, and while this is a tedious and expensive undertaking we believe it imperatively necessary that something should be done, that some plan be devised that will secure the desired result. We would suggest that a tax be levied on each Association formed, to assist in defraying the expenses.

It may be well to here inform you that the delegate from the Tompkins County Association (Mr. White) is instructed to offer a donation of \$25 for this purpose, providing the other County Associations will do likewise, and this sum be added to the appropriation voted by the State Association for such purposes, providing a resolution is passed in due time to that effect.

We also suggest that the President's address be printed in the form of a circular and mailed to every druggist in the State, for the influence it may have by way of information, also hoping that it might arouse a spirit of enterprise and progression.

We have been informed by our Secretary that he might be able to devote more time this year to county organization, should he be empowered to act.

Through the efforts of this Committee thirty-two new members were secured, which we regret could not be recorded with a cipher attached; yet we have done what we could, and respectfully submit this report.

A. S. VAN WINKLE, } Committee.
J. B. TODD.

THE PRESIDENT—We have heard the report of this committee. What is your pleasure with it?

THE SECRETARY—I move that it be received and printed.

Motion put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any other committees to hear from?

THE SECRETARY—The Committee on County Organization have a bill for expense amounting to \$48.70. I move that the Executive Committee be directed to draw an order for that amount.

Motion put and carried.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I believe yesterday the subject came up of appointing a committee to represent the New York State Pharmaceutical Association at the Pharmacopœial Convention to be held next May in Washington. The committee must be appointed at this meeting, because the convention will be held before we have another meeting of the Association, if I am correct. I would like to inquire if this is the proper time to take up that matter. I would like to speak on the subject just a moment, and I suppose to have it in order a motion should be before the house. I would therefore move that such committee be appointed, and that it consist of the President of this Association, of Mr. Macmahan of New York, and Mr. Clay W. Holmes of Elmira.

A MEMBER—I second the motion.

DR. GREGORY—I would call attention to the fact that this convention is made up of delegates from all of the incorporated Pharmaceutical Associations, and all of the Colleges of Pharmacy, not to mention medical representation, and that as there are four schools of pharmacy in this State, those four schools can take care quite largely of those gentlemen who are interested in the scientific aspect of the revision, and so perhaps it will be as well to appoint what we might call a business committee representing this Association. Mentioning the colleges

in the order of their organization, that of New York can take care of Prof. Bedford and various other New York gentlemen, the one at Albany will take care of Dr. Husted, of course, the one at Buffalo will, I hope, take care of one or two parties in whom I am interested, and the one at Ithaca will take care of Prof. Viall and others, so that the scientific element in the State can very readily be taken care of. Now there are some business reasons why we should have a business element in the convention. The question of publication is quite an important one, the number of books being bought each decade is largely increasing, as is known, but we think it would be more largely increased still if the book was not as expensive as it has been, and surely there is opportunity for bringing the book down to a very reasonable figure when we can dispose of as large a number as it is evident we can now. I have suggested this committee because I thought the President ought to be a member of it. I nominate Dr. Eccles, Mr. Macmahan and Mr. Holmes.

Motion seconded.

Mr. Ingraham took the chair and put the motion, which was carried.

DR. GREGORY—I believe we are entitled to alternates, are we not?

THE PRESIDENT—Three alternates. How shall the three alternates be named?

THE SECRETARY—I move that they be chosen by nomination.

THE PRESIDENT—Have you any names to suggest as alternates for these three in case they should fail from any cause whatever?

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—Mr. Rogers of Middletown, and Mr. Otis of Binghamton, were named by the house.

THE PRESIDENT—All in favor of the appointment of these three gentlemen as alternates will please manifest it in the usual way.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Is there any other business before we proceed to the election of officers? Have all the committees reported?

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—I move that we proceed to the election of officers.

Motion seconded and carried.

MR. MACMAHAN—I move that three tellers be appointed by the chair.

The President appointed Mr. Phillips, Dr. Husted and Dr. Eaton as tellers.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—I rise for the purpose of nominating for the office of President for the ensuing year, Dr. Gregory, of Buffalo, who is present and who will confer honor upon the Association.

Nomination seconded.

THE SECRETARY—I would nominate Mr. J. Hungerford Smith.

MR. RYAN, of Syracuse—I second the nomination.

MR. SMITH, of Plattsburg—There are several reasons why I would not accept the nomination for President. One is, I have already had more of the honor of the Association than is my due; the other is that I have not time nor ability properly to conduct the office, for that reason I would respectfully but positively decline.

THE PRESIDENT—I am sorry to have Mr. Smith decline for I really think that he deserves the position for the work he has already done for the association, as a member of the committee on adulterations, as Vice President, and in other ways, but if he positively declines, we will have to accept his declination.

THE SECRETARY—I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Butler cast one ballot having upon it the name of W. G. Gregory.

There being no objection Mr. Butler cast the ballot and the tellers announced that Dr. Gregory had received all the votes cast.

THE PRESIDENT—Dr. W. G. Gregory, of Buffalo, has been unanimously elected your President for the incoming year, and I am sure there is no one more thankful for the successor that is appointed than your humble servant. I know that the association will find in him a thorough and active officer, one that will take care of the gavel and the association in a proper manner during the incoming year.

Applause.

DR. GREGORY—I cannot say that I have never been surprised in my life, but I think I have never been more surprised than by the event of this afternoon. I came to Binghamton prepared to advocate the election of a Buffalo man for President, but his name was not Gregory. I expected without any question to be able to accomplish my errand, but unfortunately he has not shown up, so my plan is blocked. I don't think it is wise for me to take any more of your time just now than to express my utter surprise that anything of the sort was contemplated, or would be done, and perhaps another opportunity will be afforded me for returning my thanks, and expressing myself in a more fitting way than I can at this moment.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—I would like to nominate Mr. Ingraham, of Elmira, for First Vice President.

MR. ERLICHER, of Watertown—I would nominate P. L. Ryan, of Syracuse.

Ballot taken.

DR. EATON—Mr. Ingraham, of Elmira, has secured a majority of the votes cast.

A MEMBER—Will you give the respective numbers.

DR. EATON—At a meeting of the association held in Syracuse a resolution was passed that the number of the votes should not be announced.

MR. RYAN—Mr. Chairman, I move you that the election of Mr. Ingraham be declared unanimous.

Motion put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Ingraham, we would be pleased to hear from you as to whether you would be willing to accept the office.

MR. INGRAHAM—I do accept most gratefully. I will endeavor to serve you faithfully and truly in the office in which you have placed me.

Applause.

THE PRESIDENT—Nominations for Second Vice President are now in order.

MR. RYAN, of Syracuse—I would like, if the chair please, to place in nomination for the office of Second Vice President of this association a gentleman that I feel will more than do honor to the position. I feel that the city of Utica has for some reason or other been slighted to some little extent, and I

think it would be a very nice and honorable thing to give our friend an opportunity of holding the position that I hope you will cast a ballot for, I therefore place in nomination the name of Wm. Howarth, Jr., of Utica.

Nomination seconded.

MR. CORBIN, of Binghamton—I nominate Mr. Todd, of Ithaca.

MR. BISSIKUMMER, of Oxford—I nominate Mr. J. W. Bachman.

MR. BACHMAN, of Hornellsville—I have filled the office once, and I prefer to have it distributed. Mr. Ingraham comes from Elmira, and Dr. Gregory from Buffalo, and I think it better that the positions be distributed more thoroughout the State.

MR. TODD, of Ithaca—Mr. Bachman expresses my sentiments exactly, and as I have filled the position once and you didn't award me any medals, I would rather some other man would have the honor.

MR. GAUS, of Albany—If there is only one man in nomination now, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary cast one ballot for the gentleman in nomination.

No objection being made the Secretary cast one ballot for Mr. Wm. Howarth, whereupon he was declared duly elected.

MR. HOWARTH, of Utica—Mr. President and members of the association, I thank you very kindly for the honor you have bestowed upon Utica, and I will try to fill the position to the best of my ability.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now hear nominations for Third Vice President.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—I would like to place in nomination for the office of Third Vice President Mr. Gaus, of Albany.

DR. EATON—I ask unanimous consent of this association to cast the ballot of the association for Mr. Gaus for Third Vice President.

THE PRESIDENT—If there are no objections it will be considered that you have unanimous consent, and you will proceed to cast the ballot.

Ballot cast and Mr. Gaus was declared duly elected.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Gaus, will you accept the office.

MR. GAUS—I will sir, it having come in so unanimous a way, and thank the members for their kindness.

THE PRESIDENT—You now have to proceed to the election of an officer to succeed one who has served long and faithfully, beside whom I know of no one in the State who has the facilities, the advantages and the knowledge requisite to fill the position. I hope that some one will nominate that gentleman for the position of Secretary of this association.

MR. BACHMAN, of Hornellsville—I would like to place in nomination the name of Clay W. Holmes who has served the association so long and faithfully.

MR. ERLICHER, of Watertown—That is a chestnut, but I second it.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—I ask unanimous consent of the association that one ballot be cast bearing the name of Clay W. Holmes for the office of Secretary.

Ballot cast and Mr. Holmes declared duly elected.

THE PRESIDENT—We now have another office to fill in that

of Treasurer, the gentleman who has filled it heretofore has done so faithfully and well.

MR. RYAN, of Syracuse—I would like the pleasure, if the chair please, of offering the name of a gentleman here this afternoon to fill the office of Treasurer of this association. I recognize the fact, Mr. Chairman, that the office of Secretary has been very wisely placed, inasmuch as the duties are onerous, and he is thoroughly qualified and very proficient. In a State organization of this sort, my opinion is that sometimes it is well to have a little new blood. We have a gentleman here in Binghamton who has served us very faithfully, he has interested himself very largely in the arrangements for our pleasure here, he is a gentleman who will fill the position to its fullest extent, and believing in a change, I would most respectfully place in nomination the name of Jos. Schnell, of Binghamton.

MR. SCHNELL, of Binghamton—I thank my friends who have placed me in nomination, but must positively decline, for I could not think of running against our worthy and faithful present Treasurer.

DR. EATON—I nominate C. H. Butler.

MR. ROGERS—I second the nomination.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—I suppose it will be proper for me to say something as my name has been used. I should be very glad indeed if Mr. Schnell could be induced to accept this nomination. Mr. Ryan, I think, is quite right in his remarks. I think a little rotation in office is a good thing, especially in this work. It will permit me to get my bonds discharged.

MR. SCHNELL—I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary cast one ballot bearing the name of Mr. Butler for Treasurer.

No objection being made the Secretary cast one ballot where-upon Mr. Butler was declared duly elected.

THE PRESIDENT—We now have an Executive Committee to nominate, of three members. The present members are Mr. Norton, of Delhi, Mr. Dubois, of Catskill, and Mr. Rice, of Hudson.

DR. EATON—I would like to nominate as a member of the Executive Committee Mr. Norton as his own successor.

DR. GREGORY—I second that nomination.

DR. GREGORY—I would like to nominate as a member of that committee Mr. W. L. Dubois, of Catskill.

THE SECRETARY—There probably is no one who knows any more about the amount of hard work falling to the Executive Committee and the small thanks than I do. In completing this Committee I would like the privilege of naming Mr. Todd as a member of the Executive Committee.

DR. EATON—If there are no other nominations, I would like to ask consent of the convention for the President to cast a ballot for these three men.

No objection being made the President cast the ballot and declared the gentlemen duly elected.

THE PRESIDENT—The next matter claiming our attention will be the appointment of delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—We are entitled to five delegates to the A. P. A. We all know that it meets in two or three weeks in San Francisco. We would like to have our society represented. I will make a motion which will be a little different from the usual way. I move you, sir, that Dr. Gregory be made chairman of that delegation, and if by any un-

fortunate circumstances he cannot be there, he shall have power to appoint a delegation to go there from gentlemen whom he can find that would likely be there to represent us, either one or more as he may see fit.

MR. BISSIKUMMER, of Oxford—I second the motion.

Motion put and carried.

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—I move you sir, that the association adopt the entertainment badge of this year as the badge of the association. It strikes me as a beautiful, tasteful badge, and very appropriate. I have consulted with several members of the association and they all seem to approve of this form of badge, so I make the motion that we adopt this as the badge of the association.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—I would like to second that motion. We have both had the honor of being President, and I suppose we are the only two who know that this badge was selected by a lady.

MR. BISSIKUMMER, of Oxford—Some of the gentlemen seem to think this motion refers to the ribbon. It is the gold mortar badge which is referred to.

Motion put and carried.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, in case the entertainment committee should have any badges left, and they perhaps may, because acting upon my own suggestion, they procured fifty additional ones, I would move that they become the property of the association, and that the association pay the entertainment committee for them at their cost, and that we establish a price upon them, and members can buy them from the Secretary at any time.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—I second the motion.

Motion put and carried.

THE SECRETARY—Now, Mr. President, a great deal of credit is due to Mr. Otis for this badge. It certainly is a compliment to him that we have adopted it as the badge of the association. I move that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Otis.

Motion carried.

THE SECRETARY—We have appointed a committee to consider the place of meeting. The committee was to report here but we have a small attendance, We have as many here now as we shall have at any time, and therefore I move that this association, when it adjourns, adjourn to meet in Auburn.

Motion put and carried.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I move that the time of the meeting be left to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Carried.

THE SECRETARY—I move that C. H. Sagar, of Auburn, be made Local Secretary.

Motion put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—It is to be hoped that at our next session we shall have a good attendance, for there is at least one paper to be read. I have one here on botany that is quite long.

DR. EATON—I would like to suggest that we have a specific time for hearing this paper by our President on botany, some time during the session to-morrow morning, as I think quite a number of the physicians of the city would like to come in.

MR. NORTON—I move that it be made a special order for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION.

Thursday Morning, June 6, 1889.

Meeting called to order by the President at 10:10 o'clock.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last session.

The Secretary read the following telegram from Iowa :

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 6, 1889.

To Clay W. Holmes, Secretary of the N. Y. S. P. A.:

Iowa sends best wishes for a successful meeting.

ROSA UPSON, Secretary.

THE SECRETARY—I move that the following bills of expense, incurred by special Excise Committee, amounting to \$47.16, for printing, postage, telegrams and expense to Albany be audited and paid by the Association.

Motion put and carried.

THE SECRETARY—I also have here a paper on the Pharmacy of To-day, by F. J. Wulling. There will be hardly time to read it, and I move that it be read by title and referred for publication. (See part second.)

Carried.

MR. NORTON—The Executive Committee report favorably on four applications for membership presented yesterday. I have also another application, which I will read.

DR. EATON—I move that we adjourn for one minute.

Carried.

Meeting called to order by the President.

DR. EATON—I move that the Secretary be directed to cast the ballot of the Association for these names presented by the Executive Committee.

Carried, and ballot cast.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now hear from the Committee on Exhibits.

The report of the Committee on Exhibits was read by Mr. Todd, of Ithaca.

To the Officers and Members of the N. Y. S. P. A.:

Your Committee have paid a visit to Exhibition Hall and beg to present the following report:

One of the first displays that met our gaze was an attractive show of Fels & Co.'s toilet soaps, manufactured in Philadelphia. Adjoining this was a pyramid of choice cigars, christened the N. Y. S. P. A., manufactured in this city, and presided over by Mr. Charles Case, who has all the characteristics of a free-hearted man.

Solon Palmer, of New York, has a handsome display of Soaps, Perfumes and Toilet preparations. A perfumery fountain used at the Inaugural ball at Washington fills the hall with fragrance, and floral souvenirs adorn the button-holes of many who are present.

The Upjohn Pill and Granule Co. of Kalamazoo, Mich., have a large exhibit of their friable pills. The above concern confine their business to pills and granules, and their products contribute much to the general display.

The Clinton Pharmaceutical Co. display samples of Elixirs, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, Sugar-Coated Pills and Tablet Triturates.

The Western Leather Manfg. Co. of Chicago display a line of Fancy Leather Goods, including Physician's Cases, Instrument Cases, Obstetric Bags.

Next came a display of Torsion Balance Scales and samples of Live Weight cigars, the property of Mr. William Quirk.

The New York and Chicago Chemical Co., exhibiting Golden Scale

Pepsin and Ford's Pepsin, also have a large testing apparatus consisting of six tubes enclosed in a hot-air bath, heated underneath by a Bunsen burner, the mixture being agitated constantly by means of hard rubber plungers propelled by a small steam engine. The temperature is accurately maintained at 105° F. by the use of a mercurial thermostat, which prevents any variation. The experiment is very interesting, and attracted general attention.

The Carl L. Jensen Co. of New York made a fine display of Jensen's Crystal Pepsine and Crystal Pepsine Tablets.

Mr. Wallace Suits, of Canastota, exhibits a Peerless Percolator, the product of his own invention, which has the appearance of being the eureka of similar apparatus. This article is highly recommended by our worthy ex-president, Dr. Eccles.

Whitall, Tatum & Co., of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, have by far the largest display in the hall. It consists of the usual line of druggists' glass-ware and druggists' sundries, including a full and new line of square recessed shop furniture-ware. They display Electrical Battery, Prescription Scales and Balance, a full line of Filter Paper and Sibert Milk Shake and Agitator. Their line of glass and porcelain chemical ware is very large and invites special attention.

We notice samples of the old reliable Otis Bros.' Corn Cure, and samples of Corn Salve manufactured by the Zelotes Chemical Co., all of Binghamton.

F. R. Arnold & Co. occupy a large counter and the front window of the Hall. Their show consists of Atkinson & Lautier's Fils Perfumes, Dorins's Face Powders, Taylor's Belladonna Plasters, and Surgeon's Lint, Farina Cologne, Italian Cosmetique, Nail, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Chamois Skins, and Druggists' Sundries. This is one of the most creditable displays of the year. The exhibit is in charge of George W. Keys and H. W. Thomas.

A card of Metal Back Combs and Metal Buttons was noticed, manufactured by Joseph Noyes & Co., of this city.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. TODD,

W. H. ROGERS.

T. J. MACMAHAN.

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure with the report?

THE SECRETARY—I move that the report be referred to the committee for publication.

Carried.

THE SECRETARY—I will bring this matter up while I think of it. It has seemed advisable to a number of our active mem-

bers that some effort should be made this year in the matter of disseminating some of our literature, which is very desirable, without including the whole proceedings. When we are publishing the proceedings it is a very easy matter to print any section of it, and with very little expense. I would, therefore, suggest that the Committee on County Organization, which is to be appointed, be permitted to expend a sum not to exceed \$200 in the matter of procuring extra copies of the President's address, and also the address of Dr. Orton, if thought advisable, to distribute for the best interests of the Association, as they may see fit, and also if we wish any other printing which will advance the interests of the Association that they have power to procure it. This method of working will put our case before the whole State in the cheapest manner possible, and coupled with the work which the Secretary hopes to be able to do this year in the matter of getting about in places where work is needed, I think we may be able to do some effective work. The committee has been greatly hampered, not only from lack of money, but from the fact that it was utterly impossible for me to get away from home.

MR. SMITH, of Plattsburg—For the purpose of bringing it before the Association, I will make a motion that \$200 be set aside for printing, as the Secretary has suggested, and for general work.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I amend the motion. I don't believe in appropriating \$200 for printing, but if you appropriate \$200 for the use of this committee in their discretion, if they have got to have any printing done, it is all right, but there are other expenses; they have to go from one town to another, they have to hold revival meetings, as it were, and will need funds to do it.

Motion put as amended and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—I believe that is all the business that is necessary this morning. After the reading of the paper will

be the installation of the officers, and it is hoped that all will remain until the end.

Vice-President Smith took the chair.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—Before commencing reading, allow me to state for the benefit of those who are not familiar with botany, that the botanist in studying plants and flowers of various kinds, which of course includes weeds, has discovered certain peculiarities about them, that they grow in groups in which the flower has a common shape. There are a great many different kinds of plants, in which if you look at the flower carefully you will find that there is a common shape to the flower or else to the pod, or to some part of those plants, and in this way they have divided them off into what they call families or orders. The order that I intend reading about this morning is called Leguminosæ. Its peculiar characteristic, as you will hear, is that it has pods in which its seed is kept.

(See Part Second.)

THE CHAIRMAN—You have listened to this most excellent paper by Dr. Eccles, what is your pleasure with it?

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I move that the paper be received for publication, and that the thanks of the Association be tendered to Dr. Eccles.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—I would like to add to that motion that I hope the chairman will invite the ladies to vote with us.

Motion put and carried unanimously, the ladies voting as requested.

Dr. Eccles resumes the chair.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now hear the report of the President of the Board of Pharmacy.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—Mr. President, and gentlemen of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, I would simply state that we have not had time to complete our report in its details, and give simply a synopsis of the matter which will be filled in later.

Report read by Dr. Husted.

Annual Report of the State Board of Pharmacy of New York.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 6, 1889.

To the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN:—The State Board of Pharmacy submits the following report for the year ending June 1, 1889 :

The number of applications for license that were received from June 20, 1888, to June 1, 1889, were.....	198
Of which the number received for examination for the grade of <i>licensed</i> pharmacist were.....	177
For the grade of <i>assistant</i> pharmacist were....	19
And for license under the law were.....	2 198
The number of certificates that were issued were.....	160
“ “ “ “ to <i>licensed</i> pharmacists were....	140
“ “ “ “ “ <i>assistant</i> “ “	18
“ “ “ “ issued without examination were.	2 160
The number of candidates that were examined were.....	242
“ “ “ “ “ “ re-examined were.....	48
“ “ “ “ “ “ licensed were.....	158
“ “ “ “ “ “ rejected were.....	84 241

As per following table, viz :

	EXAMINED	LICENSED	REJECTED	RE-EXAMINED
August 31, 1888.....	29	14	15	11
November 30, 1888...	45	30	15	11
March 1, 1889.....	94	61	33	11
May 31, 1889.....	74	53	21	15
	242	158	84	48

There is an apparent discrepancy in this table as the difference between the number who were examined (242) and the number of new applications (198) is 52 which should represent the number of re-examinations. The number of re-examinations is, however, 48, and this discrepancy of four (4) is accounted for by the fact that two (2) applications were withdrawn by the applicants for license, and two (2) applicants have not appeared for examination.

The financial report is as follows, viz :

RECEIPTS.

Balance of cash on hand June 20, 1888.....	\$7,219 18
Cash received from 198 applications.....	952 00
" " " interest on deposits	377 02
	<hr/>
	\$8,548 20

DISBURSEMENTS.

Printing.....	\$ 7 00
Furniture.....	22 08
Engrossing.....	14 70
Postage	37 56
Stationery.....	44 22
Traveling expense.....	166 11
Hotel expense.....	115 88
Compensation.....	890 00
Miscellaneous	33 95
Salary	187 50
Fees refunded	10 00
Investigating complaints.....	216 91
	<hr/>
	\$1,745 91
Balance on hand.....	\$6,802 29
	<hr/>
	\$8,548 20

The balance of cash on hand is held as follows, viz :

Contingent funds in the hands of the Secretary....	\$ 146 06
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer.....	1,656 23
" " Rochester Saving Bank... ..	2,500 00
" " Onondaga County Savings Bank.....	2,500 00
	<hr/>
Total cash on hand.....	\$6,802 29

There have been four examinations during the year, and these have been conducted after the manner of those of previous years, that is, five simultaneous examinations in as many localities in the State, each attended by one member of the Board. As compared with preceding years there has been a marked increase in the number of complaints against persons who violate the pharmacy law, and a gain in the number of ap-

plications for examination. That there would be an increase in the number of complaints was not unexpected as licensed pharmacists have been awakening to the fact that the amendment to the pharmacy law, enacted in 1887, meant protection to their interests as well as to the communities at large, provided they would co-operate with the Board in securing its enforcement. The Board has investigated successfully most of the complaints, and has either compelled the accused persons to throw out of their stock "prohibited" articles, or has caused them to place their drug departments in charge of duly licensed clerks, or has prosecuted them as violators of the pharmacy law. The Board has instituted prosecution proceedings against F. M. Russell, of Deruyter; Witbeck & Drew, of Richmondville; W. H. Sutcliffe and Michael Plunkett, of Poughkeepsie, and F. W. Cole, of Fillmore, and in each case has been victorious. The Board has secured the indictment of Walter J. Leahey, of Gouverneur, as a violator of the law, and has recently caused the arrest of Wm. S. Amos and L. J. Tompkins, grocers, of Peekskill, for the same offense, who have given bonds to appear before the grand jury. The cost of these prosecutions has been considerable while the penalties imposed have been light, so light in fact that the Board doubts very much their serving as a check on further violations of the pharmacy law.

During the session of the last Legislature a bill was introduced amending section four (4), of chapter 676, of the laws of this State for 1887, was passed, and is now in the hands of the Governor. This amendment affects only that clause in section 4 which defines the phrase "rural districts," and, under it, this phrase applies "only to small villages and country districts having less than two stores where pharmacy is practiced." Should this amendment be enacted, the work of the Board will not be aided, but will be decidedly hampered, as it will be necessary for the Board, in its investigation of future complaints, to first ascertain if the village or hamlet, in which the person complained of is engaged in business, has more than one store in which pharmacy is practiced, instead of proceeding at once to secure evidence against the accused of his violation of the pharmacy law, as has been the custom in previous cases. In the last annual report the Board suggested that the pharmacy law should be amended in some important particulars, but took no action on its suggestion during the year, as it was thought advisable, after careful reconsideration, to allow the law to remain as it then was, and test its merits before amending it. It is hardly necessary to add that the amendment to section 4, alluded to, did not emanate from the Board.

Respectively submitted,

ALFRED B. HUESTED, President.

EDWARD S. DAWSON, JR., Secretary.

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH, Treasurer.

C. H. HASKIN.

CHARLES K. BROWN.

DR. HUESTED—I would state that if the Association desire, Mr. Dawson can give a brief synopsis of the proceedings which have been had under the law during the past year.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the report of the Chairman of the Board of Pharmacy. What is your pleasure with it?

THE SECRETARY—I move that it be received and referred for publication.

Carried.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—There are very few members of this Association that know what the work of the Board of Pharmacy is. I have been privileged to know a little of it, and it is very interesting to have some of these cases cited, and I would suggest that the Secretary be requested to give us some points.

MR. DAWSON, of Syracuse—There have been a number of complaints which we have investigated this year, and prosecutions which we have attempted to make, and I will give you a brief synopsis of them. We had a case at Richmondville in which complaint was made against a firm of dealers in general merchandise, that they were selling without license drugs and compounding medicines contrary to the law. We investigated the case, and found that the charges could be sustained, and after securing the necessary evidence, the case was placed in the hands of the Board's attorney, and he prosecuted the offenders. The expenses of this prosecution amounted to over \$63.00, the fines in the case, I think, were \$15.85, which went to the county in which the case was tried. There were two cases at Poughkeepsie, grocers who were found guilty of violating the law, and the parties were prosecuted, convicted and fined. Each was fined \$5.00. The expenses of prosecution in the two cases were \$39.30, but the fine was \$5.00 in each case. We have brought a case up before the grand jury at Gouverneur, and have succeeded in securing a bill of indict-

ment against the main offender, and though the case has not yet been tried, it was to have been brought up yesterday, but two of the members of the Board who were wanted there as witnesses could not get away, but as far as we have gone with that case it has cost \$44.90. We ultimately hope to win the case, and I think we will. The Board has just prosecuted a case at Fillmore, in which the guilty party was fined \$50.00. I presume it was because he was a particular friend of the judge. The expense of this prosecution was \$42.90. The Board has had arrested two grocers at Peekskill, and these cases have been hanging fire for a long time, but it has only been within the last two or three months that the County Association would take interest enough in the case to forward the evidence. As soon as the attorney could take care of the case he went right to Peekskill and had the parties arrested. The parties have waived examination and given bonds to have it brought before the grand jury. It is possible that their hope is when it comes before the grand jury to get through without indictment. The expense of that has been \$39.86. So that the members of the Association can see that all this investigating business is entailing a great deal of expense, and that we have done within the last year over two hundred dollars' worth of this kind of work, \$216.91. We cannot now, of course, tell what the result of this is going to be, we do not know how we are going to come out with these two cases at Peekskill, we are confident that we can win them, and if we can, we hope it will have a wholesome effect upon other violators in that section. We still have the same trouble to contend with that we did last year, the difficulty of getting the co-operation of the licensed pharmacists in the matter of securing evidence. The Board has learned since its arrival here that there is a party in this city who is conducting a pharmacy without a license, or without a licensed clerk. The Secretary and another member of the Board visited that pharmacy and have found that the facts are as alleged, that neither the proprietor nor clerk has a license, and we intend to give him our attention before we leave the city.

THE PRESIDENT—It is a pity that the judges did not have more friends. If their friendship was more extensive you might have better results. There is a communication from the A. P. A. to be presented to you. We will hear that now.

The report of the Committee on Communication from the A. P. A. was read by Mr. Gaus as follows :

To the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

The committee to whom was referred the communication received from the Chairman of the sub-committee A. P. A. (see page 37), asking their opinion and action on the several questions therein contained, do most respectfully recommend to this body answers to the several interrogatories as follows:

Nos. 1 and 2.—Yes! So far as the tax affects liquors and alcohol used medicinally, mechanically and in the arts.

No. 4.—We deem it practicable, but the success of any plan fixed upon must involve the co-operation of the manufacturer, jobber and retailer. The committee is not prepared to present any plan in detail.

No. 5.—In view of differences in the requirements of the laws, and the standard qualifications required by the various State and local boards of pharmacy, we deem the interchange of certificates by the several boards of pharmacy, impracticable at present.

No. 6.—In answer to this we would say, Yes! whenever a suitable law is formulated and presented.

Your committee have no suggestions to offer under the head of "Commercial Interests," but would recommend a reference to our committee on Trade Interests.

C. Z. OTIS,
C. H. GAUS,
A. SAGER,
Committee.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the report of the Committee on the Communication from from the A. P. A. On the matter of rebate, I think they have taken pretty broad grounds to endorse it.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I move you that the report of this committee be accepted by this Association and approved, and that it be put on record for printing.

MR. GAUS—This is quite a long subject to handle, and the committee simply reported what, in their opinion, they thought

would be good recommendations, still they should come up for consideration and ought to be thoroughly debated by the members present.

THE PRESIDENT—Would it not be wise to have an “if” there? I was thinking if they add an “if,” if it could be in any way shown to benefit the retailer.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—I would like to have that portion read.

Recommendation read by the Secretary.

MR. ROGERS—Not wishing to enter into any lengthy discussion concerning it, this is one of those questions upon which a great deal might be said, I therefore move that that part be stricken out.

A MEMBER—I second the motion.

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—I would like to ask what the effect will be as to complying with the request of the Chairman of the Special Committee of the A. P. A. They ask simply for the action of this Association in answer to the interrogations presented. Now, shall we answer these questions, or shall we leave these questions unanswered? It brings itself down to that proposition.

THE PRESIDENT—It does not seem necessary to answer it categorically.

THE SECRETARY—I had not expected to enter into any of the discussions, because I do not deem it exactly fitting; but at the same time it does seem to me that it is neither right for us to ignore the question or to return an answer with an “if” appended. The fact is that those who have had the closest dealings with the rebate system on both sides, are best able to judge as to whether it benefits the trade at large or not. It happens to be my position to have handled the question on all

its sides, and to have seen it in all its bearings; as a retail dealer during the inception of the plan, as a jobber during its growth and success, and as a proprietor and manufacturer at the present time. I have watched the subject closely, and after having tried all other expedients I have adopted and am adhering to it firmly, and shall so long as it exists, not because it benefits me, as it would not make one cent of difference in regard to my profits, whether the system should be retained or abandoned, but when I see my friends in the retail business and my friends in the jobbing trade, whose position I know thoroughly, and contemplate the effect it would have upon them if such system were abolished, I feel it my duty to get up and defend the system. In the first place, the satisfaction to the retail dealer coming from the fact that he and his neighbor pay alike is sufficient to maintain the system until some better can be inaugurated. The fact that it enables the distributor to get his goods to the retailer without losing money should give it support from that class. The proprietor, who is regarded by the general retail element as being the most benefited, spends more money in the advocacy of this plan and in its workings than all the others put together, because the others spend nothing. Now I have myself, individually, within the space of a week spent \$25 in the matter of correcting a point to get my own working system in shape, so that no one could be for a moment treated unjustly, and I know that all the manufacturers stand in the same position. I am not rising, however, to defend my own part of it, I am secure in my own position, and it doesn't make any difference whether it stands or not. The retail men and the middle men would be immediately demoralized, and the effect upon trade is such as you cannot conceive, if this or some other system is not maintained whereby the avenues of trade are protected so as to give a certain amount of profit to the middle man, who is to-day the best friend, both of the retailer and proprietor. The retailers look at it upon one side, and the jobbers look at it upon another. It seems to me that it ought to be discussed for the simple purpose of giving a proper impression to the large proportion of the retail trade who do not seem to under-

stand the question in its proper bearings. There is no selfishness in the matter on the part of the proprietors, that is certain. I am a member of the Proprietors Association, and am thoroughly cognizant of all their desires in the matter. They have no interest in the matter except for the good of the retail trade, and to-day we stand ready to adopt any system and spend any amount in correcting the abuses of the cutter. I was very sorry that I was not present when the communication from the New Jersey Association was brought up and considered, because I should have said something then. I am satisfied from what I have heard here that that communication is entirely misunderstood by every member present. It is the most vital question we have considered, and scientific points do not compare with it, because it is bread and butter that we are all working for, and that which secures our best interests should have consideration. I certainly hope that this question will not be ignored, but that expression will be given in favor of it, if it can not be in favor it might certainly be set aside, but not ignored.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—As a retail pharmacist, I wish to speak upon this question from a business standpoint. I am sorry to have seen this question brought up at this time, for this reason. The rebate system is an effort made to regulate trade matters. There are three parties to it, the proprietors, our good friends the jobbers, and the retailers. It spreads its broad protecting mantle from the proprietor over the jobber, but falls just short of the retailer. I am ready to drop the discussion right here, if it is thought best. I am unwilling to be the means of breaking up any amicable relations existing between the Proprietor's Association and the jobbers. The burden, however, is borne by the retailer, for we submit to it until it can be so extended as to benefit us. That is one point. But as for endorsing it, and saying that it is right, I am not prepared. The report should be that our association is divided in opinion on the subject. *It is divided.* It benefits two of the parties concerned at the expense of the third. The very terms of the contract prevent the retailer from buying except at certain fixed prices agreed upon between the

two. We may be willing to bear that, but as for saying that it is right, or intimating it, I should prefer to hold our opinion in abeyance, the expression of it, rather, until they give us part of the benefits. Only recently we were in receipt of circulars from the Proprietor's Association, or some branch of it, or kindred organization which took exception to the fact of some retailers combining among themselves and buying these very goods in original lots and dividing among themselves. I have not done that, but we were asked to express our disapproval of it. The whole rebate plan is against retailers and in the interest of the jobber, it is a combination of those interests, against the retailer. If it is thought best to take a vote upon it, I am satisfied that we shall get expressions of the strongest disapproval on the part of every retailer present. The proprietors and the jobbers stand in the position of philanthropists, but it only extends so far as their own interests are concerned.

THE PRESIDENT—I don't think it needs discussion. Is this the true answer? As chairman of this meeting I say it is not true. This society does not as a unit endorse it, for there are members that do not. We want to state as the true position of the society that the society is divided,

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—As I understand, the duty of answering these questions was delegated to a committee. The chairman of the committee has reported, the president or chairman of this association has submitted the question for the consideration of the convention. Is it not rather special pleading for the President of our association to announce himself flat footed on one side of the discussion, on which he took very strong grounds in his annual address? I wish to answer one proposition that my friend Rogers submitted. He says if the rebate is a good thing for the wholesaler it ought to be for the retailer. Am I correct?

THE PRESIDENT—I do not think the question is the one to be considered, I do not think *that* is the question at issue.

DR. EATON—Am I in order? I ask the gentleman who preceeded me if I have quoted him correctly. I say that he said the plan was a good thing for the wholesaler, and if it is good for us is it good for him?

MR. ROGERS—Not necessarily.

THE PRESIDENT—I do not think that discussion is in order.

DR. EATON—I submit if I am called down. I will simply say I renew my motion that we accept and approve.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—It is very unfortunate that this has come up so late, under the circumstances I move that the report be laid on the table.

Motion seconded.

THE PRESIDENT—I do not like to do that, still if the house wish it.

Question is called.

THE PRESIDENT—I want to see fair play, even if it goes against me. All in favor of laying the report upon the table will manifest it by raising the right hand. Now all who are opposed to laying it on the table.

Secretary announced the result as a tie, 11 voting on each side.

DR. EATON—I would inquire if the President voted on the proposition.

THE PRESIDENT—I did not.

DR. EATON—Then we respectfully leave it to him to decide.

THE PRESIDENT—I shall vote against the way that I want.

I want it laid on the table, but I shall vote that it be taken up and declare the motion lost.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—It seems to me that possibly this matter might be settled. I think that we are somewhat working in the dark, I must say that I am. If we could have the objection stated briefly and positively that is urged against the rebate system again, perhaps we might act intelligently and dispose of the matter in a very short time. It strikes me in that way.

THE PRESIDENT—Let us hear that part of the report again. I do not think that the question hinges on the rebate plan at all.

The recommendation under discussion was read.

THE PRESIDENT—That, so far as the committee is concerned, is no doubt true. "Your committee recommend the rebate plan, they not being able to suggest any better to benefit the retail pharmacist." Now as a report from the committee that is doubtless true, no one can find fault with that, but for this society to return the same answer to the A. P. A. would not be true.

DR. HUESTED—I wish to have stated the objection which you urge against the rebate plan, briefly.

THE PRESIDENT—That would raise the question of the rebate plan for consideration again.

MR. ROGERS—This brings the rebate plan up for consideration to the extent to which it benefits the retailer, as I understand it.

MR. GAUS—I do not think the Committee want the Association to take that for law which they report. They simply reported something to bring the matter up for discussion.

THE PRESIDENT—As far as the report of the committee is concerned, it is perfectly sound.

MR. GAUS—The time was so short it was impossible to bring in any lengthy report.

THE PRESIDENT—The best way to settle it is to accept the report of the committee and let it pass, and then make it a special order for the next session. We accept the report.

DR. EATON—My motion was to accept and approve. I will make the motion to accept and lay the matter on the table until the next session.

Motion carried.

MR. MACMAHAN—I move that we devote fifteen minutes to the discussion of this subject, and that each member be allowed to speak once, two minutes only.

THE SECRETARY—I second that motion.

THE PRESIDENT—All in favor of this motion please manifest it in the usual manner.

The house was divided.

THE PRESIDENT—All in favor of it raise the right hand.

Carried, 8 voting for, 5 against.

MR. MACMAHAN—Only to bring it before the house in the proper shape, I move that the sense of this meeting is opposed to the rebate plan as referring to retailers.

MR. ROGERS—I second the motion.

The Vice President takes the chair.

MR. ROGERS—I will be brief in stating the rebate plan as I understand it. If I am correct, the Proprietors' Association places a price on their goods to the jobbing trade, and in case

they do not sell below a fixed price to the retailer they get a rebate from the manufacturer. Am I correct in regard to that, Mr. Holmes?

MR. HOLMES—Yes, sir.

MR. ROGERS—If that be true, then there is an artificial and arbitrary restriction placed upon the ordinary usages of business. The object of that arbitrary price is to prevent lower rather than higher prices. It also compels the retailer to pay more for his proprietary goods than he would if competition were free and open. Another objection that I see to it is that the cutter in the larger cities, he who gives tone and direction to the business everywhere, whose prices are quoted to merchants in the smaller towns and cities, and are published broadcast in the metropolitan papers, buys his goods direct of the proprietor and manufacturer. He is not restricted in selling prices at retail so long as he does not go below the price which other retailers would have to pay for it. Thus the rebate plan binds the jobber not to sell to the retailer at less than a certain price, but it in no way restricts the cutter. If I am correct in my position, I think that I have shown reasons why the present rebate plan is opposed to the interests of the retail dealer.

MR. BUTLER—I want to ask if under the restrictions that are spoken of, we are not working under too many restrictions in regard to two minutes in time?

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—I want to state briefly two reasons why the committee reported in favor of the rebate plan. In the first place, the rebate plan fixes the values of proprietary goods, and that is just exactly what we have been fighting for ever since the organization was established, to effect the fixing of the value of proprietary goods with the retailer, and I cannot see how it is going to help the retailer to unsettle the value of proprietary goods with the wholesaler. In fact it strikes me that to fix the value of proprietary goods with the wholesaler tends to fix it with the retailer, and if by co-operation

they have succeeded in establishing the price by this rebate plan, then let us co-operate, and establish among ourselves the price of proprietary goods among the retailers, that is the object of organization and is in our hands. The wholesalers and manufacturers have fixed the thing themselves; now let us protect ourselves. Applause.

MR. MACMAHAN—You might add not only the drug company of Brooklyn, but Mr. ———, of New York city, and half a dozen drug houses in New York will deliver rebate goods right in this city in single packages, with the express added, and possibly even cheaper than you can send it by express, for less money than any retail dealer in New York can buy them.

DR. ECCLES—I am not working upon a theory, but upon actual fact. A prominent drug company in the city of Brooklyn has demoralized the whole retail drug trade of the United States. They do a wholesale business. If you can show me how this company, doing a wholesale business can be kept out by your plan, then I will give in instantly. Here is a fact for wholesalers to consider. Let them show us how they can keep the rebate plan from benefitting this firm.

MR. SAGER—I believe my two minutes is not up. I would ask what effect it would have upon this company to break down the rebate plan.

MR. HOLMES—The communication which was presented to this association and ignored, touched upon this subject and covered it entirely, wherein the association asked this association to request from them that all cutters, both wholesale and retail, who had in any way cut prices, should be cut off. They stand ready to do it at any minute.

DR. ECCLES—I will answer Mr. Sager in this way. If my hands were tied behind my back, and I was compelled to fight a man of equal strength, and he had free hands, would it not be right for me to insist that his hands should be tied too, so

that we might fight with our heads. The retailer has his hands tied behind his back, the drug company has its hands free by this very system. I want that thing thrown away so that they shall have their hands tied as badly as mine are, and then we will fight head to head.

MR. HASKIN, of Rochester—Mr. Holmes has suggested that if we ask them to tie their hands they will do it.

DR. ECCLES—That plan is what would tie our hands worse, for it would forbid our advertising. The Drug Company do not need to advertise any now, it is we little retailers that have to advertise, they have got through. They would tie not only our hands, but our heads into the bargain.

MR. MACMAHAN—But two or three years ago we gave the proprietors and jobbers opportunity to do just what they pretend they want to do now. That was under the Campion plan. We all know how much they lived up to it. (Applause.)

DR. EATON—As the President of the Association has spoken three times, as the seconder of the resolution spoke four and a half minutes, and as the fifteen minutes are up, I think we had better stop.

THE CHAIRMAN—It is moved and seconded that the discussion be brought to a close.

Carried.

The President resumed the chair.

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure with the report to the A. P. A. The motion is before the house that that part be stricken out from the report.

DR. EATON—Was that the motion?

MR. ROGERS—That was my motion.

THE PRESIDENT—It leaves the Society uncommitted to either side, and puts us in our true position, for there are both sides represented here.

MR. GAUS—I understand that that particular part remains unanswered.

THE PRESIDENT—All in favor will manifest it by raising the right hand.

Carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT—I must beg pardon for this seeming breach of parliamentary usage. I did not observe how we were running over the allotted time. Let us now proceed to the installation of officers. Will Mr. Otis and Dr. Eaton kindly conduct the newly-elected President to his place? President Gregory, in resigning this instrument for calling the house to order into your hands, I do so with much pleasure. We all know you to be a gentleman of great parliamentary skill, and that you can govern this assembly in better style than your immediate predecessor has done. This is a world of progress where each new man is expected to be an improvement upon the one before, whatever the function may be that is to be executed. In putting our trust in you, we know that we shall not be disappointed. Here is the gavel, your emblem of authority. I resign it into your hands, together with this badge that tells all men of the honorable position which you now occupy.

DR. GREGORY—Dr. Eccles and members of the association, I cannot say that I find myself any better prepared this morning to express my appreciation of the honor involved in the event of yesterday, which has culminated to-day, than I was yesterday. I think that perhaps the difficulty is in the peculiar nights we have in Binghamton. They are of the briefest character, I think, of any in New York State. My first night was about two hours long, and no other one following has been to exceed five hours, and I am used to the full length article in

the other end of the State. I will, however, attempt as best I may, to express my appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me. I think I can sincerely say that I know of no higher honor that can be bestowed upon a pharmacist in the Empire State than to be chosen to preside over the deliberations of this association, and the honor is largely increased, I believe, by the character of those who have preceded me in this position. When I think of the President who has but just retired, my friend Dr. Eccles, and of such men as Mr. Sager, Mr. Otis, Mr. Macmahan, Mr. Rogers and Dr. Huested, that we see about us, I feel that this honor is greatly increased by being called to succeed these gentlemen, and thus be associated with them in the work of this association. When I am at home quite a portion of my time is engaged in teaching. While in that occupation it is quite habitual for me to assume the position of a gymnast, that is to say I contort myself into a sort of double curve which represents an interrogation mark, and no sooner do some of my boys state a fact in pharmacy than they are confronted with this interrogation point, and I want to know the reason, so that some of them have good naturedly dubbed me "Professor Why." I feel that it is very easy for me to assume the same attitude this morning and inquire why this position has been conferred upon me. You remember that in our President's address he spoke of a political economy scale in which the business affairs of pharmacists as well as those of any other calling move from flood to ebb tide and that we were at the ebb to-day, and that it was to be presumed that we would ascend as we always have before. This motion is characteristic of all human interests, that is to say, there is a pendulum movement that is constantly going on, and I think we can find the same motion in this association. Last year the society went to Kings county and salt water, at one extreme of the State and called Dr. Eccles for its President. This year you have gone as far to the other extreme and elected a gentleman representing fresh water to preside over your deliberations. I think there is also another illustration of the pendulum movement in this event. As my immediate predecessor we find a man of great brain power, a

man of very fertile mind, a man that is gifted by nature and talented by acquirement, one of the best thinkers of the State, and now the pendulum has swung to the other extreme, and you find your humble servant in his place. There are just two drawbacks that arise before me at this time. Before leaving home I was solicited to take out an accident insurance policy. I pondered the question quite carefully and made up my mind that my occupation was not sufficiently hazardous to justify the expense. I did not anticipate at that time being struck by lightning, and now that this accident has befallen me, I very much regret that I cannot receive a weekly indemnity until I recover. Another drawback arises. You know it is said that there is a great deal more pleasure in anticipation than in realization. I remember asking my wife soon after we were married how she would like a sealskin sacque, and she told me that as it would probably be the most elegant garment she would ever own she would rather anticipate it for a year or two, and like a very dutiful husband, I granted her request. She is still enjoying the anticipation. Now gentlemen, you have deprived me of this pleasure, because I have had no period of anticipation. I have had nothing but the bare realization. Of course I appreciate the realization, and I do not know that I can say any more in token of appreciation than I have already said. I am sure that I shall try to serve the Association to the best of my ability, and I shall expect and claim the hearty co-operation and assistance of every member of the association.

THE PRESIDENT—Will the same committee please present the First Vice-President.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. Ingraham has been obliged to go home on account of illness in his family.

THE PRESIDENT—Will the committee present the Second Vice-President.

DR. EATON—Mr. President, it affords me pleasure to present to you our fellow citizen and distinguished individual,

Mr. Howarth, of Utica, who has been elected to the ancient and honorable office of Second Vice-President. The remuneration and incidental expenses are to be paid by the association. I take pleasure in presenting to you my somewhat long ago successor in this office.

THE PRESIDENT—It gives me great pleasure to receive you in the position of Second Vice-President of this association. The vocation is one that will probably be not as arduous as that of President or First Vice-President, though as we are aiming at rotation in office, the anticipation that President Gregory spoke of shall be your lot for the future.

MR. HOWARTH, of Utica—Mr. President and members of the association, I am not much of a speech maker, you will have to excuse me so far as that goes. I think that Utica will try and do its best, being the foundation of this organization. I will try and fill the office to the best of my ability.

THE PRESIDENT—Will the committee present the Third Vice-President.

MR. OTIS—Mr. Chairman, I have the honor to present to you Mr. Gaus, who is elected to the position of third vice-president of this association.

THE PRESIDENT—In receiving you as third vice-president in behalf of this association, I can state the same to you that I did to the second vice-president. Your term of probation will probably be longer, unless you make a leap like our present president, who gave us to understand he had no anticipation, although I see his name here second on the list, and if you can succeed in shortening your probation as he did his, we will have you perhaps sooner. The association will be pleased to hear from you.

MR. GAUS, of Albany—Like the second vice-president, I am not a speech maker, but I thank you for the honor bestowed.

THE PRESIDENT—Will the same gentlemen present the secretary.

DR. EATON—That is chestnuts.

THE PRESIDENT—I would reply that all the good things of the world that have been preserved from time immemorial come to be considered chestnuts.

MR. HOLMES, of Elmira—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, that puts a corker on my little speech. I am sorry that I suggested that Dr. Eaton be one of the committee, because I did wish to say something, but I am afraid I will have to drop my thunder. I only would like to state that the feeling which I have entertained for the years past does not grow less; I have carried in my own heart, if my own feelings are correct, a regard from the New York State Pharmaceutical association which is worth more to me than all the money or all the honor which the association might possibly bestow upon me. I have endeavored faithfully to do its work, and when I have seen the time that I could not and did not, I have told you so. At the beginning of this meeting, I felt that my duties for the past year had been less faithfully performed than for many previous years. I feel it still. It was not because I did not have the will, but surrounding circumstances were such that I could not. I have looked forward with anticipation to the present year, because I do feel that I shall have better opportunity to serve you perhaps than I have had for a number of years. If the opportunity occurs, I assure you my service is yours, and in any way in which I can benefit the association as a clerical worker, I shall only be too glad to do so.

THE PRESIDENT—Whittier has said that
"All the good the past has had,
Remains to make our own time glad."

Now we have some more of the good of the past. You know there are always lots of new things coming up, and only

one occasionally survives. We have another of these survivals in the treasurer.

DR. EATON—The chairman of the committee has gone out to get a little bell. He could not find it or Holmes would not have spoken so long. I have the pleasure of presenting that very old chestnut, Butler.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—Is that bell a warning? I believe you are not accustomed to long speeches from me, you need not ring me down, but Mr. President and gentlemen, I thank you very much for the election to the office. I will take care of all the money that you favor me with, and I hope it will be more than heretofore, to the best of my ability. One thing I would say, and it will perhaps relieve some minds. You have all noticed the oppressed condition of my friend Eaton. He is on my bond. I am afraid one year more will use him up. I hope you will keep the funds so that he will have a chance for his grab when his time comes.

THE PRESIDENT—We have another of these so-called chestnuts, the survival of the good. I think it is wrong to speak of them as chestnuts, because chestnuts do not last very long; they generally spoil. Mr. Norton.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentleman: It is a high privilege and great pleasure to me to again stand before you and thank you for this renewal of your favor and confidence. You will be pleased to know that I am not a speech maker, and what I have to say will always be brief. One thing strikes me, and that is this: one of the most absorbing and most important questions before this Association is the apathy existing in this Association and among the druggists of the state with regard to this Association. It is strange, with the benefits to be derived from this Association, that so small a proportion of the druggists of the state belong, and so small a number of those belonging attend. If the Executive Committee can do anything to remedy this fault, I am sure I

speak on their behalf, though they are better able to express themselves than I can do it, I assure you that all the Executive Committee can do, they will do to the best of their ability, conscientiously and faithfully.

THE PRESIDENT—We have another of these valuable survivals in the person of Mr. Dubois.

MR. EATON—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It affords me pleasure to shake Mr. Dubois by the hand, as his own successor on the Committee. There was a great cloud came over, and his name was left off the printed ballot, but he got there all the same.

MR. DUBOIS, of Catskill—I believe it has not been customary for the other members of the Executive Committee to say anything. I thank you very kindly for the honor you have conferred on me, and I should have been very glad this time to have been left off. I think it is about time they put somebody else on the Executive Committee.

THE PRESIDENT—An effort has been made to infuse new blood into that Committee, and we shall see how well he survives in the future. He has blossomed out as a beautiful flower for the Association at the present time.

DR. EATON—It affords me great pleasure to present to you Mr. Todd, who has served the Association in other offices, and from my knowledge of him and his ability, I know that he will fill the position to which he has been elected with credit to himself and the Association.

MR. TODD, of Ithaca—I thank you for the compliment you have bestowed upon me by electing me to this office. Unlike Mr. Dubois, whose name was not on the ticket, I got there just the same, and although the wheels of the Executive machine will be run by very much the same people as it has in years previous, probably it will not be very much clogged by what I can do, or very much accelerated by what I shall try to do.

Dr. Gregory assumes the President's chair.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I would like to move that the thanks of this Association be extended to the Superintendent of the Binghamton Insane Asylum, and his assistants, for the courteous and pleasant reception which was extended to the Association on their visit to the institution.

Motion put and carried.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—Mr. President, I would move that this Association express its sympathy with the Johnstown sufferers, especially with the druggists of that region who have suffered, and the injury it has been to the Pennsylvania State Association.

Motion put and carried.

MR. MACMAHAN, of New York—Mr. Chairman: In behalf of the ladies attending our meeting this morning, I thank Dr. Eccles for the very instructive paper he has just read. The ladies wish the doctor to know how exceedingly and delightfully they have been entertained. They are much gratified that they were invited to be here to listen to this most interesting paper, so eloquently read by our retiring President. Mr. Chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks for Dr. Eccles, I ask the liberty to invite the ladies to vote.

DR. HUESTED—I move that the thanks of the Association be extended to our retiring President, Dr. Eccles, for the excellent manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the Association during the past year, and for his efforts in its behalf. I feel that Dr. Eccles has devoted a good deal of time and labor for the Association, and that his labors have not been in vain.

MR. SMITH, of Plattsburg—I second the motion.

Carried.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—While we are settling with the boys, I would like to move a vote of thanks to the local pharmacists of Binghamton, headed by the indefatigable Otis. He has been busy in season and out of season and all the time without reason, he has made it pleasant and lively and jolly for us, and I move that a vote of thanks upon a gold and silver tray be presented to the pharmacists of Binghamton.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—I rise to second the motion all the more because I was about to make it. Dr. Eaton did not make it nearly as well as I was going to.

Motion put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—If there is nothing else, I will appoint the standing committees at this time. First is the Committee on Legislation. By the resolution creating it, the President is made chairman of that committee, and in accordance with our discussion yesterday I will appoint one member from each of the four Boards of Pharmacy throughout the state, leaving one member to be appointed in the state at large. I will represent the Erie County Board of Pharmacy, necessarily, and I will ask the other boards to nominate their own representatives. This has already been done by the State Board choosing Dr. Huested ; he is therefore appointed. Although it is very dangerous for some people to be at large, I have taken the responsibility of naming Mr. Otis as the member for the state at large. The other members will be appointed as soon as possible.

I would suggest that if the various members of these committees will keep wise eyes open during the coming year, and be prepared to report next year, we can increase the working force of the association very largely, although the members of the association will not be any better taken care of.

Under existing circumstances I think it would be proper to continue the excise committee, but as it is a special committee,

created for last year only, I do not see how the president can appoint it without action by the association.

MR. GAUS—I move it be continued.

Seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—By resolution of the association your president was made chairman of the delegation to the A. P. A. I am very anxious to fill out the delegation with the names of those members who would be likely to attend. I have not as yet learned positively of any who will be present. I have had the names suggested to me of some who may possibly attend, and with your permission, I should like to defer this until I know who may be likely to go there.

THE SECRETARY—It is customary for the association to pay its own expenses for meeting room. The expense of the present attendance, including the chairs and all the accessories is \$48. I move you therefore, sir, that an order be drawn for the sum of \$48 to pay for our meeting room.

Carried.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—Mr. President, there is one thing I wish to call the attention of the association to, that through the incapacity of the committee on entertainment to get money out of reluctant pockets, we are obliged to come to the association for \$50, or less if that will cover the amount.

MR. ROGERS, of Middletown—I move that a draft be ordered for \$50, or less to cover the expense.

DR. ECCLES—I second the motion.

Carried.

THE SECRETARY—There are one or two papers in transit at the present time that have not reached us. I move that all

such papers be referred to the executive committee for publication.

Motion put and carried.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—The ladies of Binghamton ought to have some recognition. They have been at work as well as the druggists in providing for the comfort and entertainment of the ladies of the association. I move, therefore, that a vote of thanks be extended to them, and especially to Mrs. Otis, for their endeavors to make our stay here comfortable and pleasant.

MR. SMITH, of Plattsburg—I second the motion.

Carried.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I would like to make public acknowledgement of thanks to our perfumers back here for the fine present they made me as president of the association. I should have done so while in the chair.

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—I want to say a few words. I rather expected to have said something in reference to exhibits at our association, and to mention some of the difficulties that we have had in getting arrangements in shape. The exhibitors have written letters to the effect that it did not pay for them to exhibit, and they have been a little backward about making exhibits at this meeting. Of course, it is too late to discuss the subject, I just want to explain to these members here why it is we did not have a larger exhibition of pharmaceutical products. It is because manufacturers and jobbers have found that it did not pay them, and there is a possibility that it may be smaller another year. We have endeavored to do what we could to make this meeting a success and I thank you all for your kind appreciation of it, and if you have been pleased and have enjoyed yourselves as far as entertainment is concerned, I am sure I am well paid for all I have done. I am afraid it will be a good many years before we meet in Bing-

hamton again as an association, but I hope we shall see you all at some time. I hope we will meet in Auburn next year, and that there may be an increased attendance over this year. I regret that we have got to draw this meeting to a close, it has been very pleasing to me and to the druggists here in Binghamton.

MR. BACHMAN—I move that we adjourn sine die.

Carried.

The attendance at the Binghamton meeting was seriously interfered with by the wide spread floods of June 1st, which rendered railway travel, especially from the western part of the State, extremely tedious and difficult. Those who ventured it, however were well repaid for the effort by the interesting sessions, and the delightful entertainment provided by the committee. An especially pleasant feature of the first session was an address of welcome on behalf of the medical profession of the city and vicinity, by Dr. J. G. Orton, since elected President of the New York State Medical Association, in which he paid a well deserved compliment to our President, Dr. R. G. Eccles, of Brooklyn.

The entertainment program was opened by an informal reception Tuesday evening in the parlors of the Hotel Bennett. A very fine musical program was given by some of the leading musicians of the city, and refreshments were served at eleven o'clock in the dining room of the hotel. Wednesday morning the members and ladies in attendance spent in driving about the city and its environs, visiting by special invitation of the superintendent, Dr. Armstrong, the State Asylum for Chronic Insane, which occupies a beautiful location about two miles east of the city. None of the boys were detained there as persons dangerous to be at large, though some fears of such a result were entertained before starting out. Wednesday evening was devoted to a ball, which was a most enjoyable and elegant affair.

Mr. Otis and the large number of assistants whom he brought to the help of the entertainment committee were not only indefatigable in their efforts to make our stay in Binghamton a pleasant one, but were successful in every particular.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Clay W. Holmes". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name "Secretary".

Secretary.

PHARMACEUTICAL REPORTS,
ANSWERS TO QUERIES,
AND ROLL OF MEMBERS.

1871

The Natural Order of Leguminosæ.

By R. G. ECCLES, M. D.

To people with open eyes, persistent curiosity, and determined effort, this world of ours is a constant series of revelations of wonderful and startling phenomena. In no field of study is this more true than in botany, and especially within the great natural order, called by Jusseau, Leguminosæ, because of the legumen or pod borne by so many of its members. It is sometimes called Fabaceæ, from the Latin word *faba*, signifying a bean. In numbers of species or extent of distribution it falls far behind the order Compositæ. In magnificence of coloring and complexity of form it does not approach Orchidaceæ. For usefulness to man, however, it stands pre-eminent. No other order administers to our wants or aids our progress in so many directions, and its products, with a few exceptions, are innocuous. Some of the greatest wonders of plant life lie within its borders, challenging our deepest philosophy to unravel their mystery. Nor does it fail to administer to our æsthetic tastes, as is well known by all who are familiar with the beautiful climbing wistaria that decorates so many of our city mansions. Even our roadsides are made lovely and perfumed delightfully on spring mornings with Judas trees, locusts and laburnums. *Lupinus* and *astragalus*, *vicia* and *lathyrus* are abundant in our flower gardens. The coral tree of the tropics when in full bloom is one of the grandest sights mortal eyes can gaze upon. It has, in unstinted profusion, all over its majestic form, flowers of the deepest crimson, that paint the forest in an intense blaze of glory. When the twining *bauhenias* and *carpopogans* of the same order interblend their colors with the deep green of surrounding trees or festoon themselves upon some bare and blighted, but massive trunk, the onlooker is compelled to feast upon splendor that human artifice cannot imitate. The sterile, desert waste of scorching sand for which Africa is celebrated, loses its monotony when the trembling, airy foliage of gigantic *mimosæ* beautify and adorn the scene with great clusters of rich golden blossoms. Within its scope are found plants of all sizes, from the minute field herbs a few inches in height to trees of the greatest magnitude. Its climbers outwit the monarchs of the forest by mounting to their very apices and stealing the life-giving sunbeams that should be theirs by right of first possession. As "all is fair in love or war," they thus display superior ability in the struggle for existence.

The limits fixed to every order are more or less arbitrary. It is therefore not a matter for wonder to be told that the diagnosis of some species is almost, if not quite impossible, even to trained botanists. Notwithstanding the fact that the merest tyro can be taught in a majority of instances to unerringly pick out the plants of this order after receiving a single lesson, it is equally true as pointed out by the botanist, Brown,

that we had no positive means of distinguishing between the pulse and rose families with certainty until he showed a difference in *the position of the odd lobe in the calyx* as a persistent characteristic. The position of that little speck of green is the sole unaltered characteristic that runs through the entire order and enables us to tell whether a plant should be classed with roses or beans. Elsewhere they merge with other orders in equally close union. As a rule the leaves are compound or divided up into a number of distinct leaflets, and they, in common with the rose family, possess a pair of extra little leaflets, called stipules, at the base of their stalks. The leaves are not known to grow directly opposite each other upon the stem in any species, but are alternate in the order of their positions. Below each blossom and below the pod or ovary, a five-parted, five-cleft or five-toothed green cup or calyx is found, the divisions of which are usually of uneven size. The blossom is composed of five bright-colored petals, unless by abortion or accident the number is reduced. These are irregular in size and shape upon the same flower in the majority of species. The upper or odd petal is the largest and is known as the vexillum or standard. It encloses the other petals in the bud, but when open it is usually spread out or even turned somewhat back. The two lateral ones are called wings, and the lower pair, usually glued together more or less at their edges, curl up like the prow of an ancient boat, from which appearance they have been called the carina or keel. Within this keel will generally be found enclosed the stamens and pistil. From the fancied resemblance of the whole flower to a butterfly, Linneus gave it the name papilionaceæ. *Papilio* is the Latin for butterfly. Its resemblance to that insect, however is nothing like as well marked as are many blossoms of orchids. Every person has seen a pea, bean or locust blossom, and can judge of the aptness of the name as applied to them. This shape of flower is only found in this order. To discover a plant having a papilionaceous flower is to discover a member of the order leguminosæ. All plants of this order do not, however, possess this kind of flower. Many of them are perfectly regular, having five petals, each of which is the same in size and shape as well as being arranged in a circle around the stamens and pistil, like those of our common oxalis or sheep sorrel. From this simple form up to the so-called butterfly shape there are a great many intermediate ones pointing out an apparent line of descent. Other affinities in similar gradation mark the same direction and seem to tell the same tale. The stamens in many are all united by their filaments into one mass or brotherhood and are said to be monadelphous. At the other extreme and where the petals are alike and flowers regular, no such brotherhood exists. There every stamen maintains its own separate existence. Between these extremes are found many grades of union, showing the successive steps of differentiation. On turning to the fruit we find a similar state of affairs. The ordinary bean pod occupies one extreme which shades off toward a tonka

bean or a Detarium drupe, having a fleshy outside and inclosed stony seed, and that assimilates them to almonds, peaches, apricots and other Rosaceæ. As the legume and drupe are constructed upon a common plan, the transition from one to the other is easy of comprehension. Where the papilionaceous flower is absent, the pod is generally present, so that between the two characteristics it is usually easy to tell plants of this order. For convenience of study, three sub-orders have been formed.

These are known as Papilionaceæ, Cæsalpineæ and Mimoseæ. About forty years ago Bentham enumerated 6,500 species as belonging to the whole order. Of these nearly 5,000 were Papilionaceæ, 700 Cæsalpineæ and 1,000 Mimoseæ. Since then very many more have been classified, but the relative proportions remain much the same. The Papilionaceæ are recognized by their distinctly pea shaped blossoms, the Cæsalpineæ by their spreading petals and irregular, imperfectly Papilionaceous flower. A few are devoid of petals while others by abortion have less than five. The Mimoseæ have regular flowers and shade off toward the Oxilideæ of Geraniaceæ. All kinds have less or more perfectly formed pods, the least perfect of which shade toward the drupe. Everywhere in the vegetable world lines of affinity are found running through many species, tribes and sub-orders. Nor does it end here for order blends with order in many broad characteristics. Guided by such affinities Bentham has arranged the orders into great groups called Cohorts, and these again into Series. Leguminosæ is made a member of the Cohort Rosales which includes as near of kin therewith the orders Connoraceæ, Rosaceæ, Saxifragaceæ, Philadelphææ, Brexiaceæ, Ribesiaceæ, Begoniaceæ, Cephalotææ and others. It is a well known fact of geography that counties blend with counties at their border lines and States with States. Consider the Cohort as a union of States, the orders as counties, and the species as townships, and you can at once perceive how at many points a close resemblance will be found where one that believed that these names stood for well defined differences would expect none. This explains why the same alkaloid or glucoside, complex of structure though it be, may be found in two or three different orders. Like a corner where several States meet each having at this spot the same kind of climate and products its appearance there is only what might have been expected. The difference between the three or more species favored with the product may be vastly less, although all classed in totally different orders, than the difference existing between very many but remote species of the same order. There are counties in the State of New York much nearer counties in Vermont and Massachusetts than many in their own State. Losing sight of the fact conveyed by this analogy bewilders many students of *Materia Medica* and Botany.

Turning now to the geographical distribution of the great order Leguminosæ we find many significant facts full of meaning to thinkers but

which can only be properly considered at another time. Why are so many species indigenous to Australia found nowhere else upon the globe? Why do the Cape of Good Hope and South America in the same latitude give such distinct types? Why are those universally scattered forms of Tephrosia, Acacia, Glycine and Sophora totally absent from the Islands of St. Helena and Tristan d'Acugna? These and many other facts point out the methods and directions by which such localities became inhabited, the forces that conspired to the work and the time remote or recent in which it occurred. Fate has written on their very forms all the vast history, and modern science is slowly reading it off for our instruction. The sub-order Mimoseæ has a queer habit of keeping itself mainly south of the equator and thriving and multiplying with especial freedom in Africa and Australia. The sub-order Caesalpineæ sends only an occasional straggler beyond the tropics northward. The great sub-order Papilionaceæ, on the contrary, is well represented in our North Temperate Zone, extending even to Siberia and Northern Russia. From it more than either of the others are food products derived. All the various kinds of beans, peas and vetches belong to it. The great nutritive value of these is due to the fact that when dried they contain nearly one-fourth of their weight of the remarkable vegetable proteid legumine. This substance in chemical characteristics is almost identical with the casein of milk from which cheese is made. It contains a larger proportion of phosphorus and is less easily digested. The Chinese make cheese of it. If the popular notion of the function of phosphorus is true Boston baked beans should make the very best possible brain and nerve food. Whether true or false, however, this kind of food for he whose digestive apparatus is sound and able to cope with it is highly nutritious. Beans and peas are equal or a trifle superior to condensed milk or eggs in absolute nutritive power. Pea nuts (*Arachis hypogæa*) the delight of so many American children, and that stay so many hungry stomachs at a minimum of cost during excursions, is a very near relative of our string beans. As articles of food they are equal. This is a very remarkable plant. It is a native of Brazil and some parts of Africa where it has long been under cultivation by the natives. In the United States it is grown as much for the oil it yields as for its nutritive quality. This oil is extensively used to adulterate the product of the olive. It is likewise used as a lubricant and for illuminating purposes. To see the papilionaceous yellow flowers growing upon its stems during the summer a stranger would never suspect it of violating the most fixed habits of its race. As if possessed of a sense of modesty no sooner have the petals withered and the seed begun to fill the ovaries than the stalks bend toward the earth and every pod digs its way down into the loose soil where it remains buried out of sight of peering curiosity until ready to be disinterred by the farmer. *Voandzeia subterraneæ* of Surinam and Africa, a closely related genus and having similar edible seeds, possesses this

same burrowing trait. These are the only members of the vegetable world that show the human tendency to hide what all the rest of animated nature boldly display with seeming pride. Over three and a half millions of pounds of peanuts are imported into France annually, which would go to show that the children over there are as fond of this article as ours are here. Many kinds of *Dolichos* beans are cultivated for food in different parts of the world. A kind of sauce or ketchup called soy, is made from these in China and Japan, large quantities of which are shipped to Europe and America.

Other members of the genus *Dolichos* are used in Japan to make a sort of butter, called mico, and a pickle called sooja. The allied genus, *Canavalia*, cultivated in India for food, bears pods two feet long, while similarly close relatives—the *Psophocarpus*—bear not only edible pods, but likewise edible tuberous roots. One kind, indeed, grown in China and Cochin China, bears nearly cylindrical tubers two feet long, which when boiled are a favorite dish among the natives. The German Earth-nuts, or Dutch mice (*Lathyrus tuberosus*) was once extensively cultivated, but the introduction from America of the potato checked it. It is still grown to some extent in Central Europe, the herbage being relished by cattle, and the amylaceous tubers by the peasants. Because of its taste it is sometimes called the earth chestnut. French peasants object to cultivating it because of its habit of growing its successive crops of bulbs always on one side along a horizontal root, and thus as it were walking through and out of their fields into their neighbors. It is said that if it had only time enough it would make the tour of the world. The sweet pea of our flower gardens belongs to the same genus, *Lathyrus*, and is only slightly more handsome. The gram of India, or chick pea of Europe (*Cicer aristinum*) is cultivated for its herbage and as an article of food. It is often used as a substitute for coffee. In hot, dry summers there exudes from the foliage drops of liquid which, on drying, deposit crystals of oxalic acid. So large is the quantity that shoes are spoiled in walking through the fields. There are a number of plants of the order Leguminosæ, sub-order Papilionaceæ, indigenous to our Southern States, having tuberous edible rhizomes that might be extensively used as articles of food. *Apios tuberosa*, and *Psoralea esculenta* are familiar examples. The tubers when cooked resemble potatoes, but contain more nitrogen and starch, being therefore more nutritious weight for weight. White-flowered and yellow-flowered lupines have been cultivated from time immemorial for their edible seeds. They were a favorite form of pulse among the ancient Romans. In Europe the stems and leaves are used for fodder. The Australian leguminous tree, *Castanospermum australe*, produces edible seeds which are called in that country chestnuts. The Carob tree, (*Ceratonia Siliqua*) of the country around the Mediterranean, produces the so-called locust beans, or St. John's bread, of the fruit stores. This is supposed to be the food used by John the Baptist, in

Palestine, under the name locust and wild honey. It belongs to the sub-order *Caesalpinæ*. The flowers of this tree are apetalous. Its shape and size is much like that of an apple tree. The sweet, farinaceous pulp of the pods makes them a favorite of many children, but the seeds are entirely inedible because of their hardness. In the countries where they grow they are a very important article of food for the poorer classes and the Moors and Arabs use large quantities for themselves and horses. A single tree will produce in a season as much as 800 or 900 pounds of them. The bark of the tree contains much tannic acid and is used for tanning leather, while the fine hard wood is prized for building purposes. Thousands of pounds of the legumes are annually sent to this country and England from Crete. The sweet, pleasant-tasted pulp causes a demand for them among our American children. Even as a medicine it has been utilized to cure coughs, colds and hoarseness. Many singers prefer it to troches for clearing the voice. Here we have an illustration of how food products verge into medicinal. All starchy substances are lenitive in their action, and from starch to sugar is a narrow step both chemically and therapeutically. Thus we see the simple change from a lenitive to a demulcent. The whole vegetable world produces both. The order of appearance of medicinal principles in plants is the same as the order of complexity of structure and function of such plants. Those possessing the least profound therapeutic action are generally found at a place lower in the scale within the order than those more profound. The least profound action is merely local and mechanical. Next in order is the local and chemical. Then follow those that act beyond the location where applied, until at last we reach such as seriously disturb the nerve centres in a variety of ways. A poultice of starch or powdered elm bark illustrates the simplest possible form of medication. An ointment of tannic or gallic acid represents a simple local but chemical action. Tannic acid in one or other of its forms is, chemically considered, but a step or two removed from starch, a substance that lies at the very bottom of every vegetable structure. Whenever a bark is rich in tannic acid you may be quite sure it is likewise rich in starch. The reverse is not always true. Tannic acid is often a waste product, and bears a somewhat similar relation to plants that uric acid does to animals.

Bearing these facts in mind we can discover at a glance a simple key to the *Materia Medica* of the order *Leguminosæ*. We have elsewhere seen that the *Mimoseæ* are the lowest in point of development of the three sub-orders. Their petals are the simplest. Their yellow color, shape and arrangement all prove this. Next follow the *Cæsalpinæ*. Lastly come the most highly specialized *Leguminosæ*. The medical products follow in their power of action on men and animals the same order. But one explanation for this at present seems possible. During the course of their development it became necessary as an aid to them in their fight for life to use the best means in their power to combat some living enemy or

enemies. This enemy becoming habituated to that weapon they were forced again and again to increase the strength by increase of quantity or failing in this by producing a kindred but stronger acting substance. As time advanced a reciprocal development of animal and plant went on, the one in immunity, the other in profundity of activity. Supposing the protective agent to be at first the retrograde product tannin, then a time would come when its full force would have as little action upon the foe or parasite as tobacco upon one fully addicted to "the weed." The plant thus made defenseless and on the high way to extinction has one of its members check the retrogression of the same hydrocarbonaceous or perhaps protoplasmic substance to which its vitality is due at a higher compound than tannin, possibly some glucoside. The change may have occurred pathologically just as in human bodies what ought to become carbonic acid and water sometimes stops at sugar, producing what is called diabetes. This change proves a new means of defense, and the species is saved by its occurrence until another lapse of time again gives the foe immunity when a similar occurrence once more renews its lease of life. Thus by a sort of backward chemical action accumulations of partly metamorphosed products occur. Some species being relieved of attack by outside or environing circumstances failed to follow up the changes here indicated and remain as fixed types marking the successive stages of advancement. The higher types having been forced to check the retrogression of much of their life material at successive stages as favored by environment, necessarily mark a progressive series such as we discover in the Pharmacopœia. The simplest of the three sub-orders, viz. Mimoseæ has given us a demulcent and astringent. The next in order of development (Cæsalpinæ) provides laxatives and Cathartics. The most specialized and best represented (Papilionaceæ) rises from demulcents and astringents through laxatives and cathartics to powerful sedatives and poisons that in small doses are cathartic and still smaller laxative. A very large dose of any one of the lower members will produce the symptoms of the members above them, and a very small dose of the higher members will produce the symptoms of those below them. Thus may be inferred their concordance of action throughout the series as they are shown to be, but more and more profoundly acting bodies of analogous power. As chlorine, bromine and iodine in mineral chemistry and the homologous series of hydrocarbons in organic chemistry possess closely analogous properties which are functions of their atomic or molecular weights, so the most active drugs produced by this order appear to possess properties that are a function of the degree of specialization of the species in which found. A careful examination into the habitat of each will tend to confirm the generalization here made. Such as are found where animal or fungoid life is most aggressive will invariably contain the most active agents and vice versa. Those grown on dry, arid plains will not have reached the high potency in their products as such

as develop near streams or in rich soil in the same latitude, and other things being equal hot climates will give better results than cold. The most powerful drug known to be derived from the order we are considering is physostigma or ordeal bean. The natives of western Africa where it grows use the leaves and beans to test the guilt or innocence of persons accused of serious crimes. If they die they are considered guilty, if they live innocent. The priests probably regulate the dose so as to produce emesis and save those they favor. An infusion containing nineteen seeds is reported to have killed a man in an hour. The active agent is the alkaloid physostigmine, the sulphate of which is known as eserine. It also contains a second alkaloid called calabarine and a neutral principle, physosterin. In small doses it relieves constipation and acts as a laxative. In similar doses it can take the place of a demulcent and help chronic bronchitis. In larger doses it becomes a spinal sedative checking tetanus. In still larger ones it is toxic. The dose of the alcoholic extract is put at one-eighth of a grain, and of the official tincture twenty to forty minims. By remembering that the dose of this is the smallest of any other product of the order, and that the activities of the rest are graded as before indicated, the dosage of all the rest may be readily approximated from their place in the order without farther memorizing.

The power of this drug to contract the pupil of the eye by local application is a singular and useful one. It acts in an opposite manner to that of Atropia. That *Physostigma venenosum*, Balfour, is one of the highest, if not the highest in development, of all the plants of the order Leguminosæ appears immediately on studying its structure. The corolla is of a pale pink tinged with purple, one of the highest colors to aid cross fertilization. It is not only papilionaceous, which in itself means great specialization for the same purpose, but it is curved into a crescentic form, thus adding to its complexity. It has ten stamens that are diadelphous. The stigma is covered with a ventricular hood adding to the variety in its make up. The calyx shows very high specialization in first being campanulate, second having the apex four cleft, third the upper division being notched, and fourth its segments ciliated or fringed. The large multifloral racemes must attract insects from great distances. Its woody structure and great twining and climbing power, added to its ability to ripen seeds all the year round gives it numerous advantages in the struggle for life. Growing upon the banks of streams in rich soils and hot climates it must be constantly subject to destructive forces in the shape of fungi, worms, caterpillars, insects of many kinds, birds and beasts. If we now go to the other end of the line and contrast it with *Acacia verek*, *Guillemin*, and the other acacias that produce gum Arabic we will be able to see and follow the intermediate members and understand their true relationship. The gum bearing acacias flourish in deserts and dry sandy soils in Eastern Africa, Arabia, Hindoostan and Australia. Some of them in favorable regions form pretty large forests,

but the trees are never very big. They are all thorny trees or shrubs and show how rough usage of browsers has been guarded against by mechanical instead of chemical means. The flowers are regular and of simple type, the color the lowest in attractive power for insects, viz: yellow. They are likewise inodorous and small. Their highest medicinal virtue is astringency due to tannin, and the gum they exude is closely related to starch and sugar in chemical structure and demulcent property. Arabic acid is isomeric with cane sugar. The solid extract from the wood of *Acacia Catechu*, Willdenow is the only other official article derived from the *Mimosæ*. It is intensely astringent and used to check hemorrhages and tone up relaxed mucous membranes, in doses varying from 8 to 30 grains. Its habits, appearance and habitat are much the same as the other genera of the species already referred to as producers of gum Arabic. From the sub-order *Cæsalpinieæ* we get the laxative fruit of *Cassia fistula*, Linne, popularly known as purging *Cassia*. It is imported from the East and West Indies as well as South America. This is a majestic tree rising sometimes to a height of fifty feet, and in the flowering season is covered with beautiful racemes of large, golden yellow blossoms. These are followed by a profuse production of cylindrical pods a foot or more in length and nearly an inch in diameter. Their sweet, laxative pulp is one ingredient of confection of senna. Tamarind from *Tamarindus Indica*, Linne, another ingredient of the same preparation, is the preserved pulp of the fruit. The tree is a very large one and is abundant in India, Egypt and Arabia. Our supply of the pulp is mainly derived from the West India Islands. The natural fruit has an agreeable sour taste, but when it reaches us being packed in sugar or syrup it is sweetish sour. The acidity is due to the presence of citric, tartaric and malic acids. Senna leaves, the only other official article from the sub-order *Cæsalpinieæ*, are the leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia*, Delile (*Alexandria Senna*) and of *Cassia Elongata*, Lemaire-Lisancourt (*India Senna*). These are small shrubs a few feet high. The second as usually grown is an annual, but may be preserved over the year. Many other *Cassias* supply laxative leaves that are sold as senna. Three genera are found in the United States that are sometimes utilized in domestic medicine. These are *Cassia Marilandica*, *C. Occidentalis*, and *C. Obtusifolia*, Linneus. The first is common in New York State, the second in Virginia and southward, and the third from the Ohio river southward. The active cathartic power of senna is destroyed by prolonged decoction in water and by the presence of alkalies of all kinds as well as to a less degree by dilute mineral acids. Their power is due to the presence of cathartic acid, and as this is insoluble in strong alcohol, while the nauseous and odorous agents of the drug are quite soluble therein, it is easy to prepare a most agreeable cathartic after exhaustion with this menstruum. The largest of the three sub-orders, viz: *Papilionaceæ* contains two demulcents (*Glycyrrhiza* and *Tragacantha*), two astringents

(Kins and Haematoxylon), one for coloring (*Santalum Rubrum*), three stimulant and expectorant (*Copaiba*, *Balsamum Tolutanum*, *Balsamum Peruvianum*), one irritant cathartic and emetic (*Chrysarobinum*), one diuretic and narcotic (*Scoparius*) and one sedative and poisonous (*Physostigma*). Here we observe what has been pointed out before that only such medical properties as merge into each other appear. It is always to be remembered that the lowest of a therapeutic series may, like the lower geological rocks, crop out anywhere. Demulcents, astringents with hydrocarbonaceous antiseptics and acids of not very complex structure are to be looked for in any genera, species or order. Licorice is procured from *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, Linneus, a plant that grows in Southern Europe and Southwestern Asia.

The underground branches, generally mistaken for roots, is the part used. They are of great service to the plant in its struggles for life, inasmuch as very many can be grown from one of these, every axil being able to send forth branches and roots. *Glycyrrhiza Cepidota*, Nuttall grows on the sands of the shore of Lake Erie near Buffalo, and on the Missouri side of the Mississippi near St. Louis. Plants of it can also be found all the way up the Missouri river to its source. The so-called root has the distinct licorice flavor, although not as strong as in *globra*. *Tragacanth gum* is an exudation from a number of species of *Astragalus*, having thorny petioles, growing in South-Western Asia and South-Eastern Europe. Kino is the dried juice of *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, Roxburgh, a tall tree that grows in India. Its medical qualities are due to tannic acid. Logwood is the heart-wood of *Hæmetoxylon Campechianum*, Linne, and is a native of tropical America. It is used as a dye as well as in medicine. Red Saunders is the wood of *Pterocarpus Sautalinus*, Linneus, a large tree inhabiting the mountains of Ceylon and India. It is used to give color to compound tincture of lavender, but has itself no medicinal qualities. The Oil of Sandalwood comes from a tree belonging to a totally different order of plants and must not be confounded with this. *Copaiba* is an oleoresin derived from a number of species of *Copaifera*, but mainly from *Copaifera Langsdorffii*, Desfontaines. They are native trees of Brazil, Venezuela and other parts of South America. A deep cut is made into the centre of the tree, from whence the clear, colorless and thin juice exudes, which afterwards thickens into the consistence of oil or honey and becomes of a pale yellow color. It is mainly composed of essential oil and resin, but benzoic acid being absent it is not correct to call it a balsam. Various samples of the drug vary in quality with age and exposure. Balsam of Tolu is obtained from *Myroxylon Toluifera*, Kunth; a South American tree. Incisions are made through the bark to the inner wood, from which it is received in small calabashes. As first shipped it is soft and tenacious, but after a time it hardens into brittle lumps. Balsam of Peru is derived from the allied genus *Myroxylon Pereiræ*, Klotzsch, a South American tree whose flow-

ers are so rich in odor that they can be perceived at a distance of a hundred yards by the sense of smell. The juice is procured by pounding the bark so as to separate it from the wood without breaking it, then waiting five or six days, after which the injured surface is set on fire. At the end of another week the bark that has not spontaneously fallen off is removed, when it exudes freely on rags prepared for it. When these are saturated they are boiled in water and allowed to stand until separation occurs. The balsam goes to the bottom. Chrysarobin is derived from *Andira Araroba*, *Aguiar*, a large Brazilian tree. It is a mixture of various proximate principles extracted from Goa powder, a substance found in the trunk wood, and is often misnamed Chrysophanic Acid. It is rarely used internally, but as the active ingredient of Chrysarobin ointment is efficient for skin diseases. Broom is the tops of *Sarothamnus Scoparias*, *Koch*, a common European shrub, cultivated in gardens in the United States because of the numerous large, showy, golden yellow papilionaceous flowers. It contains a narcotic alkaloid called sparteine. Broom is diuretic and cathartic. While official in the United States, it has no recognized preparations in our Pharmacopœia. The flowers, infused with milk, are used as a lotion in skin diseases. The branches are in Europe made into baskets. A large number of Leguminous plants are used in domestic medicine, among which may be mentioned *Anagyris Foetida*, a Mediterranean shrub having purgative, stimulating leaves and poisonous seeds. European dyers' weed, having diuretic flowers and purgative, emetic seeds. It was formerly prescribed for hydrophobia. Fenugreek, a stimulant for horses and to make resolvent poultices. Melilot, the infusion of whose flowers is used as an antiophthalmic. *Alhagi Maurorum*, an African and Asiatic plant that produces a substance having the properties of manna. *Mucuna Pruriens*, an Indian plant, the hairs of whose pods are called cowitch, or cowage, and are used as an anthelmintic. A large areola, like a pupil on the testa of the seed, gets it the name of donkey's eye. Bladder Senna, of Southern Europe, having purgative leaves and emetic seeds. *Albizia Anthelminthica*, of Abyssinia, whose bark is a good tænistige. *Swartzia tomentosa*, a tropical American tree, with resinous, sudorific bark. *Divi-di-vi*, of tropical Asia, an astringent. *Saphora Tomantosa*, an Indian tree whose roots and seeds are used to check the vomiting in cholera. Several specimens of *Andira*, tropical American trees that are emetic, purgative, narcotic and vermifuge. Two species of *Geoffroya*, Brazilian trees that are anthelmintic. *Abrus Precatorius*, an African and Asiatic climbing shrub whose roots yield a substitute for licorice. Its seeds are used for chaplets, and are much prized because of their beautiful shining red color and black hilum. They are also used as weights under the name *Retti*, this being the origin of the word carat. A single seed weighs almost exactly a grain. Lately red clover has come much in vogue as a domestic remedy. It has long been used as food for cattle. A few years ago the linked

destinies of men, animals and plants was shown in a most curious manner in England through this plant. The red clover crop of a certain region having failed for a number of years, the question of cause arose, and, strange to say, it was found to be due to a diminution in the number of old maids in that region. They, being fond of cats when in a state of single blessedness, increased the number of felines. When they disappeared the cats went also. A diminished number of cats allowed an increase to occur in the number of field mice. These pests pillaged the nests and combs of the bumble bees, thus seriously reducing the number of honey gatherers. As red clover can only be fertilized properly by bees and so ripen its seed, their reduced numbers* necessarily limited within narrow bounds the amount of fertilization and consequently cut off the supply of seed. Cases equally as remarkable as this have been pointed out from time to time by naturalists. They all go to show that this world and all it contains is bound together in the closest possible causal relations, where at first sight we would imagine absolute nondependence and freedom.

The Standards of the United States Pharmacopœia.

BY P. W. BEDFORD.

The object of the standards in medicine are to bring uniformity in the remedials for alleviating "the ills that flesh is heir to," and in most countries of the world such standards are authorized to be made by the Governments of the countries. In our own land the Government never authorized such standards, but has accepted those adopted by the framers of our Pharmacopœia and legalized it by its acceptance and adoption.

The several states have followed in the same precedent, and the standard therefore of our land, whether in the National or State jurisdiction is our much respected United States Pharmacopœia.

I did not propose to go into any of its history in previous revisions, and need only allude but briefly to that of the last, and to the one that next year it will be the duty of our fraternity in conjunction with our medical representatives to prepare.

In the last convention the delegates were representatives of medical colleges, medical societies and colleges of pharmacy with a representative from the army, navy and marine hospital service of the United States. The delegates represented 15 states, the District of Columbia, and the departments of the United States of the Army, Navy and Marine Hospital Service. Not counting those who were named as alternates, and some few who were duplicates (receiving authority from more than one body) there were 100 accredited delegates mentioned in the roster of

* *Plant Life* by Stepp, p. 57.

the meeting of whom 65 were physicians and 35 pharmacists. Of the physicians, 49 were present, 16 absent; of the pharmacists 28 were present and 7 absent. In the election of officers there were selected 4 physicians and one pharmacist. In selection of the committees of revision, numbering 25 in all, there were 12 who were physicians and 13 pharmacists; but of those who bear the title of physicians were 3 whose experience and service have been almost exclusively in the line of pharmaceutical or chemical research. The physicians chiefly decided upon the selection of the remedials; and a large part of the arrangement of the text, the formulas, and the details were the work of the pharmaceutical members.

I do not wish for a moment to take either the praise or the blame upon the pharmacists for the entire work was passed in manuscript copy (heliograph) to every member of the committee and all had their vote upon the several items, processes, etc. which makes up the entire volume.

While personally I know that much valuable work, formulas, criticisms and aid was rendered to the committee of revision by those who were outside of their number, there was not what was hoped for or expected, for there are many that might have given practical results from their experience who did not, and it was not considered within the province of the committee to make personal appeals to manufacturers and others for some information that would have rendered the volume more correct in some of its details. It is within the province of members of this organization or any other to contribute something toward the perfecting of the next revision of our national standard. It is this that is sought by this paper to the membership of the N. Y. S. P. A., but it is also meant for the wider field of any manufacturer, chemist, botanist, physician or pharmacist who may at a later period read this page, it is meant as a personal appeal for information on any article that is now in the *Pharmacopœia* or may be proposed for admission.

From the pamphlet published some few weeks ago, entitled "Digest of Criticism of the United States Pharmacopœia," of which the second part is yet to be printed, it will be observed that there are numerous adverse criticisms upon the volume we call our standard—yet on the whole, the volume is admitted to be the *best* Pharmacopœia in the world. This high commendation is what is acceded to it by the most celebrated men in pharmacy, medicine, and chemistry among the nations of greatest progress. The collection of these criticisms in advance of the work of another pharmacopœial convention is an excellent idea; for being forewarned of the errors they are not likely to be perpetuated.

What is particularly desired is the co-operation of all the *friends of true* advance in pharmacy and medical science, that the changes, additions, emendations, new formulas, the chemical work, the nomenclature, will be as complete and perfect as it may be possible to secure. It is also far more desirable to have the friendly suggestion and advice in

advance, than the cold criticism afterwards. The appeal therefore made to the members of the organization, and all who may be interested directly or indirectly in the perfection of the work of the next pharmacopœial standard, is to give aid to the present committee of revision during the present year, 1889. It is to be expected that it will take in the vicinity of two years from the date of the convention of May 1890 to have the work ready for publication. The next convention will be a much larger body of delegates than that of 1880. Every incorporated medical society, incorporated medical college, incorporated pharmaceutical society, incorporated college of pharmacy, the American Medical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association, and from the following departments of the National Government, the Army the Navy and the Marine Hospital Service, there are to be *three* delegates entitled to take part in the convention. These bodies entitled to representation are requested to do preliminary work upon the pharmacopœia and submit the results of their work to the committee of revision before February 1st., 1890. The object is to facilitate the labors of the next convention and abbreviate the time consumed in preparing the next volume.

The present committee of revision labored under greater difficulties than will their successors; they had a very small sum of money to enable them to begin work and had to make their own financial arrangements to cover the labors involved. Their successors will find the work well advanced, and a large financial balance to their credit. The present committee of revision gave their services gratuitously, no salaries and no compensations were received for their labors. It is not the right way, and they have by their excellent financial arrangements paved the way for some reward for the labors of their successors.

There were some features of the pharmacopœia of 1880 that were innovations—but they were a forward step in science as well as a great advance in accuracy. One was that of weighing all materials used in making the preparations or more concisely "parts by weight." There are many that do not appreciate this change with satisfaction; but I am sure that, whenever it has been repeatedly tried, it will convince the operator of its success and advisability. My worthy friend, Dr. A. B. Husted, in one of our former meetings read a paper on this subject, and his conclusions bore no uncertain sound; and they commended it most unqualifiedly. It is one of the most commendable features of the Pharmacopœia of 1880, and I hope it will receive the hearty approval of this organization for its continuance.

For a moment's argument let me state that no formula in which definite quantities of weights and measures are used can by any possibility meet the wants of *every* pharmacist—one may want a gallon, another a pint of the same liquid preparation; if the pharmacopœia should adopt any special quantity, as say two pints (as a quantity) both these pharmacists must make their calculations as to quantities to use. No more

than this is needed in the use of "parts by weight" and the latter plan adapts itself to any style of weight or system with accuracy. I urge, yet hope it needs no urging, that this organization will give a decisive vote in favor of retaining the present order of the pharmacopœia; "parts by weight."

Other desirable additions to the next pharmacopœia would be the introduction of "assayed drugs;" a more complete number of methods of assay of pharmaceutical products and crude drugs; and chemicals that have become popular during the past ten years, avoiding however all that are based only on doubtful methods of research. But there is plenty of material for the members of this body to do which will help materially in the interests of true pharmacy in the future in connection with the next pharmacopœia. Let them give help to the criticism of faults or errors in the present, and kindly suggesting for the next pharmacopœia; by their present vote endorse the system of "parts by weight" and select three of the best workers in our body to represent brains and labor for the next few months and do credit to us in the pharmacopœial convention of 1890.

Pharmacy of To-Day.

F. J. WULLING, PH. G.

A perusal of many works on pharmacy, old and new, to find a definition for pharmacy, resulted in the discovery that none of the books contained a sentence which might convey an idea as to what pharmacy really is. The colleges teach that pharmacy is that part of art and the sciences which concerns itself with the collection, preservation and preparation of such substances which are adapted to serve the purposes of medicines. One who occupies himself with that branch of art and science is a pharmacist. According to that there are really very few pharmacists and another word ought to be coined to designate those who have hitherto undeservedly enjoyed the title of pharmacist. Pharmacy is now in a state of transition in which its foothold is severely threatened, and it cannot be denied that the majority of those engaged in the profession are to some extent responsible for this state of things. A hundred years ago the pharmacist made all his own preparations, the chemical as well as the galenical, excepting, perhaps, the crude acids, etc.,—he was obliged to, because he could not buy them as he can now. The advent of the chemical industry in the beginning of this century was the first step toward making pharmacy what it is now. Establishments devoted to making chemicals on a large scale soon grew up and supplied the pharmacist, who out of convenience began to buy such things that were difficult or inexpedient to make. He gradually ceased making preparations of a complex nature altogether, and finally made no chemicals at all,

relying wholly on the wholesale manufacturer, who in turn can now supply him at less than it would cost to make the preparations in the pharmacy. The manufacturer on the large scale soon realized that the manufacture of galenical preparations would be another source of income to him. And so it was. He gradually increased the number of preparations, so that now the wholesale house furnishes any preparation recognized at all. The pharmacist made the mistake of supporting the wholesale manufacturer, and himself invoked a mighty competition which threatens to subdue him. All indications are that the near future will accomplish what seems highly probable: A pharmacist will simply be the vender of certain articles, among which even the pills and plasters and other preparations which the manufacturer supplies will be less abundant than cigars, walking sticks and umbrellas. A physician's prescription will call, as it often does already, for A's pills, or B's emulsion, and the pharmacist will only need to count out so many pills, or fill a bottle with something he knows very little about, and write the directions.

It depends on the pharmacist of to-day and the coming one, whether this state of matters will go on, or whether it will be remedied, whether pharmacy will be led back to the track on which it can ever advance as an art and a science.

Every pharmacist comes into personal contact with the doctor whose prescription he dispenses. He could use his energy and eloquence to direct, to some extent, the nature of the prescription by appropriate suggestions, comments on home-made preparations, the value and full strength of which he could guarantee, and by being complaisant. The physician often feels the desire or necessity of consulting with the pharmacist about medicines, etc. At such and other times the pharmacist should take opportunity to show his value to the physician, who in turn will learn to rely on the pharmacist for any kind of preparation which his practice may suggest, rather than study the list of pills and elixirs of the manufacturer to find what he needs. The pharmacist is often asked what the relation is in strength between a preparation, a tincture or fluid extract, for instance, and the active constituent of the drug. He cannot answer because there is no fixed relation; the tincture may be of a certain percentage of drug; but the drug is never constant in its proportion of active principle. The physician's just cry is for a standard of strength of the active principles in the preparation of all the more important drugs. Why not establish such standards? The pharmacopœia commission ought to concern itself with this question. The absence of such preparations of fixed strength induces the practitioner to prescribe the active principles themselves, they allowing of more accurate dosage than preparations containing an indefinite percentage of active principles. Good quality of drugs does not imply a constant proportion of active constituents. My experience with physicians leads me to believe that they would much rather prescribe a standardized tincture or fluid extract than

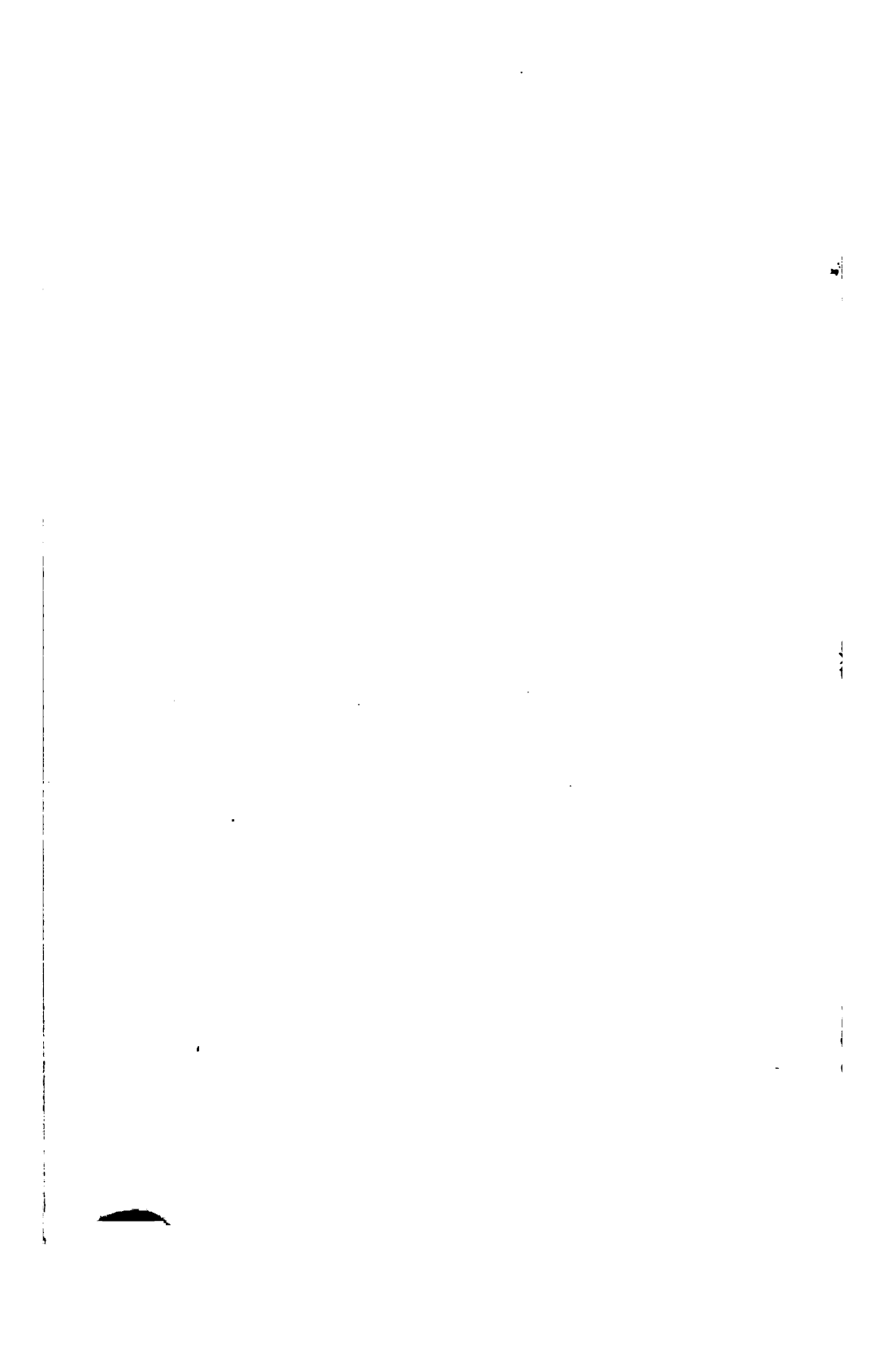
the alkaloid, they not being as familiar with the latter as regards solvent, vehicle, etc., as with the drug or its preparations.

In order to regain the status which pharmacy held the pharmacist must be more of a pharmacist. It is surprising how few there are who engage themselves in assaying the drugs or preparations which they dispense, or in testing the purity of the chemicals on their shelves. If they would occupy their time with such work they would be amply repaid by the satisfaction of having occasionally discovered a deficiency in strength of some preparation, or an adulteration of some drug or an impurity in some chemical. Besides that they would become more skilled in pharmaceutical manipulation of a higher order; their experience might suggest the improvement of old methods, or the devising of new and better ones, thus elevating the status of the profession. Regarding assaying, it is true the exact determination of the constituents of a drug is acknowledged by professional chemists to be difficult and baffling, but pharmaceutical assaying comes within the range of easy, practical execution. Most pharmacists have an exaggerated idea of the difficulty of carrying out an assay process: They read a process and find it complicated, laborious, and requiring too much work. Would they stop to reason out the principle of the process they could readily simplify the method and use it advantageously.

Some chemicals the manufacturing chemist supplies at less than it would cost the pharmacist to prepare them. Grant that, but should the pharmacist rely on the manufacturer for the purity and identity of the chemicals? Our pharmacopœia, the best work of its kind in the world, contains tests of identity and purity for every chemical it recognizes, most of them easy and quick of application. Would the pharmacist apply the tests as his profession makes it incumbent on him he would not always find four per cent. of ethyl nitrite in the sweet spirit of nitre he buys, nor only six per cent. of tartrate of calcium in cream of tartar, nor could the wholesale merchant sell him carbolic acid for creosote, or oil of peppermint deprived of its camphor for the pure oil.

It is manifest that the pharmacist has to a great extent his fate in his own hands.

In conclusion I would say that these remarks are not directed to *all* pharmacists, but only to those to whom they are applicable.



In Memoriam.



Archibald McClure

was born in Albany, N. Y., March 12th, 1835. His father, whose name was also Archibald, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mr. McClure received his education at the Albany Academy, and at the age of seventeen entered the wholesale drug store of his father as clerk, and in 1857 was admitted to the firm. By his close attention and hard work the business of the firm was greatly developed and extended over a large portion of this and adjoining states. He continued in its active management until a few years since, when he withdrew somewhat from the details of the work, still holding, however, a daily oversight. Mr. McClure was a staunch Presbyterian, one of the original members of the State street church, who aided it not only by his personal work, but largely in counsel and money. The Albany hospital is also indebted to his efforts and pecuniary aid for its substantial and prosperous condition. For many years he was a member of its board of governors and president. He was a trustee also of the Medical College, and one of the original trustees, and a warm and devoted friend of the Albany College of Pharmacy. He was a trustee also of the Albany Academy, the Albany Female Academy, the House of Shelter, Home for the Friendless, the Young Men's Christian Association and the City Tract and Missionary Society.

He was connected with and aided by his labor and means all institutions in the city for education and the relief and support of suffering humanity. His belief, and he carried it out in his life, was that if a man wished to do good with his money, the time to do it was when still alive. Political office Mr. McClure did not court and would not accept. He did, however, consent to become a member of the special water commission, believing that here he might be of use in helping his fellow citizens to an abundant supply of pure water. He was a man, beloved, esteemed and honored by all who knew him or of him; noble hearted, a Christian in the true sense of the word, a man to whom his fellow citizens pointed with pride as one of their foremost representatives. He became a member of this Association in 1880, and though not taking an active part in its meetings, always had its good and success at heart. Mr. McClure suffered somewhat for a year or more from the disease which caused his death, but was able most of the time to attend to his daily duties, and at the last was confined to his house only some few weeks before his death, which occurred December 4th, 1888.

George Edward Cook

Was born July 15, 1835, near Brooklyn, L. I. He entered a drug store when about 12 years of age. He served seven years in the store of G. W. Raymond, of Peekskill. After this he entered business for himself uniting his interests with a Mr. Myers in Tarrytown, which store was operated about five years. He moved to Port Jervis in 1867 and started business on his own account, and his death, which occurred Aug. 25th, from cancer of the stomach, terminated it. Mr. Cook was an honored citizen, a consistent christian, and an earnest worker in every good cause. He was for years a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association and became a member of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association at its first meeting. He was well known to many of our members although he was not a frequent attendant at our meetings. He usually attended the meetings of the American Association. He held the warm regard of every druggist who knew him. Quiet, sedate, and deeply sincere in all his acts and conversation, he inspired the confidence and respect of all who were in any way associated with him.

He leaves a widow and four children to mourn his death. His attachment for his home and family was deep, and greatly will he be missed from the home circle. We extend to the bereaved ones our deepest sympathy,

Hiram Elijah Griffith,

Of Niagara Falls, N. Y., was born at Drummondsville, Ontario, in 1837. He entered the drug business in 1859, and continued to follow it till his death, which resulted from heart disease. Mr. Griffith was a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and one of the first to join the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. He was always a welcome attendant and usually accompanied by Mrs. Griffith. He was loved by all who knew him, and the active members will miss his genial face from our meetings. A loving wife and two sons are left to mourn his loss. We extend to them our deepest sympathy.

AMENDMENTS TO PHARMACY LAWS.

Amendments affecting the various pharmacy laws of the State, passed during the last session of the Legislature and reported by the State Board of Pharmacy :

CHAPTER 181.

AN ACT relating to the practice of pharmacy.

BECAME a law without the approval of the Governor, in accordance with the provisions of article four, section nine of the Constitution, April 24, 1889. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. To entitle any person to a license as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist from any board of pharmacy created under the laws of this State, he must prove to the board of pharmacy to which application is made, in addition to the present requirements of the law relating to the granting of licenses by such boards, that he is a resident of the city, county or district for which the board of pharmacy, to which application is made, is created, or, if a non-resident, that he intends to practice in said city, county or district; that has not applied for a license to, or been examined by, any other board of pharmacy of this State and been refused such license within six months immediately preceding, which proof may be made by his own affidavit.

§ 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 448.

AN ACT to amend section two thousand and fifteen of chapter four hundred and ten of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of New York," relating to druggists.

APPROVED by the Governor June 12, 1889. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Section two thousand and fifteen of chapter four hundred and ten of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of New York," is amended hereby so as to read as follows :

§ 2015. It shall be unlawful for any person, unless a registered pharmacist, known as a graduate in pharmacy, or as a licentiate in pharmacy within the meaning of this title, to open or conduct any pharmacy or store for retailing, dispensing or compounding medicines or poisons in the city or county of New York, except as hereinafter provided; provided that the widow or legal representatives of a deceased person, who was a registered pharmacist, known as a graduate in pharmacy or as a licentiate in pharmacy within the meaning of this title, may continue the business of such deceased pharmacist, provided that the actual retailing, dispensing or compounding of medicines or poisons be only by a graduate in pharmacy or a licentiate in pharmacy within the meaning of this title.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 484.

AN ACT to amend chapter six hundred and seventy-six of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to amend chapter three hundred and sixty-one of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, entitled 'An act to establish a State Board of Pharmacy, and to regulate the practice of pharmacy throughout the State of New York, except in the counties of New York, Kings and Erie.'"

APPROVED by the Governor June 14, 1889. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section four of chapter six hundred and seventy-six of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to amend chapter three hundred and sixty-one of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, entitled 'An act to establish a State Board of Pharmacy and to regulate the practice of pharmacy throughout the State of New York, except in the counties of New York, Kings and Erie,' " is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 4. The phrase, "usual domestic remedies," in said act is hereby defined as follows, namely: Medicines that from common use a knowledge of their properties and dose has been acquired and includes only such remedies as may be safely employed without the advice of a physician, such as Epsom salts, Rochelle salts, salts of tartar, borax, sulphur, magnesia, camphor, aloes, myrrh, guaiac, arnica, rhubarb, senna, squills, ipecac, and preparations of above; also castor oil, olive oil, origanum, spike, amber, wintergreen, peppermint, and wormwood, glycerine, spirits of nitre and other like remedies, but does not include opium, morphine, laudanum, strychnine, arsenic, belladonna, aconite, and other poisons requiring knowledge and pharmaceutical skill to safely dispense, unless they be sold in original packages, or packages bearing the label of a licensed pharmacist. The phrase, "rural districts," used in said act is hereby declared to apply only to small villages and country districts having less than two stores where pharmacy is practiced. The phrase, "practice of pharmacy," used in said act is hereby defined as follows, namely: The compounding of prescriptions or of any United States pharmacopoeial preparation, or of any substance to be used as medicine, or the retailing of any drug or poison for medicinal purposes.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND CODE OF ETHICS.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, Organization, concert of action, and comparison of ideas are necessary to the advancement of any cause, and believing that there is room for the elevation and extension of Pharmaceutical knowledge among Apothecaries and Druggists throughout the State ; and that there exists a necessity for some supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicine, both for our own use and the general welfare ; and that such results can be best accomplished by a State Pharmaceutical Association ; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Apothecaries and Druggists from different sections of the State, who are now assembled in convention in the city of Utica, do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent Association for the purpose of accomplishing such results ; and that we adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws :

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I—NAME.

This Association shall be called the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

The aim of this Association shall be to unite the reputable Apothecaries and Druggists of this State for mutual assistance, encouragement and improvement ; to encourage scientific research ; to develop Pharmaceutical talent ; to elevate the standard of professional thought, and ultimately to restrict the practice of Pharmacy to properly qualified Apothecaries and Druggists.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION I. This Association shall consist of active, life and honorary members.

§ 2. Any adult person of good moral and professional standing, residing or doing business in this State, who has been actively engaged in the practice of Pharmacy for four years or more, in a wholesale or retail store, where medicines are dispensed ; all graduates of Colleges of Pharmacy, licentiates of Boards of Pharmacy, teachers and professors of Botany, Materia Medica, Chemistry and Pharmacy, and of such sciences

as are collateral with our profession ; and Chemists, whether in business for themselves, employed by another, or retired from business, are eligible to membership.

§ 3. Pharmacists, Chemists, and other scientific men who may be thought worthy the distinction, may be elected honorary members. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to office, or vote at the meetings.

ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of three members (and of which committee the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member), all of whom shall be elected annually, by ballot, and shall hold office until the election of their successors.

ARTICLE V—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

§ 1. The President, or in his absence or inability to serve, the Vice-Presidents, in their order, shall preside at all meetings of the Association, call special meetings, at the written request of twenty-five members ; shall present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association ; suggest such objects as he may deem worthy of notice, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

§ 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association. He shall keep a roll of the names of members, with their residence, date of admission, and any subsequent changes. He shall read all communications, conduct all correspondence of the Association, notify all members four weeks in advance of each annual meeting ; and at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting ; and, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, shall superintend such publications as the Association shall direct. He shall notify members of their election, and also furnish each member of committees with the names of their associates on said committee. He shall receive annually the sum of three hundred dollars, and the amount of his expenses incident to his attendance at such annual meeting, for his services. The Local Secretary shall reside at or near the place where the next annual meeting of the Association is to be held. The duties of the Local Secretary shall be to co-operate with any Local Committee in making arrangements for the annual meeting ; and he shall have the custody of specimens and apparatus destined for use or exhibition at the meeting.

§ 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible ; shall collect all moneys due the Association ; pay all bills, when countersigned by the President ; render a full report of his transactions at each annual meeting and report the state of the treasury when called upon by the Executive Committee.

§ 4. The Treasurer shall execute and deliver to the Executive Com-

mittee (subject to their approval) a good and sufficient bond, with two sureties, in the amount of three thousand dollars; and shall receive one hundred dollars per annum, as compensation for his services, and the amount of his expenses incident to the meeting in addition to his salary.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and the Treasurer to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers and property of the Association committed to their care.

ARTICLE VI—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee, of which the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member, shall have charge of the revision of the roll, the investigation of applicants for membership, and the publication of the proceedings. They shall audit all bills against the Association, and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned.

ARTICLE VII—THE TIME OF MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Association shall be held at such time and place as the Association from year to year shall select.

ARTICLE VIII—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings shall be called by the President, upon the written request of twenty-five members. The notice shall state the object of the meeting, and no other business shall be transacted at the meeting. The Secretary will give twenty days' notice of all special meetings.

ARTICLE IX—BY-LAWS.

This Association may establish, for its future government and regulation, such By-Laws as do not conflict with this Constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

ARTICLE X—AMENDING CONSTITUTION.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing, and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting; when, upon receiving the vote of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I—QUORUM.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

ARTICLE II—MEMBERSHIP.

The names of persons applying for membership, with their residence, present occupation and length of experience in Pharmacy, shall be presented to the Association in writing signed by two members in good standing, and be referred to the Executive Committee, by whom they shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the room where the meeting is held until the names have been acted upon, and if reported favorably by the Committee, the candidate may be balloted for at the next meeting of the Association. Five negative votes shall defeat an election.

ARTICLE III—ADMISSION FEE.

The admission fee of this Association shall be one dollar, which fee, with the annual contribution for the current year, shall be paid into the Treasury, and the applicant sign the Constitution and By-Laws before the end of the next annual meeting. A failure to conform to this requirement will render his election null and void.

ARTICLE IV—ANNUAL DUES.

Every member shall pay annually, *in advance*, into the hands of the Treasurer, the sum of two dollars. Any one in arrears at an annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote; and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years, shall lose his membership.

ARTICLE V—LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars, at one time, shall become a life member, and shall be exempt from all future annual dues.

ARTICLE VI—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

On the payment of one dollar by any member of this Association, he shall receive a certificate of Membership, which shall be issued by the Secretary, upon the notification of the Treasurer that the same has been paid for, and that he is not in arrears for dues.

ARTICLE VII—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The President shall, before the close of each annual meeting, appoint the following committees (of which he shall be, *ex-officio*, a member), each to consist of three members, viz: Committee on County Organization and Trade Interests, Committee on Pharmacy and Queries, and Committee on Adulterations. Also a Committee on Legislation, consisting of five members, the President to be one of the number and Chairman of the Committee.

§ 2. The Committee on County Organization and Trade Interests shall report at each annual meeting such observations and information upon that subject as may seem to them of interest to the Association.

§ 3. The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries shall, near the close of each annual meeting, present a proper number of questions of scientific or practical interest, and shall procure the acceptance of as many of such questions for investigation as may be practicable, to be reported to the next annual meeting.

§ 4. The Committee on Legislation shall take charge of legislation desired by the Association, and report, to the Association, laws bearing upon or affecting Pharmacy in the State, and measures proposed in the Legislature relating to the profession.

§ 5. The Committee on Adulterations may examine and report on such adulterations or substitutions as may be brought to their notice.

§ 6. Special committees may be appointed as occasion requires; but such committees shall be limited to the scope of the resolution under which they act.

ARTICLE VIII—DELEGATES.

The Association shall annually elect five delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the delegates shall present their report at the next annual meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE IX—DUTY OF VOTING.

It shall be the duty of every member present at the the meeting to vote upon all motions which have been duly put, unless excused therefrom by the presiding officer.

ARTICLE X—PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, an appeal may be taken, if required by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

ARTICLE XI—SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

§ 1. These By-Laws shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the members present.

§ 2. Any amendment to these By-Laws must be made in writing, and

be read before the Association at one sitting, and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when, upon receiving the vote of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these By-Laws.

ARTICLE XII—READING OF PAPERS.

All papers to be read before the Association shall be presented to the Executive Committee before the annual meeting; and shall by their consent and under their direction be presented to the meeting, and read and published, or may be published in the proceedings without reading.

ARTICLE XIII—PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the Association, the roll of officers, committees and members shall be published annually, under the supervision of the Secretary and Executive Committee, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the Association not in arrears for dues.

ARTICLE XIV—EXPULSION OR REMOVAL OF MEMBERS OR OFFICERS.

Any member may expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed from office for violating the Constitution or By-Laws; but no person shall be expelled or removed except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and after he shall have been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

ARTICLE XV—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

First Sitting.

1. Reading the minutes of last session.
2. Applications for membership.
3. Address of the President.
4. Reports of officers and committees.
5. Miscellaneous business.

Second Sitting.

1. Reading the minutes of last sitting.
2. Election of members.
3. Election of officers.
4. Reading communications.
5. Reading papers.

Third Sitting.

2. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Miscellaneous business.
3. Reading papers.

Fourth Sitting.

1. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Reading papers.
3. Miscellaneous business.

And all other sittings a repetition of the fourth.

CODE OF ETHICS.

ADOPTED JUNE 22, 1887.

1. We accept the U. S. Pharmacopœia as our standard and guide for all official preparations and recognize a variance from its rules only in exceptional cases where sufficient authority has proven some other process more reliable to obtain the same end. We would, however, recognize the authority to dispense medicines where they are ordered to be compounded in accordance with foreign Pharmacopœias.

2. We distinctly repudiate the practice of allowing physicians a percentage in any form, on their prescriptions or patronage, as being derogatory to both professions.

3. We will endeavor, as far as possible, to refrain from compromising the professional reputation of any physician, and expect in return the same courtesy from them.

4. Believing that the professional training of the Pharmacist does not include those branches which enable the physician to diagnose and treat disease, we should in all practical cases decline to give medical advice and refer the applicant to an educated physician.

5. The growing demands of the age require that those who follow the profession of pharmacy should be educated to a higher standard, therefore, we consider it our duty, individually and collectively, to encourage the advancement of knowledge in our profession generally, and more particularly by stimulating our assistants in every way possible to become proficient in their business.

MEMBERS ELECTED

At the Eleventh Annual Meeting.

Bachman, John Henry.....Hornellsville.
Badger, Gurdon S.....Elmira.
Ballou, Ira R.....Dundee.
Bennett, Matthew L., M. D....Watkins.
Bonsteel, Edward O.....Lockport.
Brown, Jas. B.....Oxford.
Clark, John Jr.....Clinton.
Collings, Newton A.....Groton.
Cunningham, Pierre W.....Binghamton.
Dean, Edward G.....Deposit.
Dorr, Samuel Hobart.....Buffalo.
Dort, Casper.....Buffalo.
Douglass, Geo. L.....Corning.
Ehrlicher, Chas.....Watertown.
Elliott, Chas. H. V.....Auburn.
Emmett, Harold J.....Watkins.
Ford, Edward E.....Oneonta.
George, Wm., Ph. G.....Watertown.
Guild, Edwin L.....Walton.
Hoare, Jos. D., M. D.....Painted Post.
Jennings, John B. A.....Binghamton.
Judd, Wm. A.....Clifton Springs.
Lampkins, Lewis S.....Lockport.
Liebetrut, Edward J.....Buffalo.
Mapes, Stephen S.....Fishkill Landing.
Martin, Floyd G.....Deposit.
McCredie, Donald.....Albany.
McDowell, Fred L.....Cortland.
Mills, Robt. C.....Binghamton.
Mitchell, Claude H.....Ithaca.

Olmstead, Edward M.....	Binghamton.
Partridge, Walter B	Binghamton.
Pattengill, Evan I.....	Clinton.
Pettit, Paris C	Havana.
Puytherck, T. Gurney.....	Ithaca.
Quackenbush, F. B.....	Penn Yan.
Rhodes, Chas. O	Groton.
Rourke, Thomas	Binghamton.
Sewell, Clarence D	Oneonta.
Smith, E. S.....	Port Henry.
Smith, Sliter D	Deposit.
Smith, Willard M	Auburn.
Stanbro, Edward E.....	Auburn.
Story, Geo. R.....	Ludlowville.
Taber, Chas. E. M	Watkins.
Terbell, Robt. W.....	Corning.
Whitney, Geo. H	Mechanicsville.
Whitney, H. L.....	Union.
Wickes, Chas. S	Red Creek.
Willard, H. B.....	Campbell.
Winter, William	Delhi.
Viall, William A.....	Ithaca.

MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE

At the Eleventh Annual Meeting.

Bachman, J. W.	Hornellsville.
Bissikummer, John W.	Oxford.
Bradford, G. W.	Cortland.
Brown, Jas. E.	Binghamton.
Brown, C. K.	Deposit.
Brown, Chas. F.	Cortland.
Burrows, Geo. E.	Chatham.
Butler, Chas. H.	Oswego.
Clark, John J.	Clinton.
Coggeshall, F. H.	Waterville.
Corbin, F. G.	Binghamton.
Corwin, T. L.	Marathon.
Dawson, E. S., Jr.	Syracuse.
Dean, Edward G.	Deposit.
Denis, Frank B.	Binghamton.
DuBois, W. L.	Catskill.
Eaton, Jas. H.	Syracuse.
Eccles, R. G.	Brooklyn.
Ehrlicher, Chas.	Watertown.
Frederick, C. M.	Altamont.
French, Wm. B.	Albany.
Frisbie, Chas. M.	Bainbridge.
Gaus, C. H.	Albany.
Gregory, Willis G.	Buffalo.
Hall, S. H.	Mechanicsville.
Haskin, C. H.	Rochester.
Hines, S. A.	Athens, Pa.
Holmes, Clay W.	Elmira.
Howarth, Wm.	Utica.
Husted, A. B.	Albany.

Ingraham, C. S	Elmira.
Jennings, D. H	Far Rockaway.
Macmahan, T. J	New York.
Mayer, John F	Buffalo.
Moore, Geo. E	Oneonta.
Muench, Wm	Syracuse.
Norton, F. L	Delhi.
Otis, Clark Z	Binghamton.
Otis, Frank D	New York.
Phillips, R. E	Fulton.
Quirk, W. M	Binghamton.
Rogers, W. H	Middletown.
Ryan, Peter L	Syracuse.
Sager, A	Cortland.
Saxton, W. F	Lisle.
Schnell, Jos	Binghamton.
Smith, A. G	Ellenville.
Smith, H. A	Binghamton.
Smith, J. H	Plattsburg.
Smith, Willard N	Clifton Springs.
Stone, A. M	Hudson.
Suits, Wallace	Canastota.
Todd, Judson B	Ithaca.
Viall, Wm. A	Ithaca.
Weaver, Geo. M	East Syracuse.
White, Chas. H	Ithaca.
Whitney, H. L	Union.
Wulling, Fred J	Brooklyn.
Youmans, A. H	Whitney's Point.

ROLL OF MEMBERS—1889.

Abbott, Delbert J.....	Salem.....	1884
Abramson, Max.....	53 Canal street, New York.....	1888
Adams, James H.....	Lansingburgh.....	1882
Adams, J. M.....	Watertown.....	1887
Albertson, Robert.....	Northport, L. I.....	1886
Alexander, W. L.....	Randolph.....	1887
Alkier, Stanislaw.....	353 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.....	1887
Aman, Henry.....	189 E. Main street, Rochester.....	1880
Anderson, Oliver E.....	Lockport.....	1882
Anderson, Thos. R.....	Port Jervis.....	1888
Anthony, Albert C.....	384 Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1881
Archibald, William M.....	Hoosick Falls.....	1882
Armitage, James M.....	Clyde.....	1885
Armstrong, Charles W.....	1231 Niagara street, Buffalo.....	1887
Asher, Henry.....	1851 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	1887
Aspinall, Walter Albert.....	1147 Fulton street, Brooklyn.....	1879
Atwood, Hermon W.....	846 Broadway, New York.....	1881
Auchampaugh, Julius C.....	Syracuse.....	1883
Austen, Edward W.....	Oswego.....	1886
Austen, William J.....	Oswego.....	1879
Austin, Herbert W.....	Glen's Falls.....	1881
Babcock, Benj. W.....	Bridgehampton.....	1884
Bachman, John Henry.....	Hornellsville.....	1889
Bachman, John W.....	Hornellsville.....	1881
Bachman, Lewis F.....	Carthage.....	1884
Badger, Gurdon S.....	Elmira.....	1889
Baker, Benjamin N., M. D....	Rhinebeck.....	1883
Baker, George H.....	350 Broadway, Troy.....	1885
Ballard, George S.....	198 Genesee street, Utica.....	1879
Balliett, William D.....	Lockport.....	1882
Ballou, Ira R.....	Dundee.....	1889
Balser, Gustavus.....	137 Avenue B, New York.....	1879
Baltes, Andrew.....	Oswego.....	1882
Bandorf, Joseph M.....	8 North Pearl street, Albany.....	1879
Barkhuff, James A.....	Amsterdam.....	1882
Barnaby, J. O.....	725 Fulton street, Brooklyn.....	1888
Barnaby, Thos. J.....	193 Eighth Avenue, New York.....	1888

Barnes, Eugene.....	Tarrytown.....	1880
Barney, James.....	New Paltz.....	1887
Barr, John Hamilton.....	Irvington-on-Hudson.....	1882
Barrell, George W.....	Albion.....	1881
Barringer, Henry J., Jr.....	Hudson.....	1886
Barrowclough, Nelson.....	138 State street, Rochester.....	1886
Barry, Patrick W.....	Whitehall.....	1888
Bartholomew, John.....	Elmira..	1881
Bartlett, DeLancy.....	Fayetteville.....	1880
Bastian, Gottlob.....	Dansville.....	1879
Batsford, James E.....	Waterloo.....	1882
Baylis, Lewis F.....	Jamaica, L. I.....	1881
Beach, Otis.....	Owego.....	1883
Becker, Charles Wallace.....	Amsterdam.....	1879
Becker, Ulrich William.....	Stapleton.....	1884
Bedford, Peter Wendover.....	66 Duane street, New York.....	1879
Begy, Joseph A.....	Rochester.....	1884
Bendiner, Samuel J.....	47 Third Avenue, New York.....	1882
Benedict, Geo. B.....	1461 Broadway, New York.....	1888
Benedict, Moses Eben.....	Geneva.....	1881
Benjamin, James H.....	Hopkins av. & Herkimer st. Br'klyn	1881
Bennett, C. E.....	777 Fourth street, Troy.....	1885
Bennett, Matthew L., M. D.....	Watkins.....	1889
Best, Herbert.....	Hudson.....	1887
Bevier, Henry B.....	Matteawan.....	1882
Bisdee, William H.....	Waterloo.....	1882
Bishop, Alonson Birdsall.....	Warsaw.....	1879
Bishop, Francis Myron.....	Holley.....	1879
Bissell, Emery Gilbert.....	Waterville.....	1879
Bissell, John Gordon.....	Rome.....	1879
Bissikummer, John W.....	Oxford.....	1879
Blake, William.....	Tioga Centre.....	1883
Blakie, William.....	202 Genesee street, Utica.....	1879
Blauvelt, John DeWitt.....	Spring Valley.....	1887
Blauw, Charles.....	101 State street, Rochester.....	1886
Bliss, Sanford T.....	Cooperstown.....	1884
Bonsteel, Edward O.....	69 Main street, Lockport.....	1889
Boon, Walter A.....	Watertown.....	1887
Bosworth, Charles H.....	312 River street, Troy.....	1882
Boucher, George.....	277 Clinton avenue, Albany.....	1884
Bourne, Henry Austin.....	297 Main street, Poughkeepsie.....	1879
Bowe, John Chester.....	Syracuse.....	1882
Bowen, W. Mason.....	Lockport.....	1888

Bower, William B.....	Address unknown.....	1886
Boyd, Jas. S.....	Cold Spring.....	1884
Bradford, Gershom W.....	Cortland.....	1880
Breitenbach, Max J.....	61 Bowery, New York.....	1886
Brewster, Wadsworth J.....	Hannibal.....	1879
Briggs, Nathaniel B.....	Clifton Springs.....	1880
Brooks, Arthur B.....	Ithaca.....	1883
Brooks, George Washington...	1161 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn...	1879
Broughton, Albert James.....	64 Dominick street, Rome.....	1879
Broughton, Charles Henry.....	Whitehall.....	1879
Brown, Brewster S.....	Oneida.....	1881
Brown, Charles F.....	Cortland.....	1881
Brown, Charles Kimball.....	Deposit.....	1879
Brown, Emory G.....	Waterville.....	1883
Brown, Frederick G.....	Fort Ann.....	1883
Brown, F. M.....	Elmira.....	1884
Brown, James B.....	Oxford.....	1889
Brown, James E.....	Binghamton.....	1884
Brown, Mason S.....	Marilla.....	1888
Brown, Samuel A., M. D.....	28 Fulton street, New York.....	1882
Brown, Willett Lounsberry....	18 South Salina street, Syracuse...	1879
Brunner, Charles W.....	121 Myrtle avenue Brooklyn.....	1886
Brush, William H.....	3395 Third Avenue, New York....	1887
Bryan, James A.....	Rochester.....	1884
Bryan, Oswald J.....	96 W. Main street, Rochester....	1883
Buck, Charles Henry.....	3010 Broadway, New York.....	1888
Bulymore, Thomas R.....	Buffalo.....	1881
Burdick, D. Waite.....	Ithaca.....	1883
Burdick, Frederick Richard...	Syracuse.....	1883
Burrill, Horace L.....	Weedsport.....	1880
Burrows, George E.....	Chatham.....	1884
Bushnell, James H.....	Churchville.....	1888
BUTLER, CHAS. H.....	176 West First street, Oswego....	1879
Butler, George T.....	147 N. 4th street, Troy.....	1880
Butler, Henry H.....	228 E. 50th street, New York....	1886
Cameron, Donald Lochiel....	231 Reid avenue, Brooklyn.....	1879
Campbell, J. B.....	Suffern.....	1888
Campbell, Colin.....	Cortland.....	1886
Card, W. Eugene.....	Morris.....	1881
Carey, Henry.....	541 Second avenue, New York....	1887
Carpenter, Fred. W.....	1121 Broadway, New York.....	1885
Carpenter, John B.....	Seneca Falls.....	1886
Carr, Harry P.....	Kingston.....	1888

Cassebeer, Henry Adolphus, Jr.	293 Sixth Ave., New York	1879
Chagnon, T. Elesphere	155 Grand street, Brooklyn	1886
Chambers, Robert W.	172 State street, Rochester	1886
Chapman Isaac Close	111 Water street, Newburg	1879
Childs, John H.	Clyde	1881
Chumar, Charles Henry	259 Eighth ave., New York	1879
Church, Henry Clarence	Cooperstown	1879
Clark, David B.	685 State street, Lansingburg	1885
Clark, Frank M.	Jamestown	1887
Clark, H. Allen	Atlantic Highlands	1885
Clark, John Jr.	Clinton	1889
Clark, William N.	170 William street, New York	1880
Clarke, Franklin	Albion	1879
Clarke, Frederick Joshua	Kingston	1879
Clement, Henry Bratt	684 Broadway, Albany	1879
Clute, Charles L.	Cohoes	1885
Cobb, William R.	Patterson, N. J.	1884
Coburn, Fred S.	29 West Fayette street, Syracuse	1881
Coggeshall, Fred H.	Waterville	1883
Cole, George H.	Waterford	1882
Cole, Victor L.	Corning	1883
Colen, James A.	328 Court street, Brooklyn	1879
Collings, Newton A.	Groton	1889
Collins, Herbert L.	Norwood	1882
Cook, Charles Jr.	87 Congress street, Troy	1884
Cool, James Harris	Oneida	1879
Coon, James V. D.	Olean	1881
Cooper, Chas. D.	Glenham	1884
Cooper, James	Rochester	1885
Cooper, John	Rochester	1885
Cooper, William N.	Kingston	1884
Corbett, John S.	Whitehall	1888
Corbett Lawrence	Whitehall	1888
Corbin, Fred J.	Binghamton	1882
Corwin, T. L.	Marathon	1880
Coulson, William	Buffalo	1879
Covert, Ebenezer Bennett	30 W. Fayette street, Syracuse	1880
Cowles, Floyd H.	Greene	1885
Craig, James G.	Rochester	1884
Crane, Alexis	Jamestown	1882
Cuer, William	Catskill	1883
Culver, Marion	Auburn	1884
Cunningham, Pierre W.	Binghamton	1889

Curran Richard.....	94 W. Main street, Rochester.....	1879
Dalton, Thomas.....	29 W. Fayette street, Syracuse.....	1879
Dalzell, Frank P.	Cold Spring.....	1884
Darlington, James A.....	326 Clinton street, Buffalo.....	1879
Darrin, F. A.....	112 Niagara street, Buffalo.....	1887
Davenport, George W.....	Painted Post.....	1883
Davidson, Henry M.....	Ogdensburg.....	1887
Davis, Barnet H.....	Palmyra.....	1884
Davis, Gordon J.....	Hagaman's Mills.....	1884
Davis, James M.....	Belfast.....	1881
Davis, Wm. M.....	689 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.....	1888
Dawson, Edward Seymour Jr ..	13 S. Salina street, Syracuse.....	1880
Deal, Wm. A.....	Ausable Forks.....	1888
Dean, Edward G.....	Deposit.....	1889
Dean William A.....	Auburn.....	1883
DeForest, William P.....	530 Mason street, Brooklyn.....	1879
DeGraff, David.....	Nyack.....	1879
Deitz, Charles J.....	96 Maiden Lane, New York.....	1888
Denis, Frank B.....	Kingston.....	1884
Dennin, Charles.....	383 Court street, Brooklyn.....	1879
Dennis, Frederick B.....	Marlborough.....	1888
Dick, Dundas.....	White and Centre sts., New York.....	1879
Dickson, H. S.....	Lansingburg.....	1882
Diehl, Jacob William.....	552 Main street, Buffalo.....	1879
Diehl, John Phillip.....	552 Main street Buffalo.....	1879
Dikeman, Edwin.....	Goshen.....	1882
Dillenback, Menzo Henry.....	Lyons.....	1879
Dimond, H. J.....	380 Connecticut street, Buffalo.....	1885
Ditman, A. J.....	Broadway and Barclay st., N. Y.....	1888
Dorr, Samuel Hobart.....	309 Main street, Buffalo.....	1889
Dort, Casper.....	250 Peckham street, Buffalo.....	1889
Douglass, Geo. L.....	Corning.....	1889
Dowus, Joseph V.....	Ilion.....	1879
Drake, Fred D.....	Canisteo.....	1887
Draper, Walter J.....	Lockport.....	1883
DuBois, William Larremore. .	Catskill.....	1879
Dudley, Oscar E.....	62 E. 125th st., New York.....	1883
Dunning, Czar.....	Rochester.....	1879
Duryee, George Elliott..	Schenectady.....	1881
Dutton, George R.....	Honeoye Falls.....	1881
Dutton, William H.....	44 W. Main street, Rochester.....	1886
Dykeman, George A.....	Catskill.....	1881
Dykes, J. L.....	New Berlin.....	1879

Eagan, John M.....	24 Lodi street, Syracuse.....	1882
Eagle, Edward.....	527 Fourth street, Troy.....	1886
Eagle, Jacob.....	313 Jefferson street, Troy.....	1886
Easton, Charles L.....	Sherburne.....	1888
Eaton, Mrs. Ella A.....	90 E. Genesee street, Syracuse..	1884
Eaton, James H., M. D.....	84 S. Clinton street, Syracuse....	1880
Eberhardt, John Henry.....	9th ave. and 22d st., New York...	1879
Eccles, Robert G.....	191 Dean street, Brooklyn.....	1885
Eddy, William B.....	Whitehall.....	1888
Ehrlicher, Chas.....	Watertown.....	1889
Eisenman, James A.....	Hudson.....	1888
Elliott, Chas. H. V.....	Auburn.....	1889
Ellis, Chas. A.....	Clayton.....	1887
Ely, Alfred G.....	Owego.....	1881
Ely, Charles C.....	Owego.....	1881
Ely, Frederick.....	Owego.....	1881
Ely, William.....	Franklinville.....	1884
Embree, Albert L.....	Tarrytown.....	1888
Emmett, Harold J.....	Watkins.....	1889
England, Charles Septimus....	13 Clark Place, Utica....	1879
Esterheld, John.....	199 Hudson street, Rochester....	1886
Estes, R. L.....	Fairport.....	1881
Evans, Robert Nesbit.....	Turin.....	1879
Fairchild, Benjamin F.....	84 Fulton street, New York.....	1887
Fairchild, Samuel W.....	84 Fulton street, New York.....	1887
Fancher, Alanson.....	Baldwinsville.....	1880
Farrington, Evender.....	N. Tarrytown.....	1888
Fellman, Henry.....	465 E. Main street, Rochester....	1886
Fellows, Ambrose J.....	Chatham.....	1887
Felt, Samuel Jr.....	Watertown.....	1887
Finch, Charles Leek.....	Address unknown.....	1879
Finkel, Charles Edwin.....	Yonkers.....	1879
Fish, Charles Frederick.....	Saratoga Springs.....	1879
Fisher, Amos S.....	Bergen.....	1884
Fisher, Elbert L.....	Bergen.....	1884
Flandrau, William H.....	814 River street, Troy.....	1884
Fletcher, Milo E.....	Norwood.....	1888
Flood, George E., M. D.....	Geneva.....	1882
Ford, Edward E.....	Oneonta.....	1889
Ford, Newton Isaac.....	Oneonta.....	1879
Foster, Macomb G.....	84 Fulton street, New York.....	1887
Fox, Eli, M. D.....	Mohawk.....	1879
France, Thomas J.....	614 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn....	1881

Franklin, Joseph C.	Lansingburg.....	1881
Frederick, Cyrus M.	Knowersville	1886
Frees, Joseph Beaver.....	176 Sixth avenue, New York.....	1879
French, William B.	70 State street, Albany.....	1880
Frisbie, Charles M., M. D.	Bainbridge.....	1887
Fuller, William Bradley.....	Lacona	1879
Funnell, Henry Theophilus....	Huntington.....	1879
Galpin, Dr. L. C.	Scottsville	1887
Garrett, Charles C.	Ithaca	1882
Gauntlett, John C.	Ithaca.....	1883
Gaus, Charles Henry.....	Washington avenue, Albany.....	1879
Gaus, Louis H.	254 South Pearl street, Albany....	1880
Gardner, Frank S.	Baldwinsville	1887
Gardner, Robert Winslow.....	158 William street, New York....	1879
Gardner, Wright.....	Palmyra.....	1881
George, William Ph. G.	Watertown.....	1889
Gerity, Clayton R.	126 Lake street, Elmira.....	1885
Gerity, W. S.	126 Lake street, Elmira....	1887
Gill, George.....	Mount Vernon.....	1884
Gillespie, Henry E.	Ausable Forks... ..	1888
Gillespie, William J.	Ausable Forks.....	1884
Gladstone, J. O.	Delhi.....	1888
Gnadendorf, Herman.....	14 Second street, Troy.....	1884
Godfrey, John M.	237 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill. .	1880
Goetz, Augustus O.	Cor. Main and Ferry Sts., Buffalo..	1887
Golder, William E.	Freeport	1884
Goler, George Washington.....	94 West Main street, Rochester....	1879
Goodale, Harvey Galusha....	Jamaica	1879
Gorham, John Ransom, Jr.	79 Water street, Newburgh.....	1879
Grady, John E.	Green Island, N. Y.	1886
Grant, Schuyler.....	Ithaca	1883
Graves, Norman K.	Rome	1884
Gray, Geo. Jr.	435½ Broadway, West Troy.....	1885
Greene, Benjamin F.	Matteawan.....	1882
Greene, Horatio Nathaniel....	Elmira.....	1887
Greene, Preston.....	Fishkill-on-Hudson.....	1884
Gregory, E. Sanford.....	Fort Plain	1882
Gregory, Willis G., M. D.	112 Niagara street, Buffalo.....	1886
Griffith, Albert R., Ph. G.	2241 Third ave., New York city... .	1884
Griffith, Edward J., Ph. G.	2241 Third ave., New York city... .	1884
Griffith, William H.	67 Third ave., New York city.....	1888
Guild, Edwin L.	Walton.....	1889
Gulley, Carl W.	Canton	1887

Gurney, Robert F.....	Greenlawn.....	1885
Haas, G. Herman.....	48 East Main street, Rochester....	1879
Hall, Edwin B.....	Wellsville.....	1879
Hall, Ernest C.....	Champlain.....	1887
Hall, Frank Leslie.....	Clayton.....	1887
Hall, Frederick S.....	Elbridge.....	1880
Hall, S. H., M. D.....	Mechanicsville.....	1888
Hanson, Willis T.....	Schenectady.....	1884
Harrington, W. M.....	Lockport.....	1888
Harris, Henry K., M. D.....	526 First ave., New York.....	1888
Harrison, James A.....	Greene.....	1882
Hart, Francis Xavier.....	1077 Second ave., New York.....	1879
Hart, Henry C.....	Utica.....	1886
Hart, Norval D.....	Mexico.....	1884
Hartman, Henry.....	120 Broadway, New York.....	1880
Hartz, Johann Daniel August..	College Point.....	1879
Haskin, Curtis Hughes.....	66 W. Main street, Rochester....	1879
Haskin, Hiram S.....	Ithaca.....	1883
Hatch, Frederick E.....	Jamestown.....	1883
Haviland, William W.....	Geneva.....	1884
Hayes, Horace P.....	312 Elk street, Buffalo.....	1881
Hays, David.....	207 Division street, New York...	1879
Hay, Frank W.....	1121 Broadway, New York city...	1885
Hazen, Peter Perry.....	Cornwall.....	1879
Hegemen, J. Niven.....	756 Broadway, New York.....	1884
Heidingsfelder, John C....	289 avenue A, New York.....	1879
Henderson, William Wallace...	Jamestown.....	1879
Hengge, Frank J. Jr.....	Rome.....	1884
Henry, Charles.....	Croton Landing.....	1880
Henry, Ferris Wilson.....	3409 Third ave., New York....	1879
Herdling, Frederick.....	Yonkers.....	1888
Heyne, Gustav A.....	137 N. Salina street, Syracuse....	1880
Higgins, James Starkey.....	214 Delancey street, New York...	1879
Higgins, John.....	Waterford.....	1879
Hill, J. Stewart, M. D.....	Elmira.....	1886
Hoare, Joseph D., M. D.....	Painted Post.....	1889
Hobein, Herman.....	357 E. Houston street, New York...	1887
Hodgkins, Stephen C.....	78 North Pearl street, Albany....	1882
Hodskin, Egbert L.....	Fairport.....	1881
Hoff, William B.....	Port Byron.....	1881
Hogan, Reed.....	Cobleskill.....	1885
Holden, H. W.....	Elmira.....	1888
Holloway, George W.....	137 N. Salina street, Syracuse....	1881

HOLMES, CLAY W.....	Elmira	1879
Holt, Edward.....	1866 Avenue A., New York.	1888
Holthusen, Emil T., M. D.....	20 Rutgers street, New York.....	1887
Hooker, Frank R.....	Elmira	1886
Hopkins, Frank H.....	Keesville	1884
Hopkins, George A.....	Trumansburgh	1886
Hopper, George S.....	Hume.....	1880
Howard, Leander E.....	Hancock.....	1881
Howarth, John William.....	198 Genesee street, Utica.....	1879
Howarth, William, Jr.....	Utica	1880
Hubbard, Charles.....	73 S. Salina street, Syracuse.....	1880
Hubbard, Frank S.....	263 Washington street, Buffalo....	1886
Husted, Alfred Birch, M. D..	77 Eagle street, Albany.....	1879
Hughes, Thomas D.....	Flatbush, L. I.....	1882
Hunt, Isaac S.....	Belfast.....	1887
Hunt, Lewis.....	Auburn.....	1880
Hunter, John Frederick.....	28 E. Genesee street, Syracuse....	1880
Hunting, Edwin F.....	67 Central avenue, Albany.....	1887
Huntingdon, Eli Allen.....	Cor. Warren & E Wash st., Syracuse.	1880
Hurley, John.....	Little Falls.....	1883
Hutchens, Jas. H.....	208 Fifth avenue, New York.....	1888
Hyde, Byron M.....	202 East Main street, Rochester....	1886
Hyler, William Henry.....	Port Chester.....	1879
Ingraham, Clark S.....	Elmira.....	1886
Inloes, Alfred James.....	Binghamton.....	1879
James, Charles Edward.....	Medina.....	1880
James, W. R.....	Medina.....	1881
Jansen, Jesse W.....	Owego	1887
Jennings, David H.....	Far Rockaway.....	1888
Jennings, Emmet F.....	Cortland.....	1881
Jennings, John B. A.....	Binghamton.....	1889
Jesserer, William H.....	834 Plymouth ave., Rochester.....	1886
Johnson, Charles C.....	150 E. Jefferson street, Syracuse....	1882
Johnson, J. M.	Hudson.....	1886
Johnson, Mos.....	Salem	1884
Johnston, Henry S.....	Newtown.....	1887
Jones, Charles A.....	McGrawville	1881
Joslyn, Frank C.....	72 S. West Street, Syracuse.....	1883
Judd, William A.....	Clifton Springs	1889
Kalish, Julius.....	409 Grand street, New York.....	1879
Keller, Andrew J.....	761 Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1887
Kellogg, W. A.....	Homer.....	1881
Kemp, Simon Alexander, M. D.	Callicoon Depot.....	1887

Kemter, Theodore H., M. D.	170 N. Salina street, Syracuse.	1880
Kenyon, Gansevoort M.	Syracuse.	1880
KERSTING, R.	Palatka, Fla.	1879
Khuen, Charles.	401 N. 3d ave., New York.	1884
Kingston, Edward A.	1540 Main street, Buffalo.	1887
Kingston, S. T., M. D.	Oswego.	1882
Kittle, Nelson H.	Schenectady.	1888
Klein, Charles W.	886 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.	1879
Klinzing, Louis.	96 S. St. Paul street, Rochester.	1886
Knapp, Frank Fiero.	862 Hudson street, New York.	1879
Knibbs, William H.	Clinton.	1885
Knowlson, Alexander M.	350 Broadway, Troy.	1884
Knowlson, John Bainton.	Arcade Building, Utica	1879
Kress, Oscar.	Broadway cor. 52d St., New York.	1879
Krug, Julius F.	481 Broadway, Buffalo.	1887
Lahy, Robert H.	Plk. rd. and Seigel ave., Brooklyn.	1887
Lampkins, Lewis S.	Lockport	1889
Lape, Frederick R.	Athens	1884
Larkin, Orrel T.	850 Broadway, Troy.	1884
Leahy, Edward F.	18 Hoosick street, Troy	1884
Leonard, William H.	Tarrytown.	1882
Lewis, Theo. Jay	Albany.	1882
Liebetrut, Edward J.	73 Genesee St., Buffalo.	1889
Livingston, Barent VanBuren.	231 Grand St., Brooklyn, E. D.	1879
Livingston, Edward C.	Jamestown.	1881
Lloyd, Charles E.	219 Hudson avenue, Albany.	1882
Loomis, Fred H.	Painted Post.	1881
Loomis, G. W.	Homer	1880
Loughran, Ferdinand, Jr.	Mateawan	1884
Lucker, Owen F.	Utica.	1884
Lunn, Thomas.	Syracuse.	1880
Lyman, Cornelius Mortimer.	811 Main St., Buffalo.	1879
Macdonald, Chas. W.	200 Alexander St., Rochester.	1884
Macmahan, Thomas Jackson.	142 Sixth avenue, New York.	1879
Macomber, Martin W.	42 Hudson avenue, Albany.	1882
Mahoney, Dennis.	Oswego.	1884
Maine, August.	Utica.	1882
Makepeace, William H.	Norwich.	1887
Maltbie, Birt L.	Otto	1887
Mandevile, Alfred R.	280 E. Main street, Rochester.	1886
Mapes, Stephen S.	Fishkill Landing.	1889
Martin, Floyd G.	Deposit.	1889
Martin, Henry G.	Fort Plain.	1884

Marvin, Julius S.	Walton	1886
Mason, James J.	Baldwinsville	1880
Massey, George B.	Watertown	1884
Massey, William M.	1121 Broadway, New York	1885
Matthews, Job J.	485 Porter avenue, Buffalo	1887
Maybury, Milford M.	Cortland	1881
Mayer, John F.	105 Amherst street, Buffalo	1887
Mayer, William T.	158 State street, Albany	1882
McAllister, Wm.	374 Madison avenue, Albany	1888
McClure, J. C.	Coxsackie	1881
McClure, W. H.	74 State street, Albany	1880
McCredie, Donald	70 State street, Albany	1889
McDonald, John	120 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn	1881
McDowell, Fred L.	Cortland	1889
McElhenie, Thos. DeArmond	259 Ryerson street, Brooklyn	1879
McIntyre, A. D.	Oswego	1881
McIntyre, Ewen	874 Broadway, New York	1879
McIntyre, Martin	Fonda	1879
McKane, B. Tracy	144 Spring street, New York	1879
McKinstry, Augustus	Hudson	1888
McCloud, Charles E.	849 Congress street, Troy	1887
McNamee, Elmer E.	Marlborough	1888
Mead, Darwin M.	Oswego	1882
Mead, Henry A.	Franklin	1884
Menninger, Henry J., M. D.	97 Sands street, Brooklyn	1881
Mersereau, William S.	170 William street, New York	1884
Mettenheimer, Wm., Ph. D.	797 Sixth avenue, New York	1884
Michaelis, George	197 Broadway, Albany	1879
Michaelson, M. T.	109 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn	1881
Milhau, Edward L.	183 Broadway, New York	1884
Miller, A. R.	39 Washington avenue, Albany	1881
Miller, George Yerrington	Luzerne	1879
Miller, Henry W.	Mt. Morris	1886
Miller, James H.	Greenbush	1880
Miller, Jason Alfred	Gloversville	1879
Miller, Joseph E.	211 Broadway, West Troy	1885
Miller, Robert McCleverty	Malone	1879
Mills, J. Erskine	Middletown	1885
Mills, Robert G.	Binghamton	1889
Mitchell, Claude H.	Ithaca	1889
Mitchell James W.	Canisteo	1884
Monroe, H. P.	Dunkirk	1881
Moore, Geo. E.	Oneonta	1888

Moore, Joseph Edwin.....	415 Broadway, Albany.....	1882
Mothersell, W. G.....	Watertown.	1887
Mott, George F.....	Catskill.....	1881
Mould, Henry M.....	Keesville.....	1884
Muench, William.....	244 N. Salina street, Syracuse.....	1880
Munville, O. A.....	Whitehall	1888
Murphy, Steve H.....	Wellsburg	1885
Myers, Adam H.....	Oneida	1884
Myers, Louis J.....	Oneida	1880
Myers, Reuben S.....	Clarence Centre.....	1884
Napier, Henry Bruen.....	1218 Broadway, New York.....	1879
Nathan, Pinkus.....	840 Second avenue, New York.....	1879
Nelson, E. H.....	Rochester ..	1883
Neubauer, William G.....	Long Island City	1879
Neuer, Jacob J.....	Marietta, Ohio	1879
Newby, George, M. D... ..	247 West 52d street, New York... ..	1879
Newman, Algernon S.....	Canandaigua.....	1880
Newman, Sidney A.....	115 E. Main street, Rochester....	1880
Nicot, Louis Emile.....	67 Union avenue, Brooklyn.....	1879
Noble, Ellsworth H.....	Dundee.....	1886
Norton, Edwin M.....	Andes.....	1882
Norton, Frank Levi.....	Delhi.....	1879
O'Brien, William Smith.	35 W. Eagle street, Buffalo.....	1879
Odell, Arthur G.....	20 W. Main street, Rochester.....	1885
Ogden, Joseph P.....	Ilion.....	1880
Olmstead, Edward M.....	Binghamton	1889
Olney, William D	Middletown.....	1888
Orcutt, James D.....	Painted Post.....	1881
Osmun, Charles Alvin.....	13 Seventh avenue, New York.....	1879
Ostrander, F. Deane.....	Hudson.....	1886
Ostrom, Ezra L.	Binghamton.....	1882
Otis, Clark Zelotes.....	Binghamton.....	1879
Otis, Frank D... ..	58 Barclay street, New York.....	1881
Outwater, Harry E.....	Newark Valley.....	1881
Overmiller, N. A.....	Charity Hospital, New York.....	1888
Paddock, Charles R.....	231 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.....	1885
Paddock, J. R.....	Oswego	1880
Paddock, Loveland.....	Watertown	1887
Palmatier, William.....	561 Clinton avenue, Albany.....	1882
Pamphilon, Fred H.....	19 Greene avenue, Brooklyn.....	1885
Parcells, Christopher F.....	Auburn.....	1887
Parmelee, Alburn W.....	Owego	1886
Parsons, Daniel L.....	Dannemora.....	1888

Parsons, Richard B.....	Gloversville.....	1880
Partridge, Walter B.....	Binghamton.....	1889
Pattengill, Evan I.....	Clinton.....	1889
Patterson, Jerome J.....	Batavia.....	1885
Patterson, Wm. S.....	Batavia.....	1885
Peacock, Charles L.....	Fairport.....	1881
Peck, George L.....	Jamaica.....	1880
Peck, Reuben N.....	Glen's Falls.....	1879
Pennington, T. H. Sands.....	Saratoga Springs.....	1888
Pennock, George O.....	Oneida Square, Utica.....	1879
Peraza, Domingo.....	201 Third avenue, New York.....	1884
Perry, George Hughes.....	34 and 36 Clinton street, Syracuse.....	1880
Peters, John Miller.....	21 Platt street, New York.....	1887
Petrie, Edward L.....	11 South Salina street, Syracuse.....	1885
Pettit, C. P.....	Elmira.....	1883
Pettit, Paris C.....	Havana.....	1889
Phillips, Robert E.....	Fulton.....	1880
Pierce, Daniel J.....	Port Jervis.....	1885
Plant, Charles H.....	14 E. Genesee street, Syracuse.....	1880
Platt, Chester C.....	Ithaca.....	1888
Post, Elisha.....	177 Park Place, Brooklyn.....	1881
Post, William H.....	Catskill.....	1880
Post, Will R.....	Catskill.....	1881
Pound, William R. W.....	Elmira.....	1888
Pratt, William R.....	Syracuse.....	1880
Pronk, Ferris M.....	Middletown.....	1884
Pulford, Frank A.....	Marathon.....	1883
Putnam, Herbert Budd.....	58 Chandler street, Boston.....	1885
Putney, George E.....	Ithaca.....	1888
Puytherck, T. G.....	Ithaca.....	1889
Quackenbush, Frederick B.....	Penn Yan.....	1889
Quencer, William J.....	Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	1887
Quirk, William M.....	Binghamton.....	1881
Ramsay, Ernest H.....	Delano, California.....	1887
Ramsperger, Gustavus.....	232 E. 32d street, New York.....	1879
Rano, Charles O.....	1585 Niagara street, Buffalo.....	1880
Reed, Herbert E.....	2 Lincoln avenue, Syracuse.....	1888
Reifert, Phillip H.....	Rome.....	1884
Reiman, George.....	405 E. Genesee street, Buffalo.....	1880
Rhodes, Chas. O.....	Groton.....	1889
Rice, A. W.....	Hudson.....	1884
Rice, Charles.....	Bellevue Hospital, New York.....	1879
Rice, E. T.....	Albany.....	1879

Rice, Frederick E.	Hudson.	1884
Rice, Homer H.	Watertown	1887
Rice, H. L.	Portville.	1887
Richardson, Frank.	Hudson	1885
Rickard, Charles.	Fultonville	1882
Rieg, Frank F.	Dunkirk.	1884
Robertson, Egbert D. L.	Hornellsville.	1879
Robinson, William Y.	Nunda	1881
Rodenbach, Christopher.	166 Broadway, Buffalo.	1879
Rogers, Arthur H.	Geneseo.	1884
Rogers, Francis T.	281 Bleecker street, New York.	1887
Rogers, George R.	Huntington, L. I.	1886
Rogers, John Henry	Oneida.	1880
Rogers, William Henry.	Middletown.	1879
Roos, Weller.	Chenango Forks.	1881
Roth, Charles.	Rondout.	1888
Rourke, Thomas.	Binghamton.	1889
Rowe, Elmer E.	Warsaw	1888
Roy, James Staunton.	Wappinger's Falls.	1879
Rulison, Wesley.	Even's Mills.	1879
Rundell, Dwight Ford.	Little Valley.	1879
Rushmore, John W.	Palmyra	1882
Rust, Albert J.	Chateaugay	1888
Ryan, Peter Lawrence.	112 E. Genesee street.	1880
Sackett, Charles W.	Addison	1880
Sackett, George T.	Tarrytown	1884
Sackett, J. B.	Tarrytown.	1881
Sagar, Charles A.	Auburn.	1881
Sagar, Aaron.	Cortland.	1880
SALMON, THOMAS H.	Laningham.	1880
Sanford, Henry D.	Glen's Falls.	1885
Sautter, Louis.	75 South Pearl street, Albany.	1879
Sauter, Louis Jr.	75 South Pearl street, Albany.	1879
Saxton, George U.	Hornellsville.	1887
Saxton, Warren F.	Lisle.	1884
Sayre, Edward Augustus.	21 Platt street, New York.	1879
Schaefer, Fred W.	257 Central avenue, Albany	1888
Schemerhorn, Winfield S.	Stillwater.	1880
Schieffelin, William H.	170 William street, New York.	1880
Schlehenried, Amand.	783 Eleventh street, New York.	1880
Schlesinger, Leopold Joseph.	Yonkers	1879
Schleussner, Charles F.	180 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.	1885
Schmid, Henry.	88 avenue A, New York.	1885

Schmidt, Ferdinand T.	467 Ninth avenue, New York	1887
Schmitt, Joseph M.	108 North avenue Rochester	1880
Schnell, Joseph	Binghamton	1881
Scott, W. H.	Friendship	1885
Scoville, Charles H.	Tonawanda	1881
Scudder, Charles F.	Northport, L. I.	1886
Seabury, George J.	21 Platt street, New York	1879
Seabury, Robert J.	21 Platt street, New York	1879
Searles, Arthur C.	124 Avenue C, New York	1884
Sears, Jacob	Walden	1884
Seely, Samuel S.	Bath	1886
Sewell, Clarence D.	Oneonta	1889
Sharp, Hooper C.	Oswego	1881
Sheehan, John H.	Utica	1884
Sheldon, Delos D.	Lockport	1881
Sherman Charles A.	Rochester	1884
Sherrett, J. B.	Scio	1885
Sherwood, Charles H.	88 Seymour street, Syracuse	1882
Shults, Charles A.	Bath	1883
Shumway, Sands	Cooperstown	1879
Siener, Peter G.	Rochester	1881
Simpson, Edward J.	312 Elk street, Buffalo	1884
Skinner, L. A.	Schenectady	1888
Slaughter, S. W.	Waverly	1883
Slayter, Dayton E.	Hunter	1888
Sloan, Henry S.	Binghamton	1881
Smith, A. G.	Ellenville	1885
Smith, Albert	Newburgh	1888
Smith, Charles H.	246 Washington avenue, Albany	1882
Smith, Darius	80 W. Fayette street, Syracuse	1882
Smith, D. M.	Cambridge	1884
Smith, Ericson Eugene	29 W. Fayette street, Syracuse	1879
Smith, E. S., Ph. G.	Port Henry	1889
Smith, Fred G.	Waterloo	1887
Smith, Henry A.	Binghamton	1880
Smith, Ira Hale	Nicholville	1879
Smith, J. B.	Olean	1885
Smith, John Clitherow	Plattsburg	1886
Smith, J. Hungerford	Ausable Forks	1881
Smith, John T.	Lockport	1884
Smith, Rufus Elder	72 South West street Syracuse	1880
Smith, Sliter D.	Deposit	1889
Smith, Willard Alfred	Richfield Springs	1879

Smith, Willard M.	Auburn.....	1889
Smith, Willard N.	Auburn.....	1880
Smith, W. T.	Binghamton.....	1884
Smythe, Wm. J. Jr.	Long Branch, N. J.	1888
Smither, Robert Knight.	588 Niagara street, Buffalo... ..	1879
Snedaker, Charles A.	P. O. Box 1308, N. Y. City.....	1882
Snedaker, W. D.	P. O. Box 1308, N. Y. City.....	1882
Snow, Charles Wesley,	28 E. Genesee street, Syracuse....	1880
Snow, Orrin J.	28 E. Genesee street, Syracuse....	1880
Snyder, A. C.	Lansingburgh.....	1884
Spaulding, Morell G.	86 Clinton street, Syracuse.....	1884
Spingarn, Henry D.	92 Greenwich street, New York... ..	1888
Spingarn, Louis.	92 Greenwich street, New York... ..	1888
Spotten, John B.	Lansingburgh.....	1882
Stafford, William T.	284 Lake street, Albany.....	1882
Stanbro, Edward E.	Auburn... ..	1889
Standish, Beach T.	Lockport.....	1882
Starbuck, Richard H.	476 River street, Troy.....	1884
Stark, Aiken.	Ontario Centre.....	1880
Stark, Arthur A.	Conesus Centre.....	1881
St. Clare, F. A.	Albion.....	1883
Stead, I. H.	46 Barclay street, New York.....	1886
Steele, William Warren.	260 West avenue, Rochester.....	1887
Stewart, Charles Frederick ...	Utica.	1887
Stiles, Noel W.	Batavia.....	1884
Stoddard, Charles.....	84 E. Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1881
Stoddard, Thomas.....	849 Seneca street, Buffalo.....	1881
Stone, Archibald M.	Hudson.....	1883
Stone, John A.	Oswego.....	1881
Story, Geo. R.	Ludlowville.....	1889
Strasenburgh, Robert John....	260 West avenue, Rochester....	1887
Streker, Lorenzo	312 River street, Troy.....	1886
Suits, Wallace.....	Canastota.	1884
Sullard, George Fitch.....	Franklin.....	1883
Sutfin, Burt H.	Canasaraqa.....	1884
Sutfin, Watson J.	Canasaraqa.....	1883
Swanson, Charles A.	Jamestown.....	1888
Sweet, Frederick K.	Lockport.....	1879
Sweitzer, Morris K.	245 West 46th street, New York... ..	1886
Syvarth, J. F. Henry.....	145 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn....	1888
Taber, Chas. E. M.	Watkins.....	1889
Tapling, George P.	1726 Fulton street, Brooklyn....	1881
Tate, Henry.....	Verplancks.....	1884

Taylor, C. B.....	Middleport.....	1880
Taylor, W. H.....	81 State street, Rochester.....	1881
Terbell, Robert W.....	Corning.....	1889
Terry, Frederick H.....	Clyde.....	1880
Terry, George D.....	Clyde.....	1884
Thomas, John.....	169 Allen street, Buffalo.....	1887
Thompson, Grant E.....	9 W. Mohawk street, Buffalo.....	1887
Thompson, James M.....	Schenevus.....	1887
Thurston, George I.....	Buffalo.....	1880
Tobey, Silas W., Jr.....	Hudson.....	1882
Todd, Judson B.....	Ithaca.....	1881
Tooker, William Wallace.....	Sag Harbor.....	1879
Townsend, Elijah Vincent.....	Sharon Springs.....	1887
Townsend, John DePeyster.....	Eagle street, Albany.....	1879
Townsend, William J.....	Sing Sing.....	1884
Tozier, Joseph A.....	Brockport.....	1879
Trachout, Webster A.....	167 Genesee street, Utica.....	1887
Tuck, Arthur E., M. D.....	Gloversville.....	1888
Tuck, Walter A.....	Gloversville.....	1888
Tucker, Willis G.....	Albany.....	1888
Tucker, William L.....	Syracuse.....	1881
Tupper, Edgar S.....	Binghamton.....	1882
Turner, George H.....	296 S. Pearl street, Albany.....	1879
Ullman, Sabbati E., M. D.....	145 Central street, Albany.....	1882
Underhill, Joseph Barnes.....	897 Classon avenue, Brooklyn.....	1879
Vail, James A.....	Rochester.....	1881
Van Auken Jerrie A.....	Gloversville.....	1882
Van Buskirk, W. E.....	Saugerties.....	1882
Vandenbergh, Frank P., M. D.....	Buffalo.....	1886
Van Duzer, Frank.....	Havana.....	1884
Van Duzer, William A.....	590 Washington avenue, Brooklyn.....	1888
Van Horn Theodore H.....	Lockport.....	1884
Van Loon, Charles.....	57 South Pearl street, Albany.....	1884
Van Nort, J. F., Jr.....	Elmira.....	1882
Van Vliet, William B.....	Johnstown.....	1884
Van Winkle, A. S.....	Hornellsville.....	1884
Vaughn, R. B.....	855 Conn. street, Buffalo.....	1881
Veeder, Andrew T., M. D.....	Schenectady.....	1887
Viall, William A.....	Ithaca.....	1889
Wadhams, Samuel D.....	Elmira.....	1881
Waegner, Conrad W.....	59 North Clinton street, Rochester.....	1886
Wagner, William C.....	1222 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.....	1880
Waldie, George C.....	112 White street. New York.....	1888

Walker, Joseph N.....	Ellenville.....	1888
Walker, William J.....	74 State street, Albany.....	1882
Wall, Edwin.....	48 Grand street, New York.....	1887
Warren, Charles B.....	McGrawville.....	1880
Watson, Cyrus A.....	Homer.....	1882
Watson, J. T.....	Clinton.....	1879
Watson, William Jesse.....	Fulton.....	1879
Weaver, George M.....	East Syracuse.....	1884
Weaver, George W.....	Lockport.....	1881
Weinman, Oscar C.....	178 Seventh avenue, New York.....	1884
Wells, Charles C.....	Saratoga.....	1885
Welsh, John C.....	Catskill.....	1885
Wernicke, Egon C. B.....	197 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.....	1881
Wheeler, Leonard H.....	174 N. Hawk street, Albany.....	1882
Wheeler, Truman H.....	Binghamton.....	1884
Whittaker, George G., M. D.....	Oswego Falls.....	1884
Whitcomb, George O.....	Healdsburg, Cal.....	1882
White, Charles H.....	Ithaca.....	1883
White, Henry R.....	Long Island City.....	1885
Whitney, George H.....	Oswego.....	1883
Whitney, George H.....	Mechanicsville.....	1889
Whitney, H. L.....	Union.....	1889
Wickes, Charles S.....	Red Creek.....	1889
Wickham, William Hull.....	91 Fulton street, New York.....	1880
Wiggins, Chas. L.....	Newburg.....	1888
Wiley, Frederick.....	Oswego.....	1883
Wilkinson, John L.....	Address unknown.....	1881
Wilkinson, Ward H.....	28 King street, Troy.....	1885
Willard, H. B.....	Campbell.....	1889
Willever, S. A. D.....	Address unknown.....	1882
Williams, S. W.....	21 Platt street, New York.....	1886
Williston, C. L.....	81 Maiden Lane, New York.....	1882
Wilson, J. W.....	Canastota.....	1884
Wilts, William.....	439 Lenox avenue, New York.....	1886
Wingenbach, Julius F.....	Utica.....	1888
Winter, William.....	Delhi.....	1889
Winters, Edgar.....	Owego.....	1886
Woolever, Charles W.....	Dansville.....	1884
Wray, George B.....	Yonkers.....	1886
Wright, Arthur Z.....	Auburn.....	1887
Woods, Hatten E.....	Marathon.....	1886
Wright, Abner C.....	Wellsburg.....	1884
Wright, Charles F.....	New Berlin.....	1882

Wright, Isaac N.....	Little Falls.....	1885
Wulling, Frederick J.....	135 Remsen street, Brooklyn.....	1888
Youmans, A. H.....	Whitney's Point.....	1881
Zimmerman, George E.....	106 West avenue, Rochester....	1880
Zimmerman, Jesse W.....	Lockport.....	1888

LIFE MEMBERS.

Butler, C. H.....	Oswego.....	1879
Holmes, Clay W.....	Elmira.....	1879
Salmon, Thomas H., M. D....	Lansingburgh.....	1887
Kersting, Rudolph.....	Palatka, Fla.....	1879

HONORARY MEMBERS.

		Elected.
Chandler, Prof. C. F.....	New York.....	1885
Holzhauser, Charles.....	Newark, N. J.....	1883
Maisch, Prof. John M.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1882
Oldberg, Prof. Oscar.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1882
Remington, Prof. J. P.....	18th and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.	1887
Rusby, H. H., M. D.....	New York.....	1888
Squibb, Edward R., M. D....	Brooklyn.....	1882
Whiting, F. T.	Great Barrington, Mass.....	1888

DECEASED MEMBERS.

	Elected.	Deceased.
Armstrong, William E.....	1879	1881
Arnold, George H.....	1879	1883
Baker, Granville, M., M. D.....	1879	1885
Bassett, Francis Morgan.....	1879	1885
Biles, George.....	1881	1888
Boyd, Charles.....	1879	1880
Boyson, Otto, M. D.....	1879	1883
Branch, W. B.....	1879	1884
Carmichael, George G.....	1884	1885
Chubbuck, David John Hollis.....	1879	1880
Cook, George E.....	1879	1889
Corner, Francis E.....	1881	1886

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Twelfth Annual Meeting
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE
Pharmaceutical Association
HELD AT
AUBURN,
June 17th, 18th and 19th, 1890.

ALSO THE
CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND ROLL OF MEMBERS.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
ADVERTISER ASSOCIATION, PRINTERS,
1890.

Officers of the Association Since its Organization.

(Deceased in Italics.)

PRESIDENTS.

P. W. Bedford	New York	1879-80
A. B. Husted	Albany	1881-82
F. K. Sweet	Lockport	1883
W. H. Rogers	Middletown	1884
T. J. Macmahan	New York	1885
Clark Z. Otis	Binghamton	1886
Aaron Sager	Cortland	1887
R. G. Eccles	Brooklyn	1888
W. G. Gregory	Buffalo	1889-90

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS.

C. M. Lyman	Buffalo	1879
<i>G. M. Baker</i>	Brooklyn	1880
James H. Eaton	Syracuse	1881
Wm. H. Rogers	Middletown	1882
Clark Z. Otis	Binghamton	1883
<i>Julius Rieffenstahl</i>	Buffalo	1884
Aaron Sager	Cortland	1885
J. Hungerford Smith	Ausable Forks	1886-8
C. S. Ingraham	Elmira	1889-90

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

<i>B. F. Ray</i>	Utica	1879
Frank Hamilton	Syracuse	1880
R. K. Smither	Buffalo	1881
Clark Z. Otis	Binghamton	1882
T. J. Macmahan	New York	1883-84
E. A. Sayre	Brooklyn	1885
John Thomas	Buffalo	1886
R. E. Phillips	Fulton	1887
W. G. Gregory	Buffalo	1888
Wm. Howarth, Jr	Utica	1889-90

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENTS.

A. J. Inloes	Binghamton	1879
H. B. Napier	Homer	1880
C. K. Brown	Deposit	1881
T. J. Macmahan	New York	1882
J. B. Todd	Ithaca	1883
Aaron Sager	Cortland	1884
J. W. Bachman	Hornellsville	1885
R. E. Phillips	Fulton	1886
Wm. Whitney	Gouverneur	1887
C. S. Ingraham	Elmira	1888
C. H. Gaus	Albany	1889
C. H. Sagar	Auburn	1890

SECRETARIES.

C. H. Gaus	Albany	1879
Clay W. Holmes	Elmira	1880-90

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

Clay W. Holmes	Elmira	1879
R. K. Smither	Buffalo	1880

(Changed to Local Secretary in 1881.)

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

Chas. H. Gaus	Albany	1881
Judson B. Todd	Ithaca	1882
P. W. Bedford	New York	1883
C. F. Fish	Saratoga Springs	1884
C. H. Haskin	Rochester	1885
R. E. Phillips	Fulton	1886
Geo. A. Dykeman	Catskill	1887
Joseph Schnell	Binghamton	1888
C. H. Sagar	Auburn	1889
John C. Smith	Plattsburgh	1890

TREASURERS.

Wm. Blaikie	Utica	1879-80
C. H. Butler	Oswego	1881-90

OFFICERS--1890-91.

<i>President.</i>	
WILLIS G. GREGORY,	Buffalo
<i>Vice-Presidents.</i>	
C. S. INGRAHAM,	Elmira
WM. HOWARTH, JR.,	Utica
C. H. SAGAR,	Auburn
<i>Secretary.</i>	
CLAY W. HOLMES,	Elmira
<i>Treasurer.</i>	
CHARLES H. BUTLER,	Oswego
<i>Executive Committee.</i>	
F. L. NORTON, Chairman,	Delhi
W. L. DUBOIS,	Catskill
J. B. TODD,	Ithaca
<i>Local Secretary.</i>	
JOHN C. SMITH,	Plattsburgh

STANDING COMMITTEES.

<i>Committee on Legislation.</i>	
WILLIS G. GREGORY, Chairman, Buffalo,	T. J. MACMAHAN, New York,
A. B. HUESTED, Albany,	F. H. COGGESHALL, Waterville,
CHARLES DENNIN, Brooklyn,	R. K. SMITHER, Buffalo.
<i>Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.</i>	
C. S. INGRAHAM, Chairman, Elmira,	C. F. BROWN, Cortland.
T. W. DALTON, Syracuse,	
<i>Committee on Adulterations.</i>	
R. G. ECCLES, Chairman, Brooklyn,	J. C. HUBBELL, Lyon Mountain.
W. G. TUCKER, Albany,	
<i>Committee on County Organization and Trade Interests.</i>	
AARON SAGER, Chairman, Cortland,	CLAY W. HOLMES, Elmira,
JUDSON B. TODD, Ithaca,	P. L. RYAN, Syracuse.
F. S. HUBBARD, Buffalo,	
<i>Committee on Unofficial Formulae.</i>	
W. A. VIALI, Chairman, Ithaca,	E. J. LIEBETRUT, Buffalo.
C. H. SAGAR, Auburn,	
<i>Committee on New Remedies.</i>	
R. G. ECCLES, Chairman, Brooklyn,	F. J. WULLING, Brooklyn.
W. A. VIALI, Ithaca,	
<i>Committee on Entertainment.</i>	
J. HUNGERFORD SMITH, Chairman, Plattsburgh,	C. Z. OTIS, Binghamton,
J. H. EATON, Syracuse,	W. MURRAY SMITH, Auburn.
H. W. CADY, Plattsburgh,	

DELEGATES.

Delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association.

C. H. BUTLER, Chairman, Oswego,
J. W. JEFFREY, Buffalo, T. J. MACMAHAN, New York,
R. G. ECCLES, Brooklyn, CLAY W. HOLMES, Elmira.

Delegates to the American Medical Association.

ROBERT G. ECCLES, Chairman, Brooklyn,
A. B. HURSTED, Albany, WILLIS G. GREGORY, Buffalo.

Delegates to the National Wholesale Drug Association.

W. H. ROGERS, Chairman, Middletown,
R. K. SMITHER, Buffalo, C. W. SNOW, Syracuse,
WM. HOWARTH, JR., Utica, C. H. HASKIN, Rochester.

Delegates to Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association.

C. Z. OTIS, Chairman, Binghamton,
CHARLES H. ENGLAND, Utica, E. B. COVERT, Syracuse.

Delegates to Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association.

T. L. CORWIN, Chairman, Marathon,
R. E. PHILLIPS, Fulton, C. O. RHODES, Groton.

Delegates to New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.

R. G. ECCLES, Chairman, Brooklyn,
J. S. MARVIN, New York, GEO. E. BURROWS, Chatham.

Delegates to Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

CHARLES A. OSMUN, Chairman, New York,
T. J. MACMAHAN, New York, CLAY W. HOLMES, Elmira.

Delegates to Ohio Pharmaceutical Association.

A. R. MANDEVILLE, Chairman, Rochester,
B. L. MALTBY, Otto, W. EUGENE CARD, Morris.

MEMBERS.

OF THE

New York State Board of Pharmacy,

FOR 1890-91.

ALFRED B. HUESTED, President, Albany,	-	Term expires	1893
EDWARD S DAWSON, JR., Secretary, Syracuse,	-	"	1894
J. HUNGERFORD SMITH, Treasurer, Ausable Forks,		"	1891
CURTIS H. HASKIN, Rochester,	- - - - -	"	1892
CHAS. K. BROWN, Deposit	- - - - -	"	1890

The Board meets for organization September 1, 1890, when new officers will be elected, and a successor, to be appointed, by His Excellency, Governor Hill, to succeed Chas. K. Brown, will take his seat.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

We the undersigned, being of full age, citizens of the United States, and citizens of, and residents within, the State of New York, having organized ourselves into an association for the scientific purposes herein-after set forth, and desiring to so incorporate ourselves, according to the law of this State, do hereby certify :

I. The name by which the said Association, hereby incorporated, shall be known in law, shall be "The New York State Pharmaceutical Association."

II. The particular business and objects of said Association shall be to hold meetings at such times and places, within the said State, as such Association, in its corporate capacity, may designate, in conformity with the By-Laws of said Association, for the purpose of considering and discussing matters of pharmaceutical interest, with the view to the elevation and extension of pharmaceutical knowledge among the apothecaries and druggists of the State of New York; and with the view to secure such supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicines as the welfare of the business of Pharmacy, and that of the people generally may demand.

III. The place of business and principal office of said Association shall be at Utica in the State of New York.

IV. The number of Trustees, Directors, or managers, to manage said Association, shall be twenty-one, namely : One President, three Vice-Presidents, one Secretary, one Assistant Secretary, one Treasurer, and fourteen Managers, in addition to said officers.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this first day of September, 1879:

PETER W. BEDFORD, [L. S.]
LOUIS E. NICOT, [L. S.]
GRANVILLE M. BAKER, [L. S.]
WILLIAM P. DeFOREST, [L. S.]
B. V. B. LIVINGSTON. [L. S.]

MINUTES
OF THE
TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday Morning, June 17th, 1890.

The Association was called to order at 11:25 a. m. by the president, Dr. W. G. Gregory, of Buffalo.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Hubbard, of Auburn.

THE PRESIDENT—We will listen to an address of welcome by Mr. E. D. Woodruff, president of the Auburn Board of Trade.

In the name of the Auburn Board of Trade, and for the citizens of Auburn, I welcome you to the city and grant its freedom during your stay here. We trust that it will be so pleasant that you will not only appreciate it now, but remember your visit for several years to come. I will not stop to tell you much about yourselves, who you are, or what you are here for, for you know more about these matters than I do; but I do want to say, that your yearly meetings and discussions must be productive of a great deal of good to yourselves as druggists, and to humanity in general with whom you deal very largely at all times. I never knew an occupation, trade or profession that was harmed in the least by study and meetings for discussion and interchange of opinions.

You have come this year to a city, which we, as citizens, naturally feel proud of. It is not large, but it is busy in different manufacturing products, and very beautiful as we think. In my judgment it contains about 27,000 people, although the census man will tell us more about that in the future if he lives to make his round.

This city has one of the largest reaper and mower works in the world employing about 1,000 men and paying about \$40,000 in salaries

and wages every month. Eighty per cent. of our people are artisans. We produce in addition to reapers, carpets, woolen goods and silk goods, clothes wringers, agricultural implements, scythes, lumber wagons and carriages. We have two large steam threshing engine factories, two large boot and shoe factories, besides many smaller manufactories inside the State prison located here, the most important being the hollow-ware industry. You can find a State asylum for insane here, a public hospital and public library, three daily papers, beautiful churches, and a theological seminary of renown, and the other ordinary features of a city of this size. You doubtless know it is the place where one of the oldest proprietary medicines is made. In his life-time it was the home of one of America's greatest statesmen, William H. Seward, and his statue in bronze, also the work of an Auburn artist, will be found in our small park on South street. Near the city can be found some of the lakes of the central part of the state. Skaneateles, seven miles away on the east, Cayuga, ten miles away on the west, Owasco lake, two miles to the south. If you can find any region short of that about the lakes of Killarney in Ireland that beats this you will be kept pretty busy finding it for some time to come. We have a rich farming country outside, and no dirty back streets are in the city, and nearly all our citizens own their own homes.

These things may interest those who are to stay here for a few days, for they will give you an idea where you are and what your surroundings are. Again welcoming you gentlemen to our city I will not further intrude upon your time, but bid you good bye and wish you success in your work.

THE PRESIDENT—I will call upon Dr. Eaton, of Syracuse, to respond in behalf of the Association.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—Mr. President, honorable sir, ladies and gentlemen, we thank you for the very kind and cordial word of welcome which we are receiving, and we will accept your hospitality in the same kind spirit in which it is offered. Upon looking around us we can say with Goldsmith, "Auburn, loveliest village of the plain." Auburn has not changed since then, except that it has become a city. The Oneidas, Mohawks, Tuscaroras, Senecas and Onondagas have come to pay a visit to their old-time allies, the Cayugas. We do not come as we used to, clothed in war paint and brandishing the tomahawk, but we come to learn of some new way to make an emulsion, or some new way to manipulate a pill tile. We accept your hospitality, we will look around your lovely city, we will ride on your beautiful lake. We will call on Copper John,

Where some of us really
Ought to stay
But we hope to be able,
To all get away,
And stay with him only
A part of the day.

THE PRESIDENT—I will appoint the following committee to receive credentials and report to the Association as soon hereafter as is possible: Messrs. A. Sager, J. W. Jeffrey and B. L. Maltbie.

Vice-President Ingraham here took the chair and the President, Dr. W. G. Gregory, of Buffalo, read his annual address, as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Again we have reached the early summer time and have with us the pleasures of this glad season of the year. The sweet girl graduate and a few new kinds of gum, a hopeful spring trade and the festive milk shake, all add to our enjoyment. Some of us whom an indulgent public has graciously allowed to remain in business believe that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and in accordance with this belief have wisely chosen our State Association meeting as the best place to rub off the "dullness" sure to follow long confinement, even in such an inspiring place as a retail pharmacy.

Those of our members who have been regular attendants know that they find no better recreation than that gained at our annual meetings, and it is to be hoped that many of our younger members will not be slow in learning the same fact. Don't be discouraged if you are not acquainted with every one the first year. It takes patience even to catch fish.

The constitution of our Association makes it the duty of the President to "present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association." As the work of our organization is largely performed by committees, the record of our "operations" is written in their reports, and it seems wiser to have the announcement of results made by the workers to whom credit is due, rather than to have it synopsisized by one who has had little share in the labor. This portion of my duties is therefore delegated to the Chairmen of the Committees.

One or two incidents of the year should, however, be mentioned. In filing the credentials of our delegates to the Pharmacopœial Convention, our worthy Secretary was horrified to learn that our Association had not been legally incorporated. Our certificate of incorporation had been filed in 1879 with the county clerk in Utica, but by some oversight had not been filed with the Secretary of State in Albany. The error was soon corrected and now, although we have been eleven years "aborning," our pedigree is secure and we can legally inherit.

The most important event of the year was the convention for the revision of the Pharmacopœia, and it is probably justifiable to say that the Pharmacopœial Convention of 1890 was the most important one of the series, with the possible exception of the first. Any one who had

watched the pharmacial press could easily predict that the gathering would be large and energetic, and the apparent apathy of the medical press foretold the preponderance of pharmacists. The number of delegates attending the Convention of 1880 was about seventy-five, whereas in the one just held there were about one hundred and ninety. Of these eighty-five represented medical organizations, and one hundred and five pharmacial bodies. New York State was represented by nine medical delegates and fourteen pharmacial. Of the fourteen pharmacial delegates, twelve are members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. The assertion is ventured that no other organization can make as creditable a showing. It is one of which we can justly be proud.

In the Committee of Revision and Publication, which is really the Executive Committee of the Convention, our Association occupies the same conspicuous position. Of the six members residing in this State, five will be found on our roll of membership, giving us one-fifth of the Committee.

Of the work of the Convention, the influence that its decisions will have upon the practice of pharmacy, so much has already been said and there is so much to follow, that your patience will be spared and your time saved by omitting extended discussion of it here. Suffice it to say that the coming revision will undoubtedly compare most favorably with the pharmacopoeias of the world, and will reflect marked credit upon the pharmacists of this country. In the adoption of the metric system it is placed abreast with scientific progress. In giving the committee the power to introduce assay processes for both crude drugs and their preparations, provision is made for leading pharmacy into a higher professional plane, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this result may be obtained before our profession is swallowed bodily by mercantilism.

Perhaps it will be well to mention one other feature of the year. My predecessor, Dr. Eccles, called attention in his address to the desirability of licensed pharmacists being exempt from jury duty, and the Committee on Legislation was charged with the duty of securing such exemption. This it has accomplished. A bill was prepared and carried through the Legislature on the double plea of justice and equity. Justice, because, as the law stood, a pharmacist would be punished if he disregarded the summons for jury duty, and if he left his store in unlicensed hands to perform such duty, he would be guilty of a misdemeanor for violation of the Pharmacy Act. This inconsistency the Legislature was not slow to perceive. Equity was on our side also, because the exemption was already granted to Kings and New York counties, whose pharmacists were under precisely the same circumstances as those in the remainder of the State, and therefore all others were entitled to similar privileges.

As few, if any, judges will be aware of the existence of the exemption act, it will be well for all those desiring to enjoy its benefits to be able to

cite it when occasion demands. It is known as Chapter 226, Laws of New York, 1890.

The exemption is properly confined to "a licensed pharmacist actually engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood," and the law takes effect September 1st, 1890.

In closing reference to the past year, mention should be made of the losses the Association has sustained by death. Upon the last day of October, 1889, there passed away one of our most energetic and valuable members, Louis E. Nicot, of Brooklyn. His membership dated from the organization in 1879. He occupied a prominent position among his fellows, being President of the Kings County Board of Pharmacy. Another conspicuous Brooklyn member was lost in the death of Dr. Henry J. Menninger. In addition to these, Henry G. Martin, Fort Plain; George H. Perry and Charles H. Plant, Syracuse; F. T. Rogers and Louis Spingarn, New York City; Henry R. White, Long Island City, have also joined the innumerable company that no more deal with the sands of time. Lack of personal acquaintance forbids more extended reference here, but more competent hands will prepare fitting remembrances for appearance in the proceedings.

Thus much for the year that is gone. What for the future? With the opinion that a symposium embracing the rich thoughts of our talented ex-presidents and present officers might be of greater value on this occasion than any suggestions the present writer could offer, these veterans and harnessed warriors were asked to present their bright ideas for transmission to this body, the assurance being made that full credit would be given for the wear and tear on gray nerve tissue in the origination of plans for the advancement of this Association. With singularly unanimous modesty these gentlemen disclaimed the possession of original copyright and trade-marked schemes for increasing our membership and also the attendance upon meetings. In the case of present officers there is a suspicion that they are saving their thunder, but the disinclination of the ex-presidents is possibly due to discretion born of experience. It is an old adage that "you can't fool a smart dog twice with the same trick."

There seems to be one question prominently present in the minds of those interested in the success of our organization. How can the attendance at the annual meetings be increased? Pertinent to this and in true Yankee fashion the problem is propounded, "Would it aid in the direction of increased attendance to select what might be called permanent meeting places, two or three in number, and hold all the meetings alternately in such locations?" By way of illustration, suppose Niagara Falls and Saratoga were chosen; the meetings then would alternate between these towns. Advantages are apparent, likewise disadvantages, and as it is not clear which preponderates, the idea is left with you for considera-

tion without recommendation. Credit for this conundrum should be given to our mutual friend, Mr. Macmahon.

Another suggestion aiming in the same direction is in reference to our entertainment programme. If the entertainment was free to attending members would the decreased expense of attendance, or the perquisite of attendance, in whichever light it might be regarded, tend to increase the number of those coming? It is argued that the members from year to year incur considerable expense in transportation and hotel bills, suffer the loss of time involved, and by their active interest and labors maintain the Association in a healthful condition. They deserve, therefore, any premium that can be placed upon attendance. How can the increased expense be borne should such a plan be tried? If it be placed upon the treasury the latter would at once become that abhorrence of nature, a vacuum. If it be added to the dues we would be in danger of losing some of our present members. If some method could be devised by which the amount involved could be distributed over all our membership, it is probable that it might result in the object sought, an increased attendance, on the principle that every one wants to realize on an investment. How to thus distribute the expense is left for you to determine should the project, which came from the fertile brain of Dr. Eccles, be deemed expedient.

Our present membership numbers 775 which in itself is fairly large, but in view of the fact that there are some 3,500 druggists in this State, it will readily be seen that our roll ought to bear twice the number that it does. How can we get them there? It is to be believed that no better way can be devised than to call the attention of the whole fraternity to the work that our Association is doing, and arouse them to the fact that there is financial, physical and mental profit to be derived from membership in our organization.

How can these things be demonstrated? Surely no more effective method can be employed than to exhibit the work that we are doing. If we should place in the hands of every druggist in this State a copy of our forthcoming proceedings, calling attention to the way his business interests are being cared for by the Committee on Legislation, and the Committee on Adulteration and the Committee on Unofficial Formulæ, how his profits may be increased or his expenses decreased by the investigations recorded in the papers prepared by our workers; if this should be done it must inevitably result in a great increase in appreciative interest and a considerable accession of members.

But to do this will cost a snug little sum of money; a snugger sum than we can draw upon our treasury for, because there is involved the printing and distribution of four or five thousand copies of the proceedings instead of one thousand. To this financial problem our Secretary has addressed himself, and he has concluded that by sacrificing his cherished practice of excluding all advertisements, thus reversing the policy that has always

governed our publication, the increased expense can be met. The plan meets with the approval of the Committee on County Organization and Trade Interests, whose duty it would appropriately be to circulate the book, and with a firm belief in the wisdom of the step, it is

Recommended, That a sufficient number of proceedings be issued in excess of the regular supply to enable the Committee on County Organization to send a copy to every druggist in the State, not a member of the Association, provided the same can be done without drawing upon the treasury, for any amount in excess of that required for the regular issue.

Resolved, That the Publication Committee be authorized to insert a sufficient number of suitable advertisements in the proceedings to meet the required outlay.

It is surely a source of congratulation that we have a Secretary who is thus ready to largely increase his own labors for the sake of advancing the interests of an already prosperous society.

It is generally admitted that the activity and prosperity of County Pharmaceutical Societies is shared by the State Association, and that anything which tends to the development of the former, also contributes to the growth and prosperity of the latter. It is upon this basis that our Committee on County Organization is maintained. Some of the county organizations in this state have not held a meeting for one, two, three and even four years. This condition must certainly be detrimental to us. What can be done to remedy it? Two suggestions have been made. Under the direction of the President of the committee just mentioned, let a system of visitation be introduced. Prepare a list of visitors residing in different parts of the State. Ascertain by correspondence with our own members, where a little assistance is needed. In many cases where once a flourishing County Association existed, by apathy, and absorption in what seemed more practical duties, it has been allowed to fall into "innocuous desuetude," and there has followed its decay the vile odors of petty jealousies, bickerings and cut prices. When such an instance is discovered, an offer can be made to send a visitor, perhaps giving a choice from several, to give an inspiring talk, if some local druggist will give notice of the meeting. Within our experience this plan has given gratifying success. In many organizations the President is expected to be a sort of missionary at large doing such work, and an appropriation is made for his expenses, but with us it would probably be wiser to distribute the labor. The expense would not be great, for we are so blessed with members having the "gift of gab" that visitors could usually be obtained within a radius of one hundred miles of the place of meeting. This would bring the transportation down to an average of about five dollars, and as an afternoon meeting would allow the visitor to go and come the same day, hotel bills would not materially increase the outlay. How productive this course would be is somewhat problematical, but sufficient confidence is felt in it to venture the

Recommendation, That the Committee on County Organization and Trade Interests be requested to try the plan of sending visitors to aid in reviving interest in County Pharmaceutical Associations that seem to need such assistance, provided enough co-operation can be secured to render success probable.

Some future President will solve the problem of how best to make this Association a source of enthusiasm for the counties and how to bring the local organizations into closer affiliation with us. When this is done the best interests of every pharmacist in the State will be materially advanced. As a step in this direction, it is believed that if the smaller bodies could be shown that we are watching their progress and are interested in their success, it would be an encouragement to them to put forth greater and more continuous effort to make a creditable showing. There is great inspiration in generous rivalry. It is believed that a system of annual reports from the County Societies to this body, formulated in a blank prepared for the purpose, would exert a stimulating influence upon all concerned. Some County Societies now appoint delegates to our meeting, but as there is nothing for them to do, no benefit is derived. If a specific duty was laid upon them it would certainly increase their interest and probably also increase attendance. It is therefore

Recommended, That the order of business be amended by the insertion as point two, under "third sitting" of the line "Reports from County Pharmaceutical Associations," and that the Secretary be directed to prepare suitable blanks to contain such reports.

Based upon these reports an engrossed certificate might be awarded each year for the largest membership in proportion to the number of drug stores in the county. Another might also be given for the largest relative number of new members, figured on the membership at the previous report; but all this detail must necessarily be left for the committee to work out. Such efforts would undoubtedly result in marked advantage for this Association.

There is one subject to which your attention is now invited, that it is high time thoughtful consideration was given. The sale of opium in its various forms is becoming more and more the subject of public criticism. The evils involved have been vividly and pathetically portrayed by many writers and are so familiar to you that it is unnecessary to descant upon them here. Additional legislation is undoubtedly desirable, and unless we are prepared to shape it, it may be made much more drastic than will be either necessary or agreeable. A recent bill regulating the sale of "sulphate of opium" shows what unintelligent enactments we may suffer from if we do not take the initiative. It is therefore

Recommended, That the Committee on Legislation be directed to report at the next annual meeting what action is necessary to properly control the sale of opium and its preparations, and to protect the legitimate interests of pharmacists in such sale.

There are several other topics which it would be pleasant, and very possibly profitable, to present to your attention, but if your countenances are read aright they are in that expectant attitude that is often seen in a country congregation when the parson is expected soon to reach his "lastly." Only one more thought will therefore be unloaded upon you. Considerable attention has lately been given in the political world to a somewhat formidable, but rather handsome word—"Reciprocity"—and the question is raised why may not the same term wisely receive attention in pharmacal circles? Under the pressure of the age, with the profits of his legitimate business seriously reduced, the handling of side lines of goods largely cut by tradesmen, and suffering from over-competition, it has become well nigh universal for the retail pharmacist to make some specialty by which to swell his otherwise impaired receipts. Many of these are as meritorious as those that are better known, the chief difference being in the size of the fund devoted to advertising. Of course there may be some reluctance to encourage the sale of products of a direct business competitor, and also where a pharmacist is himself preparing something for the same purpose. In such cases these remarks will not apply, but with these exceptions, why is it not good business policy, as well as in pursuance of a commendable fraternal spirit, to handle the preparations of our fellow members of this Association, so far as is acceptable to our trade? Many a struggling retailer, with limited field and means, but with skill and industry, having devised some toilet requisite or pharmacal specialty, would rise up and call this organization blessed for assistance of this character. This would be a substantial benefit that will appeal to the most hard-headed member on our list, and it is certainly within the aim of this body as stated in its constitution, which is "for mutual assistance, encouragement and improvement."

It is with some little experience, and that quite satisfactory, in this exact direction, that these words are spoken. How much more pleasant it is, should a customer chance to think you are too much interested in the sale of some article of your own make, to be able to recommend the product of a friend. Suppose your own double-distilled, triple-flavored and quadruple-recommended "Dermoidine" did not suit the fastidious notion of some sufferer with chapped lips, what a comfort can be derived by meeting the situation with that "fragrant" preparation which "softens the roughest skin," and "contains nothing greasy or sticky," that is made in Elmira. Or if your mixture of Cannabis Indica and Salicylic Acid does not possess just the right appearance to satisfy some prophet who predicts the state of the weather by the sentiments expressed by the excrescences on his pedal extremities, how easily you can call attention to the study in black and white appearing in the advertising pages of many pharmacal journals, of the individual with a never-say-die expression and a dull razor, who was obliged to amputate his toes until he found a certain Brother's Corn Cure, made in Binghamton, and was healed. And

suppose you failed to get just the proper amount of gaultheria in your "purifies the gums and hardens the breath tooth powder;" certainly, rather than impose upon your customer a mixture of poor soap and orris, we would all prefer to wrap up a package prepared in New York city by a gentleman who is so celebrated for his courtesy to the ladies and who has acquired such dexterity in removing his hat at their approach, that even the products of his laboratory are known as "Handi(y)cap." Yes, give us "Reciprocity" in pharmacy.

In conclusion, let me again assure you of my appreciation of the honor worn during the year by your kindness. It is with much regret that neglected opportunities for usefulness have been so numerous. Reviewing the year now, it seems as if so much good might have been accomplished that it is almost discouraging to find such small results. For my successor no greater forbearance or consideration can be desired than has been extended to the speaker, but it is hoped that he will achieve a greater measure of success in the possibilities pertaining to this office, and that the Association will be led into greater usefulness.

THE CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, you have heard the able address of our President. What is your pleasure?

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—I move you, sir, that the address of our worthy President, be referred to a committee of three to be appointed by the chair, who shall consider the recommendations contained therein, and report at a future session.

Carried.

THE CHAIRMAN—I will appoint as such committee Mr. Otis of Binghamton, Mr. Viall of Ithaca, and Mr. Haskin of Rochester.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I would like to make a suggestion to which I think our President will make no objection, that is, in his recommendation as to the representation from county pharmaceutical organizations. In my own county, Onondaga, we have no county organization, but we have a city organization, and I would like to have it amended so as to include city as well as county organizations.

THE CHAIRMAN—The committee can modify it in their report. What is the further pleasure of the meeting?

THE PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—The Secretary has prepared a register of the Association, it is upon the table here, and it is requested that every member of the Association will register, that their names may appear in the printed proceedings. The Committee on Entertainment have the pleasure of reporting that they have prepared a series of entertainments, and that members present can secure the necessary tickets at this end of the room.

THE PRESIDENT—Those present will take notice, and attend to the register over which Dr. Eaton so gracefully presides, in order to secure the publication of their names in the proceedings as being present at the meeting.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I would like the local pharmacists and those who are interested, to understand that this afternoon the report of the Committee on New Remedies will come in, and I would like to have the medical men of the city present. They will hear something that will be of interest and value to them.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, in view of the interest surrounding this report, would it not be well to make it a special order for some hour to-morrow, so that the invitation would have time to reach all the physicians and druggists in this city, and give them a better opportunity to attend? With such an opinion, I would move that this report be made a special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, and that an invitation be extended to all the physicians and pharmacists of the city to be present.

Motion carried.

THE SECRETARY—I have received a communication from W. Murray Smith, of this city, to the effect that the members attending the New York State Pharmaceutical Association are invited to quench their thirst at the fountain of the Triangle Pharmacy, and bring their ladies with them.

DR. EATON—I move that that invitation be unanimously accepted.—Carried.

THE SECRETARY—I have just received a communication from Mr. Colcord, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Association, which I would like to have referred to the Committee on President's Address.

Also one from Mr. C. S., Halberg of Chicago. I move that these communications be referred to the Committee on President's Address.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The next thing in order is the report of the officers. The first is that of the Secretary.

The Secretary read his report as follows :

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

The disastrous flood which occurred immediately previous to the Binghamton meeting, seriously interfered with a prompt performance of the customary duties of the Secretary. His entire attention for more than two months was devoted to the unpleasant labor of restoration. Certificates to new members were issued September 1st, and the proceedings mailed October 15th. The total active membership at the close of the last annual meeting was 775. During the year there have been eight deaths and five have resigned, leaving a total net membership at the opening of this meeting of 762. The proceedings were withheld from 127 members in arrears of dues.

The following embraces the clerical expense of the year :

Proceedings.....	\$337 05
Postage.....	85 00
Certificates of membership.....	18 15
Telegrams.....	2 48
Express items.....	1 65
Printing.....	55 65
Sundry small items.....	2 15
Expense of filing certificate of incorporation.....	3 30
Secretary's salary.....	300 00
Expense attending Binghamton meeting.....	14 74
Stenographer's salary and expenses.....	54 15
Expenses to Auburn.....	4 50
Total	\$879 02

The receipt of the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Wholesale Druggists' Association and most of the State Asso-

ciations is hereby acknowledged, also the continued receipt of the following periodicals: The Pharmaceutical Record, The Pharmaceutical Era, The Oil Paint and Drug Reporter, The Druggists' Circular, the Western Druggist, and the American Drug Clerk's Journal. In March the Secretary of State was asked for a copy of our certificate of incorporation, to be supplied to the chairman of the Pharmacopœia committee with the credentials of our delegation to that body. His reply stated that no certificate of incorporation was on file in Albany, and investigation revealed the fact that the executive committee delegated to perform this work by vote of the annual meeting in 1879, had not fully performed their duty, as the certificate had only been filed in the county of Oneida. According to an amendment passed in May of that year by the Legislature a copy of the certificate must be filed both with the county and the State. Acting upon the emergencies of the case, a duly certified copy was obtained from the county clerk of Oneida county, and filed at once with the Secretary of State in Albany, the expense for which is included in the regular expenses of this year. The association is now duly incorporated according to law. The other duties of the office have been performed during the year with as much expedition as circumstances would admit of.

Respectfully submitted,

CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, I have also, in addition to this report, prepared something which perhaps may be of interest to the members of this association. It is a complete report, in a very condensed form of the general status of all the state associations, so far as the proceedings have been received, and if the members desire to hear it read it will afford me pleasure, as considerable time has been devoted to its preparation. It was compiled in order to arrive at the particular status of the New York State Association as compared with others.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the Secretary's formal report. What is your pleasure in regard to that?

DR. ECCLES—I move that it be accepted and take the usual course. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure in regard to the compilation the Secretary announces?

A MEMBER—I move that the Secretary be requested to read the paper.

Motion carried.

THE SECRETARY—Before doing so I would like to read a communication which has just been left at the desk.

To the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

In behalf of the First Presbyterian Church a cordial invitation is extended to your association to visit our church, corner North and Franklin streets at the close of your afternoon session to-day and listen to an organ recital by our organist, Professor J. V. Flagler.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. HUBBARD, Pastor.

The motion was made and carried unanimously that the invitation be accepted.

The Secretary then read the compiled report as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

It has occurred to the Secretary that perhaps a comparative statement of other prominent State Associations might be of interest, as showing the relative status of this Association by comparative qualification. With this in view, the proceedings of all State Associations received, have been examined, and the following facts noted.

ALABAMA—Eighth annual meeting—shows 126 members, seven having been dropped, and one resigned. Thirteen new members were elected. The Treasurer reported receipts of \$441.95, and disbursements of \$286.65, leaving a balance of \$155.30. Two papers were presented. The Association declared in favor of a national pharmacy law, and of the repeal of the tax on alcohol used for pharmaceutical purposes. The Committee on Legislation say in their report, "The Committee also succeeded in having struck out in Section XI the words, 'Nor to the sale of proprietary medicines,' which leaves the sale of all kinds of medicines in the hands of the druggists or those holding certificates of registration from the Board of Pharmacy. This the Committee believes an important gain and elevation to our profession, also a great protection to the public, as the grocery stores are loaded down with adulterated medicines, especially laudanum, which in many instance, is not one-tenth strength."

CALIFORNIA—Twentieth annual meeting—reports 181 active members, thirty-two dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues, twenty-six new members elected during the year and eleven at the meeting. This society meets quarterly. The proceedings contain eleven scientific papers, though some of them are quite brief. They report a balance in the treasury of \$796.30.

CONNECTICUT—Fourteenth annual meeting—meets in the winter, with an attendance of about sixty from a membership of 267. This As-

sociation is so fortunate as to have accumulated a reserve fund of over \$1,100, and last year sent its Secretary to the meeting of the A. P. A. at San Francisco. One of the delegates to the Connecticut Medical Society reported that he was not treated with common civility, and that the object of his mission was not even given a hearing. Another gentleman spoke of similar experience, and opposed any further effort to open a correspondence with the medical fraternity. This experience is in direct contrast to that of some of the western states. In the discussion which followed the report of the Board of Pharmacy, it was stated that the law was generally respected in its details. Fourteen new members were elected at the last meeting.

NORTH DAKOTA—Fourth annual meeting—has a roll showing 169 members, twenty-three of whom were elected at the last meeting. Thirty members were present at the meeting. Eleven were reported as in arrears for two years, and twenty-one for the past year. The Treasurer reports \$235 in the treasury. One paper was read.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Fourth annual meeting—has on the roll 180, twenty-four new members elected. Twenty-three were recommended to be dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues. Thirty-six were present at the meeting. As six different drug firms offered prizes for papers to be presented at this meeting, the reading of papers constituted an important feature of the meeting. Besides the competitive papers three were presented on other subjects. The balance in the treasury reported is \$6.49.

DELAWARE—Third annual meeting—has fifty-three members, of whom twenty were elected at the '89 meeting. Balance in the treasury \$26.51. One of the most interesting features of the meeting was a paper which suggested a school of pharmacy, where the younger employees might receive such instruction as would prepare them for the advanced studies taught in the colleges of pharmacy. In the discussion which followed, the idea met with such general approval that a committee was appointed to carry out the suggestions of the paper, if found practicable.

FLORIDA—Third annual meeting—reported 132 names, of which thirty-two were those of new members. Eighteen members were present at the meeting, and a balance of \$101.55 was reported in the treasury. No papers were presented, but a gold medal was offered for the best essay upon "Medicinal Properties of our Native Florida Plants."

GEORGIA—Fourteenth annual meeting—has 135 members. Sixteen new members were elected. Forty-two were present at the meeting. The treasurer reported a balance in hand of \$61.73. The State Board of Pharmacy reported that they had attempted a prosecution for adulteration of drugs, but after securing their evidence were informed by the Attorney General that the offender could not be prosecuted for adulterating drugs, as it was not a penal offense, but the charge would have to be brought for

cheating and swindling. As the offender was ruled by the President to be a member of the Association, although his name had been omitted from the roll for non-payment of dues, he was by vote expelled. One of the members offered a prize for the best display of pharmaceutical preparations made by an assistant of any pharmacist in the state. Five papers were presented,

IOWA—Tenth annual meeting—has 373 members. Fifteen new members were elected. The Secretary reports having handled over 8,000 mail packages during the year. Copies of the proceedings were withheld from all members in arrears more than one year. Expenditures during the year were \$802.87, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$38.87. They are still struggling with the prohibitory law which bears so heavily on the druggists in that state. The Association declared itself in sympathy with the rebate plan, and with the idea of an exchange of certificates from other states, and referred the matter to the Board of Pharmacy. Three papers were read.

KANSAS—Tenth annual meeting—has 331 members, thirty elected at the meeting. The register showed fifty present. Eleven papers were presented. Balance in treasury, \$345.33. The committee appointed to meet the State Medical Association reported that they were received and extended a welcome, and five delegates were appointed by the Medical Association to attend the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association.

KENTUCKY—Twelfth annual meeting—reported 458 members, of whom twenty-nine were elected during the year, and fifteen were elected at the meeting. Twenty members were present at the opening session, forty-one in all finally registering. Balance in treasury, \$67.30. The committee appointed to visit the Kentucky State Medical Society reported a very cordial reception. A delegate from the Medical Society was also present at the meeting. The question of cutting prices was discussed at considerable length.

LOUISIANA—Seventh annual meeting—has a membership of 179, reported applications received during the year sixty, and twenty-five elected at the meeting, subject to suspension for arrears of dues, nineteen. Four papers read at meeting. The Treasurer reports a balance of \$418.93, and the Association appropriated \$250 toward the support of an instructor in pharmacy at Tulane University. They congratulate themselves on the final passage of the pharmacy law.

MASSACHUSETTS—Eighth annual meeting—has a membership of 503. Thirty-four were dropped for non-payment of dues three years, and twenty-eight new members elected. Balance in treasury reported, \$313.88. An amendment to the by-laws reducing the number required for a quorum from twenty-five to fifteen was adopted. The liquor question was discussed at great length, the state of affairs seeming to be as unsatisfactory as it is everywhere else, but the Committee on Trade Interests pre-

sented no report, none of its members being present. The Association took up the list of queries and discussed informally some of the questions upon which no papers had been presented.

MICHIGAN—Seventh annual meeting—reports 788 names, 114 having been dropped for non-payment of dues. Thirty-three new members were elected at the last meeting. The President in his annual address refers to successful fight against proposed unjust liquor legislation, which would raise the license to \$800, advocates the metric system in the Pharmacopoeia of 1890, and characterizes the "proprietary medicine and nostrum evil" as the greatest in the country, next to the abuse of alcohol. The first recommendation carried, but the proprietary medicine section was stricken from the report of the committee. The curious fact was developed that the Association has no legal connection with the appointments of the Governor to the State Board of Pharmacy. They can only send in a list of names from which the Governor may, as a courtesy, nominate, if he sees fit to do so. The Board reported that many complaints of violations of the pharmacy law had been received and investigated, but the larger portion proved to have been founded on personal jealousies, and no sufficient evidence could be procured to warrant prosecution. Fifteen papers were presented. Balance in the treasury, \$423.18.

MINNESOTA—Fifth annual meeting—has 247 members. Thirty-two new members were elected. Seventy were present at the meeting. The treasurer reported a balance in hand of \$36.82. He said, "I have only prepared a financial statement, I intended to write a report, but I got so mad when I looked at the list of delinquents that I didn't do it, there were so many of them." The question of the use of the metric system vs. weights and measures was discussed, and the association voted against the use of the metric system. The association also voted that the delegates to the meeting of the revision committee should be reimbursed for their expenses as far as proper. Four papers were read.

MISSOURI—Eleventh annual meeting—has on the roll 966 members, sixty-six new members elected at meeting. Ninety-five attended the meeting including ladies. The treasurer reports a balance of \$42.65. Eleven papers were read. The committee on Trade Interests in a very able report advise against the purchase of too many holiday goods, and another paragraph seems worthy of quotation almost entire. "There is another tendency that leads invariably to vexation of spirit, and that is to make a resting place on your shelves for every new patent and pharmaceutical product. The ubiquitous, energetic, persevering drummer gets you under the spell of his persuasive eloquence. The special thing he has to offer you, a suffering world has been waiting for six thousand years—but if you place it on your shelf you will learn in time that the same suffering world is willing to let it remain there." Another quotation, "Don't cut prices. No, we take that back, we apologize, we might

as well say, don't be a fool." The members complain bitterly of the unsatisfactory condition of the Pharmacy law, and score the Legislature most unmercifully, although they give it credit for passing a law exempting druggists from jury service.

NEBRASKA—Eighth annual meeting—has a membership of 541. Twenty-three new members were elected at the meeting, and sixty-two are reported as dropped for non-payment of dues. An amendment to the Pharmacy law gives the board power to grant certificates of registration to the licentiates to such other boards of Pharmacy and graduates of such colleges of Pharmacy as it may deem proper, such certificates to be good only until the next regular meeting of the board thereafter. The treasurer reported a balance in the treasury of \$128.12.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Sixteenth annual meeting—reported 101 members, including seventeen new names. This association has a large list of honorary members, thirty-two. Seventeen members were present at the meeting. The Pharmacy law has been taken to the Supreme Court in a test case, where it was sustained. Fifty dollars was appropriated toward defraying the expenses of the committee on revision of the pharmacopœia. Balance in treasury \$517.32.

NEW JERSEY—Nineteenth annual meeting—has 310 members, including twenty-one newly elected. Fifty-seven were present at the meeting. Balance in the treasury \$155.96. The Board of Pharmacy report 1,600 registered pharmacists in the state. The committee on Trade Interests sent out a circular containing questions of general interest to the retail trade, such as "Has the volume of business increased or diminished in your section within the past few years?" "Do your physicians prescribe, or do they dispense their own medicines?" "Is price cutting on the increase?" A large number of answers are carefully tabulated in the proceedings. To the query, "Do your physicians prescribe?" there were 118 replies, as follows: Prescribe 46, dispense 21, do both 51. To the last, "Is price cutting on the increase?" 28 replied affirmatively, 4 that it is decreasing, and the great majority, 86, that it remains the same or is improving somewhat. The association passed a resolution expressing the sense of the association that it is impracticable to have a national Pharmacy law. Six papers were presented.

NEW YORK—Eleventh annual meeting—reports membership of 775 including fifty-two members elected at the meeting. Receipts of the year \$2,136.84, disbursements \$1,144.41. Balance in treasury \$992.43. Fifty-nine members in attendance. Three papers read.

NORTH CAROLINA—Tenth annual meeting—reports 152 members, of which number eight were elected at the last meeting. Twenty-six were in attendance. Sixteen were dropped for non-payment of dues. No papers were presented. Balance in treasury \$184.28.

OHIO—Eleventh annual meeting—reports 927 active members, with eighty-one in attendance at the meeting. Eighteen new members were

elected. This state has made most wholesale slaughter of delinquents, printing the names of 145 dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues. The Pharmacy board report that numerous cases of violation or evasion of the law have been brought to their notice, but that many of them when thoroughly sifted amount to nothing. They also complain of the great difficulty of obtaining evidence against offenders. The question of Mutual Fire Insurance was brought to the notice of the association by a committee who argued strongly in favor of the plan. Ten papers were presented. Balance in treasury \$489.29.

PENNSYLVANIA—Twelfth annual meeting—the roll shows an active membership of 573, 101 having been dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues, and 117 more liable to be so dealt with. Forty-eight new members were admitted, and there was an attendance of sixty-seven. The question of patent medicines and of cutting prices was taken up by the committee on Trade Interests, and discussed at length by the members. In view of the very stringent Sunday law which prevails in some parts of the state, the question of Sunday sales was also discussed very thoroughly. Ten papers were presented. The balance in treasury was \$430.57.

TEXAS—Tenth annual meeting—has a membership of 320, dropped during two years for non-payment of dues, sixty, new members admitted 158. The treasurer reports a balance of \$566.93. Four papers were presented. The principal interest was in the Pharmacy law, which was presented to the previous Legislature by the association, the committee saying that just before adjournment it was so amended that it bears little resemblance to the one originally proposed, and its usefulness thereby impaired. They however, regard it as the half loaf which is better than no bread at all.

WISCONSIN—Tenth annual meeting—reports 385 members, twenty-three being new ones. Thirteen were dropped for non-payment of dues. The total attendance was 163. The President said in his address, "The pharmacists of Wisconsin are no longer required under the state laws to obtain a saloon-keeper's license and to execute a bond to keep and maintain an orderly house. It was through the organized influence of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association that secession from saloonism became feasible, and a recognized professional and business classification possible. Our separate existence is established by law as well as by public sentiment. The local Secretary for 1890 was instructed to strictly enforce the constitutional provision in regard to the exclusion of secret and proprietary medicines from the exhibit. Five papers were read.

The facts as collected from these twenty-four associations would indicate that the New York State Association is keeping up a good average with a few exceptions. The same trouble exists in regard to the collection of dues in all the associations. The relative ratio of attendance to membership is small in all associations having over 300 members. The ratio of members to drug stores in the state is less in New York than it should be.

The following table exhibits at a glance the essential points of comparison :

State.	Percentage of Membership		Number Drug Stores in State.	Total Membership	New Members Elected	Members Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues	Number Papers Read	Balance in Treasury	Year's Expenses	Year's Receipts	Number Present	Annual Meeting
Alabama.....	8	441.95	286.65	155.30	13	126	361	.85				
California.....	20	1,142.50	846.20	796.80	11	38	686	.26				
Connecticut.....	14	60		285.00	1	14	267	.74				
North Dakota.....	4	30	530.68	294.85	235.88	1	23	169				
South Dakota.....	4	36	243.94	237.45	6.49	23	24	180				
Delaware.....	8	85.40	8.69	26.51		20	53	107	.50			
Florida.....	3	18	117.30	15.75	101.55	32	132	228	.59			
Georgia.....	14	42	223.48	161.75	61.73	5	16	135	507	.26		
Iowa.....	10		841.74	802.87	38.87	3	15	373	1,845	.28		
Kansas.....	10	50	900.03	554.70	345.33	11	30	331	1,270	.26		
Kentucky.....	12	41	352.98	285.08	67.90		15	458	805	.57		
Louisiana.....	7		1,322.35	908.42	418.39	4	26	179	351	.51		
Massachusetts.....	8		1,111.91	798.03	313.88	1	34	29	508	1,241	.40	
Michigan.....	7		1,848.98	925.80	423.18	15	114	33	788	1,426	.56	
Minnesota.....	5	70	554.07	517.25	36.82	4	32	247	653	.38		
Missouri.....	11	78	904.53	861.88	42.65	11	65	66	966	1,847	.52	
Nebraska.....	8		686.37	558.25	128.12		62	23	541	812	.66	
New Hampshire.....	16	17	720.41	208.09	517.32		17	101	195	.52		
New Jersey.....	19	57	1,012.16	856.20	155.96	6	21	310	670	.46		
New York.....	11	59	2,136.84	1,144.41	992.43	3	52	775	2,869	.27		
North Carolina.....	10	26	502.25	317.97	184.28		8	152	322	.47		
Ohio.....	11	81	1,314.87	825.58	489.29	10	145	18	927	1,926	.48	
Pennsylvania.....	12	67	1,345.01	914.44	430.57	10	101	48	573	2,614	.22	
Texas.....	10		1,013.35	446.42	566.93	4	60	158	320	1,175	.27	
Wisconsin.....	10	163				5	13	23	385	705	.54	

MR. INGRAHAM—I would like to ask the Secretary whether those facts are compiled from a single year or from a series of years.

THE SECRETARY—They are taken from the last annual proceedings, and the membership given is that of 1889.

DR. ECCLES—I move a vote of thanks to our Secretary for the able work he has done in this paper, and that it be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Carried.

The Executive Committee reported twelve applications for membership.

The Treasurer read his report as follows :

TREASURER'S REPORT.

AMOUNT DEBTOR.

Balance on hand as per report.....	\$ 992 43
Received from all sources during the year	1,308 61
	<hr/> \$2,301 04

CREDIT.

Draft J. B. Todd, Committee on County Organization	\$ 48 70
" J. H. Smith. Adulteration Committee.....	12 50
" C. W. Holmes, Secretary, salary.....	300 00
" F. L. Norton, Ex. Com. postage.....	7 35
" C. H. Butler, Treasurer, envelopes.....	2 20
" C. Z. Otis, hall and expenses.....	48 00
" C. Z. Otis, badges.....	46 50
" C. H. Butler, Treasurer, stamped envelopes.....	2 20
" W. G. Gregory, Exp. Excise Committee.....	47 91
" Clay W. Holmes, Exp. stenographer &c.....	82 72
" C. Z. Otis, Exp. Entertainment Committee.....	25 60
" A. J. Warner, engrossing certificates.....	17 15
" Elmira Advertiser Co., printing proceedings and stat'n'y.	351 25
" Andrews & Church, printing queries, etc.....	13 06
" C. H. Butler, Treasurer, 1,000 stamped envelopes.....	22 00
" C. H. Butler, receipt book for Treasurer.....	4 50
" C. H. Butler, Treasurer, salary.....	100 00
" Clay W. Holmes, Secretary, postage.	68 15
Balance.....	<hr/> 1,101 25
	<hr/> \$2,301 04

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. BUTLER, Treasurer.

Auburn, June 17, 1889.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard this report, what is your pleasure in regard to it?

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I move that it be received and referred to the Executive Committee for audit.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Is the Committee on Credentials prepared to report?

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—We shall have to ask a little further time and will report at the afternoon session.

THE SECRETARY—I move that a committee of three be appointed as a Committee on Exhibits, and that some hour be set aside to-morrow for the purpose of visiting the exhibit hall.

Carried.

DR. ECCLES—I would like to know if there are any other state associations assembling during the day.

THE SECRETARY—Massachusetts meets to-morrow.

DR. ECCLES—I move that a telegram be sent to Massachusetts State Association by the Secretary, carrying our congratulations to them, and our best wishes.

Motion carried.

DR. HUESTED—I would simply like to call the attention of the members to the papers which may be presented at this meeting, and state that the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries have some have dozen papers to present. The Committee expect another paper on Pepsin, and would like those present who have papers, to present them as soon as possible.

THE PRESIDENT—I will appoint as Committee on Exhibits Messrs. Viall, Ryan and McArthur.

DR. EATON—I move that we adjourn to 2:30 this afternoon.

Motion carried.

SECOND SESSION.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 17, 1890.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 2:50 p. m.

The Secretary read the minutes of the first session, which were approved as read.

THE PRESIDENT—The next thing in order is the election of members. The chairman of the Executive Committee read the names of the candidates that were presented at the first session.

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure in regard to these applications?

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I ask unanimous consent that the chairman of the Executive Committee be directed to cast one ballot in favor of the candidates whose names have just been read.

THE PRESIDENT—No objection being made Mr. Norton will deposit the ballot. It was done and the applicants declared elected.

THE PRESIDENT—We will then proceed under the order of business to the reports of committee on Unofficial Formulæ.

MR. VIAL, of Ithaca—During the year the committee on Unofficial Formulæ, at the suggestion of the chairman, Mr. Ingraham, conceived the idea, on account of the near approach of the meeting of the committee for the Revision of the Pharmacopœia, instead of following out the work that we had been doing, to take up work more closely related to the revision of the Pharmacopœia, and by the consent of the officers of the Association this work was undertaken. In the first

place, the committee thought it was best to obtain the sentiments of the members of the Association as nearly as possible on some practical points connected with the revision of the Pharmacopœia, and they prepared a series of inquiries which were mailed to many of the members of the Association, with requests to answer the questions and return them to the Secretary of the committee. The committee did this with the idea that it would help them in making up their minds as to the opinion of the druggists. In many cases the answers returned were at variance with those of the committee, but out of deference to the opinions of the members of the Association, a majority report was handed in to the Revision Committee. It was divided into two parts,—general and specific recommendations. This work was completed in the latter part of April, and copies were prepared and taken to Washington by the chairman of the delegation to the Pharmacopœia convention, and presented to that body with the following letter :

*To the Delegates of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association to
the Pharmacopœial Convention.*

GENTLEMEN :—The Committee on Unofficial Formulæ of the N. Y. S. P. A., consisting of Clark S. Ingraham, Chairman; William Angell Viall, Secretary; Edward S. Dawson, Jr., Charles H. Sagar and Frederick J. Wulling, issued circulars containing queries upon subjects pertaining to the revision of the Pharmacopœia, in order that the sentiment of the members of the Association toward the work might be obtained to help you in representing the Association at the convention.

The answers obtained were in most cases unanimous in favor of the suggestions that we present below. In some cases there were conflicts of opinion, and the members of the committee have determined to answer them according to the ideas that appear to them most reasonable for the advancement of the work and most likely to gain the hearty acceptance of the revision by the members of the profession.

We therefore beg to present to you the following suggestions, hoping that they may be in accord with your own ideas, so that we may obtain your hearty and unqualified acceptance and support. You will find some subjects touched upon that may appear uncalled for, but in nearly all cases the subjects have been brought up for discussion during the last decade, and for that reason we take the liberty of drawing attention to them in this place.

REPORT.—PART I.

General Recommendations to the Pharmacopœial Convention.

1. **Weights and Measures.** At the June, '89, meeting of the Association the delegates were instructed to vote for the measuring of liquids and weighing of solids.

2. **Synonyms.** Synonyms of drugs and preparations should follow the titles of the same in the text or the Pharmacopœia. The synonyms should be as complete as possible.

3. **Doses.** Medium and maximal doses should be placed in the text of the work.

4. **Working Formulæ for Preparation of Chemicals.** There should be added to the Pharmacopœia the working formulæ for the preparation of such chemicals as can be readily made by the pharmacist, and in addition to the processes already given, would suggest the following: Ammonio-Ferric Alum, Ammon. Phosphate, Potassium Tartrate, Potassium Acetate, Potassium Citrate, Sodium Acetate, Sodium Benzoate, Sodium Salicylate, Tinc. Acetate.

5. **Additions.** The committee concur in the provisional list of articles to be added to the Pharmacopœia, found in the second volume of Digest of Criticisms on the U. S. P., excepting compound preparations that should find their place in a National Formulary (see No. 15). We should add also the new synthetical compounds that have proven efficacious.

6. **Subtractions.** We concur for the most part in the list of articles proposed to be dropped from the Pharmacopœia and found in the second volume of Digest of Criticisms on the U. S. P. We recommend in addition thereto that compound galenical preparations be transferred to a National Formulary (see No. 15). We would recommend the retention of Absinthium, Hedeoma, Matricaria, Tanacetum.

7. **Nomenclature and Language.** The names of substances should be given in terms conforming to common usage, so far as those terms may be accurate. The names of parts of plants used should be added only in those cases where more than one part of the plant is used.

8. **Repetitions.** As at present, the processes for preparing tinctures, fluid extracts, etc., should be repeated in every case.

9. **Percolations and Macerations.** The process as at present recommended in the Pharmacopœia is satisfactory to the majority of the pharmacists. Maceration, when employed, should be extended to fourteen days. The following could well be added to those preparations now made by maceration: Tinct. Cannabis Indica, Tinct. Cardamon, Tinct. Cardamon Co., Tinct. Catechu, Tinct. Colchicum Seed, Tinct. Cubebs, Tinct. Vanilla (four weeks).

10. **Standardization.** The following drugs should be standardized and assay processes added to their descriptions: Aconitum, Belladonna, Cinchona, Colchicum, Conium, Digitalis, Erythroxylon, Gelsemium, Guarana, Ignatia, Hyoscyamus, Ipecacuanha, Jalapa, Opium, Nux Vomica, Physostigma, Stramonium, Veratrum Viride.

11. **Adulterations.** Mention should be made in the text of the substances commonly used in adulterating the official drugs and chemicals.

12. **Size of Drops.** A table of the comparative size of drops should be added to the Pharmacopœia.

13. **Specific Gravity.** Water at 20° C (68° F.) should be adopted as the standard in determining the specific gravity of substances.

14. **Fineness of Powders.** The fineness of powders should be defined by number only. Fineness of powders for dispensing should not be defined.

15. **Compound Galenical Preparations.** Compound galenical preparations that have but local use, or that are prepared extemporaneously, or the best formulæ for which have not yet been decided upon, are recommended to be transferred to a National Formulary, the same to be revised from time to time by the Revision Committee of the Pharmacopœia. We recommend that the following articles be placed in such a work: Medicated Papers, Confections, Decoctions, Elixirs, Infusions, Liniments, Pepsin and its preparations, Granulated Salts, Mixtures, Mucilages, Pills, Powders, Suppositories, Troches, Triturations, Oleates.

16. **Commentaries Upon the Pharmacopœia.** Commentaries upon the Pharmacopœia should not be allowed to use the text of the same without paying a suitable royalty to the Committee of Revision.

PART 2.

Specific Recommendations to the Committee on Revision of the Pharmacopœia and National Formulary.

1. **Acidum Hydrocyanicum.** An acid containing 1 per cent. absolute Hydrocyanic acid is preferred to the present 2 per cent. acid.

2. **Acidum Phosphoricum.** The present official process for preparing this acid should be retained.

3. **Adeps.** A process for trying out the lard should be added.

4. **Adeps Benzoinatus.** Present process unsatisfactory. Process of 1870 preferred.

5. **Aquæ.** Present process for preparing medicated water unsatisfactory. We recommend the process given by Mr. Igel, A. J. P., 1887, page 392.

6. *Aqua Amygdalæ Amaræ Concentrata*. Under this title we recommend a preparation containing 0.1 per cent. Hydrocyanic acid, to displace the present variable *aqua amygdalæ amaræ*.

7. *Cardamomum*. In preparations containing *Cardamomum*, "seeds only" should be specified.

8. *Cerata*. Cerates should be made with lard as the basis.

9. *Cinnamomum*. Ceylon Cinnamon should alone be made official.

10. *Collodium*. Present proportion unsatisfactory.

11. *Ferri Et Quininae Citras*. A soluble salt should be added to the pharmacopœia. The present salt should be retained.

12. *Ext. Opii*. This preparation should be made to contain a definite amount of morphine. We recommend that 17 per cent. be required.

13. *Linimentum Calcis* (Nat. Form.). Should be made of linseed oil and lime water.

14. *Liquor Magnesii Citratis* (Nat. Form.). Recommend the formulæ published by Mr. Stevens, *Drug Circular*, Nov., '89.

15. *Liquor Ferri Chloridi*. The Nitric acid should be entirely removed, and a test added to the directions, to show absence of Nitric acid.

16. *Oleata* (Nat. Form.). Add oleates of Cocaine and Quinine. A pure oleic acid should be required.

17. *Oleum Anisi*. The oil of Star Anise should alone be made official.

18. *Oleum Cinnamomi*. The oil of Cassia should alone be made official.

19. *Oleum Gaultheriæ*. The true oil of Wintergreen should alone be made official.

20. *Opium*. We recommend that the various forms of Opium be required to contain definite amount of Morphine. Gum Opium should contain 10 per cent. *Opii Pulvis* and *Opium Denarcotisatum* 14 per cent. Morphine. The liquid preparations of Opium (excepting *Tinct. Opii Camph.*) should be made of such strength that a given volume shall represent 10 per cent. dried Opium.

21. *Pepsinum* (Nat. Form.). Pepsin should digest coagulated egg albumen in the proportion of 1 to 1,000 parts, in six hours.

22. *Petrolatum*. *Petrolatum* with the melting point as at present required, is satisfactory to the majority of pharmacists.

23. *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Et Opii* (Nat. Form.). Change name to *Pulvis Opii Et Ipecacuanhæ*. Substitute Potassium Sulphate for Sugar of Milk.

24. *Sapo Viridis*. A working formula for this preparation is desired. We recommend the formula of the German Pharmacopœia.

25. *Spiritus Ammoniae Aromaticus*. The instructions requiring a freshly distilled alcohol, are in our opinion unnecessary, as the color produced by an alcohol kept in wood is not objectionable. Formula otherwise satisfactory.

26. *Suppositoria* (Nat. Form.). The size of the suppository should be left to the pharmacist.

27. *Suppositoria Glycerini*. A working formula should be added to the National Formulary.

28. *Syrupi*. The process of percolation should be recommended in most cases.

29. *Syrupus Acaciae*. Process of 1870 with addition of Glycerine or Benzoic Acid is preferred.

30. *Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici*. The formula of the Nat. Form. for making *Syr. Acidi Hydriod.* Decol. preferred to the present official process.

31. *Syrupus Ferri Bromidi*—*Syrupus Ferri Iodidi*. Present process satisfactory to the majority. The addition of Hypophosphorus acid is in our opinion not objectionable.

32. *Syrupus Ipecacuahæ*. Present process generally satisfactory.

33. *Syrupus Scillæ* Co. Present process unsatisfactory. Process recommended by Mr. Brandt, A. J. P., 1888, pp. 9 and 10.

34. *Syrupus Tolutane*. 1870 process preferred.

35. *Syrupus Zinziberis*. 1870 process preferred.

36. *Tinct. Ferri Chloridi*. Strong alcohol should be used in its preparation. If weaker alcohol is used Ethyl Chloride should be added.

37. *Tincturæ Herbarium Precentium*. The formula for these should be omitted.

38. *Tinct. Kino*. Should be made with strong alcohol.

39. *Tinct. Nucis Vomicae*. Should be made with an assayed fluid extract.

40. *Unguenta*. Benzoinated lard should be used as the base for ointments as at present.

41. *Vina*. Wines for medicinal preparations should contain 12 to 14 per cent., this being about the per centage of the wines of commerce.

CLARK S. INGRAHAM, Chairman,
WILLIAM ANGELL VIALI, Secretary,
EDWARD S. DAWSON, JR.,
CHARLES H. SAGAR,
FREDERICK J. WULLING.

INTERPOLATED REMARKS.

I would like to call your attention to the fact that out of the answers we had, there was but one voting against the process of standardization, and it was rather astonishing to find this unanimity on the subject. The specific recommendations were for the most part on subjects thoroughly practical, and it was very much regretted by the committee that no more answers were received on these points.

In answer to the inquiry whether the oil of wintergreen should be official, or whether a synthetical oil should be used, the answers were in every case that the true oil should be required.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the report. What is your pleasure?

MR. NORTON—I move that the report be received and printed in the proceedings.

Motion seconded.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—I suppose that the presentation of such a report as this, in order to be taken as the expression of the Association, should be adopted, and simply receiving does not voice the sense of the Association, does not commit the Association for or against it. I would like to ask the gentleman who read the report what the reasons are for requiring a royalty to be paid by commentators on the *Pharmacopœia*?

MR. VIALI, of Ithaca—Personally I am in favor of the payment of a royalty on the *Pharmacopœia* as it is used in Dispensatories, and books like Remington's Pharmacy, for using small portions of it, I suppose there would be no charge. The reason was this, in my mind, the last *Pharmacopœia* was not used by the druggists as much as it ought to be, for the reason that parts by weight were used, and it was much easier for the druggist to take his Dispensatory and use the translated parts.

MR. SMITHER—In my judgment, we do not want to place any restriction upon comments upon the *Pharmacopœia*, and if the Dispensatory is more desirable to the ordinary pharmacist than the *Pharmacopœia*, I do not want to enhance the cost. I would as soon think of copyrighting the Bible as the *Pharmacopœia*.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—If the commentators are required to pay something for the use of it, and the more the better, the result will be that we can get a Pharmacopœia for about one-fourth of what we have had to pay for it. The Pharmacopœia can be printed and sold for from fifty cents to a dollar if the commentators are compelled to pay for the use of it. If the commentators are not compelled to pay for its use it will cost us two or three dollars, or perhaps more. As the commentators are using it, it makes the Pharmacopœia of no value, or but little value to pharmacists. It throws all the value into the commentary. It literally disqualifies the Pharmacopœia from being what it should be, a Pharmacopœia, it turns the Dispensatory into not only a Dispensatory but a Pharmacopœia too. It literally, to use the comparison of Mr. Smither, cuts out the Bible from the family, so that no family shall have a Bible, but they shall have Scott's Commentary on their table instead of the Bible. Now we need to stop this having of commentaries alone on the family table. Make them choose the Bible rather than the commentary.

MR. SMITHER—If it is necessary for us to put our hands into our pockets, for my part, I would be willing. The gates are so wide open that the restrictions upon the use of it might be made prohibitory, and these gentlemen who are so much taken with the importance of the Pharmacopœia that they believe that no comment should be made upon it, or that it should be restricted, might feel disposed to enforce their prohibition. I did not understand that it was such a necessary protective measure, and if it is there ought to be some limit placed somewhere to what might be prohibitory restriction.

DR. ECCLES—I would state as a matter of information, that there is not the least danger of a prohibitory measure, the danger is all the other way. The Dispensatory people have now the control of the committee for the Revision of the Pharmacopœia, and the danger is that the Pharmacopœia shall be reserved for the few,—that there shall be no Bible on the family table, but only the commentaries.

MR. VIAL—This question was brought up in the convention. One gentleman took this view of the Bible question, and the sense of the meeting was quite full that if anybody was to make dollars and cents out of the book it ought to be the Pharmacopœia committee. Another thing, the publishers themselves are not very anxious about getting this for nothing. In conversation with one of the editors they asked us how we felt about it. They are willing to pay royalty as it would be but a small sum on each copy.

Our country cannot afford it. Although I do not believe in running across the waters to take examples, I will cite this instance. The British Pharmacutists do not allow their text to be taken and used as public property. Not long ago a party undertook to publish some work upon the Pharmacopœia, and was quietly informed that he was beyond his limit. Although we are a free country, there is no use of having a work of this character taken out of our hands.

THE PRESIDENT—The motion as it stands is that the report be received and printed.

Motion put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—I see Mr. Sager has come into the room. Is the Committee on Credentials ready to report?

Report read by Mr. Sager as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

Your Committee find the following delegates duly accredited :

Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association. Theodore G. Bodine of Danbury, Conn.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association. Charles Hubbard and Charles W. Snow, Syracuse.

Broome County Pharmaceutical Association. H. C. Whitney, Union.

Cayuga County Pharmaceutical Association. C. H. Sagar and Lewis Hunt, Auburn.

Chemung County Pharmaceutical Association. W. S. Gerity and C. S. Ingraham, Elmira.

Erie County Pharmaceutical Association. J. W. Jeffrey, R. K. Smither and P. S. McArthur, Buffalo.

Kings County Pharmaceutical Association. Dr. R. G. Eccles, Brooklyn.

Tompkins County Pharmaceutical Association. Charles O. Rhodes, Groton.

Your committee recommend that the delegates be received and accorded the privileges of the floor.

AARON SAGER,
J. W. JEFFREY, } Committee.
B. L. MALTBY.

THE PRESIDENT—The motion is made that the report be accepted and the recommendation contained therein be adopted.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Is the Committee on County Organization ready to report?

The report was read by Mr. Sager as follows :

Mr. President and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

Your Committee on County Organization and Trade Interests would submit the following report. After due consideration of the plan recommended in the report presented at our last meeting, your committee concluded that the amount appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations, was not sufficient to secure the result desired, viz : The organization of local Associations in the several counties by personal visitation by the committee or persons selected by them. In our opinion much good can be accomplished in building up our Association through county or other local associations. We believe we have evidence of this in the large attendance at our annual meeting from the localities where county and other local organizations now exist.

In order to stimulate an interest in county and local organizations your committee recommend, First, that a sufficient number of the proceedings of this annual meeting be published so that a copy of the same may be mailed by the Secretary to every druggist in the state, providing that the extra expense to the Association shall not exceed \$100.00. We also recommend that a special session be called for the purpose of considering the subject of Local Organizations and Trade Interests generally, when members shall be invited to report from their respective localities.

In conclusion we would heartily commend to your favorable consideration the recommendation touching on this subject embodied in our President's address. All of which is respectfully submitted.

AARON SAGER,
C. W. HOLMES, } Committee.
J. B. TODD.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard this report. What is your pleasure in regard to it?

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—As the recommendations of this committee may conflict in reference to some matters with the recommendations of the President, I would suggest that this report be laid upon the table until after the report of the committee on President's Address.

THE SECRETARY—I would like to move that this report be referred to the committee on President's Address, so that conflicting ideas may be harmonized.

Motion seconded.

MR. SMITHER—It appears to me that this report touches upon a subject that is very vital to the interests of the Association, and while it is not proper to discuss the merits of the main subject upon a motion to refer, I should be opposed to the motion if I did not think that it would come up before the Association for discussion. Perhaps this is the best time to discuss it, those who understand better than I do the workings of the Association can judge better than I as to that. If it is going to be referred to a time when it will not perhaps be as convenient as now to give the necessary discussion, I should oppose the reference. As I understand the matter it will come up again under the discussion upon the President's Address. Will that probably be reached to-day?

THE PRESIDENT—It will depend upon whether the committee is ready to report. Mr. Otis is chairman.

MR. OTIS—Mr. President, the committee on President's Address will not be able to report before to-morrow morning, as we have agreed to meet sometime the latter part of this afternoon, and we cannot get our report ready before to-morrow morning's session.

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—What will the order of business probably be this afternoon? I ask for information in order to be able to dispose of this question.

THE PRESIDENT—We have a few more committees, and following will be the election of officers and reading of papers. The report of the committee on President's Address can be made a special order for to-morrow.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—What objections are there to discussing this now? The discussion will then be shorter to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT—That is for the house to say.

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—It seems to me it would be best to take the whole subject up at once. This whole subject will come up again under the report when it is received.

THE PRESIDENT—The question before the house is upon the reference of this report.

DR. EATON—We can discuss the main question then.

THE PRESIDENT—The motion can be amended if it is so desired.

MR. SMITHER—I move to amend it. I have tried not to discuss the main subject, it is only a question of propriety that I was discussing, and it seems to me that it is not well to postpone the matter if we have time to take it up now.

THE PRESIDENT—Are you ready for this question? The question is on the reference of this report to the Committee on President's Address.

Motion put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The next in order is the report of the delegates to the Pharmacopœial Convention.

The report was read by Mr. Ingraham as follows :

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

The report of your delegates to the Pharmaceutical Convention of 1890 while comprehensive, will be brief, following the line most likely to be interesting, giving some items that may possibly be overlooked by the public journals, with such comments as may seem profitable to you.

In consequence of the resignation of Dr. Eccles, Chairman of our delegation, and his becoming a representative for the State of California

in the Convention, his mantle fell upon the shoulders of the first alternate who became Chairman by virtue of taking Dr. Eccles' place and by request of both Mr. Holmes and Mr. McMahon, we, your representatives assembled at the capital of our beloved country on the morning of May 7, 1890.

At 12 o'clock of that day the Convention held its first session with Dr. Amory in the chair. The President addressed the delegates briefly, recommending them to appoint ten physicians, ten pharmacists, one from the American Medical Association, one from the American Pharmaceutical Association, and one each from the Army and Navy as a Committee of Revision and Publication of the United States Pharmacopœia.

This method was urged as a sense of duty toward the well being of the next Pharmacopœia. It was subsequently rejected by the Convention.

A Committee on Credentials was chosen and an adjournment taken until 2:30 p. m.

This committee reported at the second session and all the delegates not found duly accredited were invited to make themselves scarce. To our surprise and dismay the worthy and amiable President of this Association, representing the Buffalo College of Pharmacy, was seen climbing the "golden stairs" toward the back seats with a lowering brow and a disconcerted mien.

When the time came, however, for the rejected delegates to plead their cause, our impetuous and irresistible chieftain swept every obstacle before him and triumphantly entered again the arena of strife armed "cap-a-pie" for the coming struggle and crowned with the laurel of victory.

The real work of the Convention was at once entered upon in the shape of a proposition to appoint the Committee of Revision after the plan of President Armory; this, after some discussion, was rejected.

Then came another proposition to appoint the Committee in open session. This was met by the claim that to appoint in this way would be unfair toward the delegates with incomplete representation, and at first sight this would seem to be unfair, but upon closer examination this plan seems to possess the true ideal and should have been employed.

Each delegation should have been allowed three votes, their full quota, and the nominations should have been made in open session because the nominating of this committee is the REAL business of the Convention and should not be relegated to any committee, but the whole body should take part in this most interesting and important work. Not that the end accomplished in this case could be improved upon, but that is the sole purpose for which the body is convened and to consider the matter as a body would give more general satisfaction and raise the work of the Convention to greater dignity and influence. If the objection urged against the nomination of the Committee of the Revision in open

session is a valid one it certainly applies with equal force to all other action of the Convention.

Your delegation is of one opinion in regard to the undesirability of the method of making the nominations spoken of by a committee in secret session and would recommend its abandonment in the future inasmuch as precedent seems to be the only tenable ground for its continuance.

The nomination of the committee to nominate a Committee of Revision, also the permanent officers of the Convention was finally decided upon and each delegate named its representative as called upon by the Secretary. Mr. T. J. MacMahan was our representative.

The nominating committee held a secret session of about six hours at the Arlington, but the true inwardness of this session will never be known. The grand displays of oratory, the stirring eloquence of eulogium, the pyrotechnics of admiring advocates, the feverish anxiety of the expectant few, all shut out from our view by precedent like a wet blanket thrown over a blazing bonfire.

But the men of New York have no right to complain. We particularly congratulate this Association upon the result of the deliberations of this committee, for we find by the report next morning that no less than eight of our best men were placed "hors du combat" as to State Association work for the next two years by their appointment as members of the Committee of Revision and Publication of the Pharmacopœia of 1890, four regular members and four honorary members.

After the report of the Committee on Nominations at third session, Dr. H. C. Wood, the newly elected President, was called to the chair and soon after the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read.

The report of the Committee (1880) of their plan for the new work elicited the most interesting and important discussions of the Convention, especially that portion which related to standardization, as presented by the committee. Parts by weight as used in the Pharmacopœia of 1880 was rejected and the metric system of weights and measures adopted for the coming Pharmacopœia with such exceptions as in the discretion of the committee may be thought desirable.

Your delegation presented a report embodying the views of a large number of the members of this Association obtained through the efforts of our Formulary Committee, the details of which will be found in the report of that committee.

The Convention was a notable one in many respects, particularly in the large number of delegates present, one hundred and seventy-six representing eighty-eight organized bodies. Notable as to the number of men of scientific attainments and world-wide celebrity present; notable as to the number of practicing physicians absent, that body of men which ought to be most interested in a Pharmacopœia.

The first convention of 1820 consisted entirely of physicians, not a

man present of either branch of chemistry or pharmacy. The query naturally arises of what benefit is a Pharmacopœia if the formulæ therein are not employed by the medical fraternity?

After the usual vote of thanks the Convention adjourned sine die on Friday, May 9th, having accomplished its work.

C. S. INGRAHAM,
T. J. MACMAHON,
CLAY W. HOLMES.
Delegates.

THE PRESIDENT—This report is before you. What is your pleasure in regard to it?

MR. VIALI, of Ithaca—I move that this report be accepted and Printed in the Proceedings.

Motion carried.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—It may be well for me to make an explanation to the Association as to my reason for resigning. It will seem strange to many of this Association that I should decline membership on this Pharmacopœial Committee, but in looking over the field, I saw a chance of better representation for this State by my resigning than without. I had been elected by California to represent its State Association. I had three invitations in Brooklyn, but I refused all three. I wanted the State of New York as thoroughly represented as possible, hence I refused representation on all these, and chose California, the one farthest from home, so as to get an extra New York man in. Knowing that my successor would be Mr. Ingraham, of course I gladly resigned, and knew that it would be for the best good of the Association.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any other committees to report.

MR. SMITHER—The Committee on Excise Legislation have a report prepared, but we await Dr. Husted's signature.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I move you, sir, that a committee of two be appointed by the President to recommend five

pharmacists, from which the Governor may appoint to fill the vacancy on the Board of Pharmacy.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The committee will be announced later. The next order of business will be the election of officers for the ensuing year.

MR. HOLLOWAY, of Syracuse—I move that we adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Motion seconded.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—I, of course, do not propose to debate this question, but I would ask the gentleman to state some reason why we should adjourn.

MR. HOLLOWAY—Well, is it not a little unusual in your business to have the election of officers on the first day, are you not hurrying this matter up a little? We have a very small attendance here to-day. The order of business for election of officers is usually on Wednesday. There are a great many committees, I understand, that have not yet reported.

THE PRESIDENT—We are acting under the regular order of business as fixed by the by-laws. The chair is not open to any reflection for calling up this order of business, as the by-laws under the head of Second Session specifically designate when the election of officers shall take place.

MR. HOLLOWAY—There is a motion before the house.

THE PRESIDENT—The motion before the house is that we adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Motion put and lost.

THE PRESIDENT—We will proceed under the regular order.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—The Association has long known one member whom it shall be my pleasure in a little while to name. He has worked faithfully, earnestly and sincerely for the good of this Association. He has put in his

time day and night, in season and out of season in working for the Association, in doing a class of work that few would have undertaken with such zeal and earnestness as he has done. He has shown us year by year how earnestly he has the work of the Association at heart, and yet he has not been placed in the position that would represent him as the representative man of the Association. He is in the direct route, however, according to the latest and best plans for progress in the society, toward the presidency, as he has already served in the chair of Vice-President. I will with pleasure nominate as our coming President, Mr. Ingraham, of Elmira. (Applause.)

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—We all know a good thing when we see it and have it, and I believe in the reward of merit. Mr. Ingraham is a very young man, he is a coming man, and no man in this room or in this Association loves any other man better than I do Mr. Ingraham. I nominate for the office of President, Dr. Gregory, of Buffalo, as his own successor. There is no politics in my nomination, but we will have a report before we get through, in reference to the consolidation and unification of the Boards of Pharmacy of this State. As President of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association he is also Chairman of the Legislative Committee, and our Association will stand better and get along better with the bill which we hope to arrange and recommend, if we have an experienced hand at the helm. As our present President has devoted much time and labor in drafting the bill which will be submitted at a future session, I hold that it is for our best interests to have our President the Chairman of that Legislative Committee, therefore I nominate Dr. Gregory.

THE PRESIDENT—If Mr. Ingraham were not already a nominee, I should call him to the chair that I might have opportunity of disclaiming all these kind things.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—As a representative of the western end of the state, I rise to most cordially second the nomination of Dr. Gregory as his own successor. I would

state that only that diffidence, that modesty, which has always characterized the pharmacists of the western end of the state, has prevented some of our delegates from suggesting this very thing before. Now that our eyes have been opened, we can say in our humble way, a few things for Dr. Gregory. I am aware that the policy of the Association, of late, has been one of rotation, however, that may be carried too far. I am sure that Dr. Gregory has devoted his very best efforts and energies to this office. I am sure that he has done well, and that if carried over he will do much better to serve the pharmacists of the state. We have had our Presidents before who have succeeded themselves, and who have done credit to themselves and to the Association, and this case I promise will not be an exception if the Association see fit to follow that example.

THE PRESIDENT—I will ask Dr. Eaton to take the chair.

Dr. Eaton, of Syracuse, took the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN—Are there any further nominations? The modesty of our representative from the west, as instanced by his right bower, has prevented his remaining in the chair. If there are none the ballots will be cast.

DR. GREGORY—I would like to call the attention of the attention of the members present to the fact that I am a member of the Pharmacopœial Revision Committee, and during the year that is to come I shall be unusually busy with the duties that devolve upon me in that connection. It should require the undivided attention of the man who is called to preside over this body, and I sincerely hope the principle of rotation in office will prevail.

THE CHAIRMAN—The nominations are closed. I will appoint as tellers, Dr. Eccles, of Brooklyn, Mr. Howarth, of Utica, and Mr. Smith, of Clifton Springs.

Ballot taken.

THE CHAIRMAN—You have made choice of Dr. Gregory, of Buffalo, as his own successor.

Dr. Gregory resumed the chair.

THE PRESIDENT—The next in order is nominations for First Vice-President.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I would name Mr. Ingraham, of Elmira, as his own successor.

A MEMBER—I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT—Any further nominations?

MR. HOWARTH, of Utica—I move that the Secretary cast the ballot for Mr. Ingraham.

THE PRESIDENT—Cannot we have other names? I think it is wiser to have competition in this.

DR. EATON—I would ask the unanimous consent of this Association that Mr. Howarth be directed to cast one ballot for the election of Mr. Ingraham as First Vice President.

No objection being made, one ballot was cast for Mr. Ingraham, and he was declared duly elected.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Ingraham, will you accept the office?

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—I may say that I am sincerely glad that the election has taken the turn that it has. I did not desire the office of President, do not desire it now, and I am very much gratified to think that our President will remain in the place where he belongs. As to this election to the office of First Vice-President, I think it is the duty of every man to serve his country whenever and wherever he is called upon, I therefore accept the office, thanking you for your kindness.

THE PRESIDENT—The next in order is nominations for Second Vice-President.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I would name for Second Vice-President Mr. Dubois of Catskill. We all know who and what he is, we all know what he did for us during our meeting at Catskill.

A MEMBER—I second the nomination.

MR. COVERT, of Syracuse—I would like to ask who the Second Vice-President was last year.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Howarth of Utica.

MR. COVERT—I do not see but that his office has been filled satisfactorily, and I would place Mr. Howarth in nomination as his own successor.

Nomination seconded.

THE PRESIDENT—There is plenty of room, gentlemen. Are there any other nominations for the office of Second Vice-President? If not, I declare the nominations closed. We will proceed to ballot. We will have Mr. Smith and Dr. Eccles continue to serve as tellers, and I will substitute Mr. Todd for Mr. Howarth.

The Secretary announced the result of the ballot.

THE PRESIDENT—No majority being obtained, there is no election. You will proceed to a second ballot. The same tellers will serve.

The Secretary announced the result of the ballot.

THE PRESIDENT—There being no majority the Association must proceed to another ballot.

The Secretary announced the result of the ballot, and no majority being given, another ballot was ordered.

DR. EATON—I move you sir, that the vote be confined to the two higher.

MR. SMITHER—I object.

THE PRESIDENT—The members will prepare their ballots.

The fourth ballot was taken and the Secretary announced the result.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Howarth has a majority. Mr. Howarth, will you accept?

MR. HOWARTH—I will.

MR. DUBOIS—I move that the election be made unanimous.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Next in order are nominations for Third Vice-President.

MR. HUBBARD—I nominate P. L. Ryan of Syracuse.

MR. RYAN—I thank the gentleman for placing my name before the Association, but I most respectfully decline to have it used in that capacity.

MR. TODD—I would like to place in nomination Mr. Covert of Syracuse.

MR. COVERT—With all due respect, I wish to state that I have held office in the town where I live, in all forms and shapes, and think that I have had all I desire. I wish to resign in favor of any gentleman who has not had these honors.

MR. OTIS—I nominate Mr. Tallman of Syracuse.

MR. TALLMAN—I thank the gentleman who placed my name before the Association, but I desire to decline.

THE PRESIDENT—We seem to be in a very declining mood this afternoon. These gentlemen decline, there is room for further nominations.

MR. VIALI—I nominate Mr. Sagar of Auburn.

MR. SAGAR—I respectfully decline.

THE PRESIDENT—Can not we have some candidates? We wait for further nominations.

MR. VIALI—I make the motion that the consent of the convention be asked that a unanimous ballot be given for Mr. Sagar.

THE PRESIDENT—The consent of the meeting is asked that the tellers cast a ballot for Mr. Sagar. If there is no objection it is so ordered.

Ballot cast.

THE PRESIDENT—I report that one ballot has been cast for Mr. Sagar in accordance with the sense of the Association. Mr. Sagar, will you accept the office?

MR. SAGAR—I appreciate the high honor conferred upon me, I assure you, and if it is your choice, it will be my will. I accept the office with pleasure, and thank you very kindly.

THE PRESIDENT—The next in order is the election of a Secretary. Nominations for Secretary are in order.

MR. VIALI—I nominate Mr. Clay W. Holmes, who has served us so long before my time. I am but a child here. They all tell me he has been a good man, and I know it for the past two years.

THE PRESIDENT—Any further nominations?

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I would ask unanimous consent for the tellers to cast one ballot for Mr. Clay W. Holmes.

THE PRESIDENT—Unanimous consent is asked for the tellers to cast the ballot of the Association for Mr. Holmes as Secretary. Are there any objections? If not, it is so ordered.

Ballot cast.

THE PRESIDENT—The unanimous ballot of the Association has been cast for Mr. Holmes as Secretary.

DR. EATON—It has been my pleasure to nominate this same old chestnut for Treasurer for the last twelve or sixteen years. I ask the unanimous consent of the Association that one ballot be cast for C. H. Butler as his own successor.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any objections? If not, it is so ordered.

Ballot cast.

THE PRESIDENT—The ballot of the Association has been cast for Mr. Chas. H. Butler for Treasurer. Mr. Butler, will you accept the office?

MR. BUTLER—I thank you gentlemen, I will accept, though it is not for as many times as friend Eaton says, it is but the tenth, I think.

THE PRESIDENT—The next in order is the election of the Executive Committee. Nominations are in order for the Executive Committee. This committee consists of three members, who are at present Messrs. Norton, DuBois and Todd.

MR. BUTLER—Is it proper to nominate the three members at one nomination, or nominate them singly?

THE PRESIDENT—I should think that any member would be entitled to nominate the three.

MR. BUTLER—I would then nominate Mr. Norton, Mr. Dubois and Mr. Todd, the committee as it now stands.

THE PRESIDENT—Messrs. Norton, DuBois and Todd are nominated as members of the Executive Committee. We are having a pretty unanimous time, perhaps we had better have other candidates. If there are no other names, the nominations will close, and we will proceed to ballot for these gentlemen.

DR. ECCLES—I do not see why there should be more than one ballot cast. I ask the unanimous consent of the house that one ballot be cast by the Secretary for the three names.

THE PRESIDENT—Unanimous consent is asked that one ballot be cast by the Secretary for these gentlemen. Are there any objections? There being none, it is so ordered.

Ballot cast.

THE PRESIDENT—The ballot of the Association has been cast for Messrs. Norton, DuBois and Todd as the Executive Committee.

THE PRESIDENT—Next in order is the election of a Local Secretary.

DR. EATON—I move that we suspend the election of a Local Secretary until we hear the report of the Committee on time and place of next meeting.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The report of the Committee on Adulterations is now in order.

The report was read by Dr. Eccles as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADULTERATIONS.

When our State Committee on Adulterations was first organized, few, if any, of the other states were attempting work of this kind. Occasionally some one would report wickedness, wilfulness, neglect or accident on the part of manufacturers as displayed in their products, but systematic examinations by men whose duty it was to look after such matters was unknown. Now a large number of States have such committees at work, the annual reports of which if brought together would make a fair sized volume. As a result of such work it has now become almost or quite impossible to find wholesale druggists or manufacturing chemists, who supply druggists, handling goods that are unquestionably sophisticated. As soon, however, as attention is turned to grocers supplies and the supplies of other dealers than druggists, the old state of things is immediately discovered. Ignorance and fraud go hand in hand. Knowledge and honesty are but aspects of one another. Should this work cease to be prosecuted by the State Associations, dishonest manufacturers and dishonest jobbers would at once have the advantage of the honest ones. Adulterated goods can always be sold cheaper than pure ones, and when purchasers are unable to discriminate between the two the pure must inevitably give way. Nor would the buyer have any assurance in his lack of knowledge that a higher price would bring him better goods. Some years ago it was shown by your Committee that at least one article sold for almost double the ordinary price was positively inferior and only depended upon its dearness as a recommendation of quality. Purchasers thought it must be good because it was dear and the maker was thus able to profit by their credulity.

Another advantage of such committees is in bringing different makes of an article into contrast as to quality. This engenders a healthy rivalry among makers that is necessarily beneficial. The following table of fourteen specimens of Solution of Chloride of Iron from as many different manufacturers will illustrate. None of these samples show any signs of having been adulterated, and yet there is quite a wide range of difference in their quality. One of them varies from the official article by containing nitric acid. None of the rest contain any excess of muriatic acid, but four of them have too low a specific gravity and three of them too high. The amount of ferric oxide and metallic iron obtained from them shows considerable of an excess in some and too little in others. None of them reach the perfection mark yet most of them vary so little from the standard that as such things go they can pass muster. A manufacturer, however, who takes pride in his own product on seeing these figures will be set to wondering as to which is his and how many people are likely to know if his is not the best. Such a one will hate to have it known that his product gave 2.283 or 1.727 of ferric oxide when the amount should be 1.860.

LIQUOR FERRI CHLORIDI.

Sample. No.	Metallic Iron from 10 Grammes.	Ferric Oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃) from 10 Grammes.	Sp. Gr.	HCl not excessive.
1	1.370	1.957	1.401	"
2	1.287	1.839	1.401	"
3	1.209	1.727	1.371	"
4	1.270	1.814	1.393	"
5	1.437	2.053	1.447	"
6	1.555	2.222	1.404	"
7	1.464	2.092	1.373	"
8	1.534	2.192	1.401	"
9	1.593	2.276	1.411	"
10	1.542	2.203	1.400	"
11	1.561	2.230	1.406	Contains Nitric Acid.
12	1.468	2.097	1.382	HCl not excessive.
13	1.598	2.283	1.411	"
14	1.565	2.236	1.421	"

No doubt there are manufacturers that pay little or no attention to these reports. Little by little their indifference will make inroads upon their sales, their good name will fade away from them and rival houses that endeavor to produce the best and compare their own goods with such reports will take their trade. How can the retailer be expected to supply his customers with an official tincture of iron when it is made from a non official solution? He cannot do it. An examination of twenty

samples of tincture show that there is on the market solutions that are farther from Pharmacopoeial requirements than the worst of the fourteen in the preceding table. In the following we discover one largely in excess in the amount of free muriatic acid, while another is deficient in the same. How widely they vary from the official specific gravity of 0.980 a glance down the third column of figures will show. The highest amount of ferric oxide was 0.954 in ten grams and the lowest 0.372 in the same quantity. The proper total is 0.652. One had almost one-third too much and the other nearly one-half too little. This is a very bad showing and tells of a blunder or ignorance somewhere.

TINCTURE FERRI CHLORIDI.

Sample No.	Metallic Iron in 10 Grammes	Ferric Oxide Fe_2O_3 in 10 Grammes.	Sp. Gr.	HCl not excessive.
1	.459	655	1.045	
2	.557	796	1.045	"
3	.605	864	.995	"
4	.260	372	1.009	.295 Excess HCl in 10 Grammes.
5	.539	770	.981	Not Excessive.
6	.539	770	.981	"
7	.636	909	1.130	"
8	.534	763	.980	"
9	.497	710	.960	"
10	.540	771	.970	" [chloride
11	.409	584	1.040	HCl deficient contains a little oxy-
12	.578	826	.987	HCl not excessive.
13	.529	755	.979	"
14	.667	954	1.027	"
15	.441	631	.963	"
16	.590	843	.987	"
17	.505	721	.975	"
18	.543	776	.979	"
19	.544	777	.977	"
20	.543	776	.979	"

That knowledge and honesty are ever found associated can readily be seen by contrasting the results of this committee with tincture of iron and that with alcohol. The former is difficult to determine the quality of, and as the purchased solution is usually taken on faith, it is not always what it should be. Alcohol, on the other hand, cannot vary much from the standard without being patent to tests of the simplest character. Fourteen samples were bought, five from Buffalo and nine from Syracuse. In one of these the wrong article was supplied by an error in understanding the order. Twelve of the samples were good and one fair.

DILUTE ACETIC ACID.

Last year only fifteen samples of this article were examined. This year the number was forty. Buffalo supplied five, Syracuse four, Troy six, Albany twelve and other places thirteen. Six of the samples contained an excess of acid, nine were good, six fair and nineteen very poor. The proper amount of absolute acid is six per cent. The amounts found were 4.4, 6.3, 3.2, 5.9, 4.4, 4.0, 4.1, 1.9, 3.9, 3.4, 4.1, 14.9, 3.5, 7.9, 32.8, 3.45, 4.0, 5.8, 4.3, 4.5, 3.4, 4.2, 3.2, 19.9, 6.5, 6.4, 11.7, 30.8, 3.2, 4.5, 5.4, 3.9, 5.0, 4.8, 30.8, 3.0, 6.5, 5.5, 7.6.

This is a most alarming showing and reveals the fact that the more samples there are examined the worse the matter becomes. The strongest bought was seventeen times stronger than the weakest. Just stop and think what this means to a doctor who is treating, for example, a case of scarlet fever requiring liquor ammonia acetatis. In one store where his prescription may be compounded he will get only one-third of the amount ordered, while in another he will get more than five times what he calls for. In the one the patient suffers and perhaps dies because the expected physiological result is not produced as the dose is too low. In the other the effects are overwhelming and possibly fatal because the dose is far too high. Such trifling as this with human life is fearful. It renders all the physicians work nugatory and makes his practice very much like the chance turn of a dice. It is quite evident that those supplying an article as much in excess of 6 per cent. as 19 per cent. and over were mistaking an inferior quality of strong acid for the dilute, and those only giving 1.9 per cent. to 5.8 per cent. were using similar acids to make their dilute from. A blunder of the first character is unexcusable, and of the second can only be stopped by an examination of the quality of the stock purchased.

SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH.

Four samples we purchased in Amsterdam. Examination showed them all to be of good quality.

OXALATE OF CERIUM.

Four samples of this also from Amsterdam did not turn out quite as well. Only one was good, two were fair and one contained decided traces of metallic impurities. As the druggist takes no part in the production of this article, the manufacturing chemist is alone to blame. Carelessness of employees may be the cause, but manufacturers who wish to keep a good name among their customers should make a note of this and see that they are not blameworthy.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.

Ten samples of this from Syracuse and neighboring towns showed six good, three barely passable and one decidedly inferior.

CHLOROFORM.

Twenty-one samples of this were ordered, the purified article being specified. These came from Syracuse, Troy and other localities. One was a very poor article not being purified, five were fair and fifteen good.

COMPOUND SPIRITS OF ETHER.

Forty-seven samples were examined. Buffalo shipped five, Syracuse eight, Albany sixteen, and other places twenty. Only four out of the total of forty-seven were up to Pharmacopœial requirements. Four approached near enough to be designated fair, while thirty-nine were decidedly bad. The wrong article was supplied twice on the order sent, or their would have been forty-nine. Why the majority of druggists supply a bad article of Hoffman's Anodyne to their customers is unexplainable, without assuming that they are exceedingly careless. We do not believe the intent is criminal, except in rare instances. Last year fifty-three samples gave eight good and this year forty-seven only gives four good. All of the inferior samples were destitute of ethereal oil and many of them contained a large amount of water. As no water is ordered by the Pharmacopœia it would seem as if some of them had purchased a positively sophisticated article for their trade or deliberately set to work and made one themselves to rob their customers. The specific gravities ranged from .798 to .910.

STRONGER ETHER.

In this article the results this year speak better than last. Then less than half of the stores visited supplied a good article. Now there are forty good out of a total of sixty-six. Albany supplied thirty-two, Syracuse thirteen and other places twenty-three. Although stronger ether was distinctly specified, they supplied the very poorest grades of common ether, some having a specific gravity as high as .767. Two mistook the order and gave the wrong article. If those who supply such miserable goods when the best are ordered could only be brought to realize the seriousness of their guilt they would surely stop if they have a spark of manhood in their hearts. To anaesthetize with such ether is often nothing short of downright murder, as it kills the patient.

DILUTE HYDROBROMIC ACID.

Thirty-eight samples were examined. Seven came from Amsterdam, five from Troy, twenty from Albany and six from other places. The Pharmacopœia fixes the strength of this preparation at 10 per cent. of acid in 90 per cent. of water. The following were the per cents. of acid found in each.

3.8	9.2	10.4	10.8	12.5	17.2
4.2	9.8	10.4	11.0	12.5	21.7
4.7	10.0	10.6	11.4	13.2	
5.2	10.2	10.6	12.0	13.8	
5.5	10.2	10.8	12.4	1.04	
7.0	10.2	10.8	12.4	16.6	
8.8	10.4	10.8	12.5	16.6	

A glance at these figures will show how they run from little more than one-third of the proper amount to more than double. The strongest is over five times stronger than the weakest. Twenty five of them may pass as good and one fair. Six sin by excess and six by shortage. It is a pity that the supplies of these extremes could not be mixed and then divided. How much better it would be for the sick who depend upon them to compound their prescriptions carefully?

DILUTE HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

There were ten samples of this. Buffalo gave five and Syracuse five. Four were good, four fair and two inferior. The per cents. of acid found were as follows:

1.6	6.6	8.4	9.2	11.2
4.4	7.6	8.4	9.6	11.2

DILUTE NITRIC ACID.

Four samples were examined and gave the following per cents:

9.3	13.4	15.8	16.7
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The first is pretty good, the others all excessive.

DILUTE SULPHURIC ACID.

Forty samples of this were bought in Albany, and thirteen in other places, making a total of fifty-three. The analysis revealed the following per cents. of acid:

7.0	9.4	9.8	10.2	10.8	15.2
8.0	9.4	9.8	10.2	11.2	16.3
8.1	9.5	9.8	10.2	11.4	17.5
8.8	9.6	9.9	10.3	12.0	17.8
8.8	9.6	10.0	10.4	12.0	18.4
8.8	6.6	10.0	10.4	12.2	20.8
9.0	9.6	10.0	10.7	12.5	22.0
9.2	9.6	10.0	10.8	12.5	24.8
9.4	9.6	10.2	10.8	14.0	

Nine are entirely too strong, one being dangerously so, three are inferior and thirty-six may be classed as good, four being exactly right.

SANTONIN.

Four samples of this were purchased and all found to be good.

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Of eight samples purchased three were good and the rest too strongly alkaline or otherwise inferior.

CROCUS (SPANISH SAFFRON.)

Six samples were procured in Syracuse, eight in Troy, four in Schenectady and three in Amsterdam. Out of this total of twenty-one, seventeen were not crocus at all but Safflower, (*Carthamus*) and only two were of good quality.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

Seven samples from as many towns showed for the blue papers one-twenty per cent. short in weight, one twenty-five per cent. and one seventeen per cent. Only four were of full weight and yet they were all ordered as standard articles. This condition of things is the legitimate outcome of cut prices. The purchaser is cheated in quantity where he cannot be in quality.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

Thirty-one samples ordered by the above title brought six that were ordinary sublimed sulphur and washed sulphur, eleven that were loaded with sulphate of calcium and only six that could be pronounced good. Syracuse supplied ten of them, Albany nine, Troy five and other smaller places seven.

WASHED SULPHUR.

Fifteen samples were examined, seven of them were from Syracuse, four from Troy and four from other places. Twelve were good, two were a bad quality of precipitated sulphur, and one was ordinary sublimed sulphur. The results of the examinations of washed and precipitated sulphurs reveal either a good deal of indifference or confusion regarding them.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

One hundred and fifteen samples of this article were bought of as many retail grocers in the city of Albany. Of this grand total only thirty were good and these ranged from 93.9 to 99.6 per cent. Six were of fair quality, but ranging below 90 per cent., nineteen ran as low as 62.7 to 10.65 per cent. and were mixtures of cream of tartar, starch, acid phosphate of lime, and sulphate of lime in varying proportions. Fifty-eight, or more than half of the total were wholly fictitious, ten being acid phosphate of lime, twenty-three acid phosphate of lime and starch, eleven tartaric acid and sulphate of lime, and fourteen tartaric acid, sulphate of lime and starch.

It is evident from these figures that Grocers Associations have no committees on adulterations. If they had, so fearful a showing would not be possible. A little exposure of such wholesale robbery of the public is really needed in that quarter. The thirty honest grocers have but little chance in their competition in this article with the eighty-five less scrupulous ones. Those pharmacists who delight in cutting and refuse to join our association make a bad enough exhibit in their ignorance of the various sulphurs, in their watered Hoffman's anodyne, in their acids that are either too weak or too strong, in their sales of carthamus for saffron, and in their supplying weak ether where the stronger is ordered, but with all these shortcomings they do not begin to exhibit so conscienceless a display as this one of grocers' cream of tartar.

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH,
WILLIS G. TUCKER.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard this report. What is your pleasure?

A MEMBER—I move that it be received and printed.

Motion seconded.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—I wish to add to that “with the thanks of the Association,” and in making this motion I wish to say that I consider it a very good paper. I think it is a paper that will conduce to the good of the Association and the Board of Pharmacy. There is, however, one point in it which I think is open to criticism, that is the question of the sale of Saffron. There is not probably one druggist in a hundred who will have one prescription in a year for Saffron of any kind. We all know that Saffron is sold for popular use, and people expect to get American Saffron. I always sell American Saffron. If a customer asks me if it is Saffron I tell him, “No.” Many would choose American Saffron on account of the difference in the price. Hence, I think it would be well for the committee to give their attention to some more important article such as chloral, etc. If they had written Spanish Saffron I do not believe any druggist would be likely to give them American Saffron in the place of it.

DR. ECCLES—Allow me to say in explanation to Mr. Smither, that the prescriptions were written as regular prescriptions, and the word Saffron was not used at all, but Crocus, U. S. P.

MR. SMITHER—It is a very unimportant matter.

DR. ECCLES—As to the name Saffron, it commenced with adulteration, about a century ago. It is only about a hundred years ago when there was nothing known as Saffron except Crocus. Of two plants, one belonged to the Sun-flower family and one to the Lily family. They commenced to use the one of the Sun-flower family as an adulterant. The adulteration grew worse and worse, and finally the one belonging to the Sun-flower family got the name of Saffron.

MR. SMITHER—I ask the Doctor to come down from his high pinnacle of theory to practice and tell us how often in the course of the year he sells to his customers Spanish Saffron. For my part, I have a little Spanish Saffron in the store to swear by but seldom have sale for it.

DR. ECCLES—He asks the question how often we sell Spanish Saffron. If Dr. Smither was living in our neighborhood, in Brooklyn, he would have a different story to tell, because we sell Spanish Saffron three or four times for the other once, for the reason that the one is never used except by ignorant people for measles, while the other is constantly used by the people of Brooklyn to put on their faces.

THE PRESIDENT—The question before the house is upon the acceptance of this report with thanks, and its printing in the Proceedings.

Motion put and carried.

DR. ECCLES—I would like to add in connection with this the fact which I stated last year, much of this is coming into print at the expense of the state. By and by somebody is going to get hurt, for the state is doing much of this work. One of the committee is a member of the State Board of Health, much of this kind of work is being done at the state's expense, and if the penalties against adulterations are enforced, it will be by the state, not by this committee, therefore I say, look out.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any other committees prepared to report, whose report will be in order at this time? The next in the regular order of business is the reading of communications. The Secretary tells me he has no communications on his table, and the next in order is the reading of papers.

MR. NORTON—The Executive Committee are in possession of papers, I think seven in number, shall I read the titles?

THE PRESIDENT—I think it is well to have some of them presented at this time. What is your pleasure?

A motion was made and carried that Mr. Todd read his paper on Associations and Vacations. (See part second.)

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—In view of the fact that the proposition has come to us, which I hope will be adopted by the way, to make a sort of campaign document of our proceedings this year, I move that this very excellent article be referred to the Executive Committee for publication in the Proceedings.

Motion carried.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—The Special Committee on Excise Legislation have their report.

Report read as follows :

To the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

Your Special Committee on Excise Legislation respectfully reports that the matters referred to it at your last annual meeting, have had due consideration at our hands, but inasmuch as there appeared no likelihood of the passage of any excise laws materially affecting the interests of pharmacists during the session of 1890, your committee has not felt called upon to take any action beyond the keeping of a watchful eye upon the measures proposed and discussed in the Senate and Assembly.

In the opinion of your committee a special committee on this reference will be scarcely needed during the ensuing year, and the subject matter may be safely entrusted to the regular Committee on Legislation, with power to add to its numbers in case of emergency.

R. K. SMITHER,
CLAY W. HOLMES,
A. B. HUESTED.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard this report. What is your pleasure ?

Motion made and seconded that the report be adopted.

MR. SMITHER—In moving the adoption of this report, I wish briefly to refer to the work done by the committee a year ago. I was deprived of the pleasure of being with the Association, where I wished to represent this question, by reason of too much water on that occasion, and as the report was handed in late I believe it was not read to the Association, it was sim-

ply referred and printed. The committee have had little or nothing to do during the past year, as a result of the amount of work that was done by the committee the year preceding, I attribute it largely to that. The members who have taken the time and pains to read the report of last year will see that considerable work was done by this special committee. They were called upon to combat a bill that was presented, which would probably have taken out of the hands of druggists the sale of liquor for medicinal purposes, compelling every member to pay a license fee of from twenty to twenty-five dollars for the privilege of selling solely on physicians' prescriptions, which prescription was to have been signed, dated and but once used. In lieu of that, they could take out a storekeeper's license, which allowed them to sell in unbroken packages, and at a license fee that would place it beyond the reach of the average druggist. The committee then visited Albany, arranged for a hearing of the Excise Committee in the Assembly, where the bill most likely to pass originated, and had that hearing, but we got very little satisfaction from our representatives in the Assembly, and finally as a last resort, we memorialized the Executive, stating our case. We did it not so much because we were afraid the bill would pass, but we thought it wise to state our case so that when future legislation might be considered, which was honestly expected to pass and become law, they would take the druggists into consideration. We found that the druggists generally throughout the state were very ready to co-operate with us. A remonstrance against that clause in the bill was forwarded, and I am informed by one who is well posted there, who had been connected with the Executive Chamber, and known what had gone there for seven years, that it was the largest and most representative petition that had ever been presented there, and we feel that the work done by the committee a year ago, will result in considerable good, inasmuch as it will prove to our representatives of the Senate and Assembly that the druggists are alive. I regret that the matter could not have been more fully considered and discussed a year ago, because I was anxious to see how far the work of the committee was in ac-

cord with the wishes of the majority of the members of the Association, and had it been necessary for us to have gone over our work for the year last past, I should have done it with some misgivings as to whether we really voiced the feelings of the members of the Association, but I was largely encouraged by the reports that we had from the members, and we addressed communications to every member that appeared on our roll. From the temper of the legislation during the past session, the committee thought that there would probably not be an attempt to pass such a bill again during the next session, and hence we thought it well to make this recommendation, that the matter be left in the hands of the standing committee on legislation, but provide that if in case of emergency they required assistance from druggists in other parts of the state, then this special committee on legislation might be added to their numbers.

THE PRESIDENT—The question is upon the adoption of this report.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any other reports ready?

MR. NORTON—Will it be in order to present names for membership?

THE PRESIDENT—We will revert to that order by unanimous consent.

Mr. Norton read the names of applicants for membership.

THE PRESIDENT—Under the by-laws these go over until the next session.

Dr. Husted of Albany, read a paper on Oleate of Mercury. (See Part Second.)

DR. ECCLES—I move that this paper be received with the thanks of the Association, and be referred to the committee for publication.

Motion carried.

MR. TODD, of Ithaca—As is usual in such cases, would it not be well to appoint a committee of three to select the place of meeting for next year?

THE PRESIDENT—The chair can entertain a motion.

MR. TODD—I would move that the President appoint a committee of three to report on the place of our next meeting.

Motion seconded, and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—I will announce the Committee on Recommendations to the Governor for the State Board of Pharmacy, Dr. Eaton and Mr. Todd.

MR. SMITHER—Is there anything further to come before the Association at this time?

MR. SAGAR, of Auburn—If there is no pressing business before the meeting, I move that we adjourn to prepare for the musical at the church at six o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT—In order to reach the church in time, and also to visit the exhibit which is in the room below, the motion is made that we adjourn until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Motion carried.

THIRD SESSION.

Wednesday Morning, June 18th, 1890.

The meeting was called to order by the President at ten o'clock. The minutes of the preceding session were read by the Secretary and approved.

THE SECRETARY—In the regular order, the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association were overlooked yesterday afternoon, that is one of the things that should be brought up this morning.

THE PRESIDENT—I will appoint as committee on the place of our next meeting, Mr. J. B. Todd, Mr. J. Hungerford Smith, and Dr. R. G. Eccles. Next in order is the election of members.

The names of the applicants were read by the Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure in regard to these applicants?

MR. VIALI, of Ithaca—I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the election of these gentlemen.

There being no objection the ballot was cast, and the applicants declared duly elected.

In accordance with a resolution offered at the second session the Secretary sent the following telegram to the Massachusetts Association :

AUBURN, N. Y., June 18, 1890.

*J. W. Colcord, Secretary Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association,
Haverhill, Mass.*

The Empire State Association in successful session assembled, greet you and hope for you a large and satisfactory meeting.

CLAY W. HOLMES, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT—The next in order is the report of the Committee on President's Address.

Mr. Ingraham not being present, the Second Vice-President, Mr. Howarth of Utica, took the chair, and the report of the committee was read by Mr. Otis.

Your committee to whom was referred the President's address, letters, etc., respectfully report as follows:

1. In regard to the first suggestion reported by your President, we do not believe that the time has yet come to determine upon two or three permanent places for the meetings of the Association.

2. As to the mode of increasing the attendance by lowering or removing the cost of entertainment to those attending, we do not deem it advisable to burden the treasury with such costs, or that the dues of *all* members be increased to cover the expenses of entertainment of such as attend.

3. As to the experiment suggested by your Secretary and indorsed by your President, to place a copy of the Proceedings in the hands of every druggist of the State, the extra expense of which would be defrayed by the insertion of proper advertisements in the Proceedings, we think it advisable and one that should be tried by the Association.

4. In reference to the recommendation of your President, that the committee on County Organization and Trade Interests be requested to try the plan of sending visitors to aid in reviving interest in county and local pharmaceutical associations that seem to need such assistance, provided enough co-operation can be secured to render probable success, we advise the adoption of this plan, believing that the interests of county and local organizations could be enhanced by this assistance.

5. We concur in the recommendation that the Order of Business be amended by the insertion as point two, under "Third Sitting," the line, "Reports from County and Local Pharmaceutical Associations," and that the Secretary be directed to prepare suitable blanks to contain such reports.

6. As regards the awarding of an engrossed certificate to the county or local organization showing the largest membership in proportion to the number of drug stores in the county or locality, your committee do not believe that such an award would increase the interests of the associations concerned.

7. The committee concur in the recommendation that the committee on Legislation be requested to report at the next annual meeting such changes in, or additions to, the present laws regarding the sales of opium and its preparations as may be necessary to regulate such sales and to protect the legitimate interests of the profession.

8. Reciprocity. On reaching this word your committee were a little puzzled as to the exact purport of it, but after reading the remarks following it, we would respectfully reciprocate and inquire if there is anything the matter with Syr. of Dovers' Powder. We think the idea of reciprocity, however, a good one, and that the best interests of the members of the Association would be advanced by an interchange of courtesies in this direction.

9. In reference to the letters sent to this Association and read by the Secretary, we make the following suggestions concerning the one sent by Mr. Hallberg relating to the appointment of three delegates to the section on Materia Medica and Pharmacy of the American Medical Society, viz.: We recommend that the delegates be appointed, but if appointed, we believe the legitimate expenses of such delegates should be paid by your Association, to insure the attendance of the delegates, and as the attendance of your delegates would be of direct benefit to the Association, all advantages should be offered to obtain a full attendance of the delegates at the meetings of the American Medical Association.

10. In reference to the letter from Mr. Colcord, in recommending the sending of a retail druggist to the National Wholesale Dealers' Association, we think that this Association would be benefited by sending the chairman of the committee on Trade Interests. As regards the payment of the expenses of such delegate by the Association, we leave the matter to the discretion of the members of the Association.

11. Concerning the report from the committee on Trade Interests and County Organization, referred to us, we would respectfully submit that as the salient points are recommended by the President in his address, we believe that our report covers all necessary grounds.

WILLIAM ANGELL VIALI,
CLARK Z. OTIS,
C. H. HASKIN.

THE CHAIRMAN—What is your pleasure with the report of the committee?

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—I move that the report be received and the recommendations taken up and considered *serialim*.

Motion carried.

The Secretary read the first recommendation.

MR. SMITHER—Do you want to adopt the adverse report?

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—The recommendations were to be taken up *seriatim*, were they not? Is this a recommendation?

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—I move the adoption of this first recommendation of the report.

Motion carried.

The Secretary read the second recommendation.

DR. HUESTED—I move the adoption of this recommendation.

Motion carried.

The Secretary read the third recommendation.

DR. HUESTED—I move that this recommendation be adopted, and that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee in connection with the Secretary, with power to carry out the recommendation.

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—I second that motion, and at the same time I would like to bring the matter before the meeting. I would like to inquire of the Secretary if any steps have been taken in regard to the advertisements, or what assurance he has in regard to the number that may be obtained, before we pass the resolution to send a copy of the Proceedings to every druggist in the State.

THE SECRETARY—Before this matter was suggested to the committee on County Organization, I carefully computed the cost of the work, and found that in addition to the regular issue, going to our own members, it would cost between eight hundred and a thousand dollars to deliver into the hands of every druggist in the State a copy of the Proceedings. I then assumed the responsibility of endeavoring to ascertain how many select advertisements I could get, naming such a price

as is customarily made upon such advertisements. At the present time I have the assurance of an amount equal to seven hundred and fifty dollars. The Proceedings of the present year will be somewhat larger than those of last year, and necessarily, of course, a little more expensive. The plan of figuring adopted was that the Association should pay as it previously has done for its own issue, provided such a sum be appropriated as will meet the possible deficiency, and it may be possible that it will take a hundred dollars in addition to the regular expense to complete it. I cannot tell until I get through. I hope to get through entirely clear, but it would seem to me advisable that such provision should be made. I certainly believe that it is the most feasible plan to secure an interest in the Association. We must get before the people, and show them what we are, what we are doing, and what we want to do, before we can get their attention.

I would like to say further, in regard to the motion referring the matter to the Executive Committee; allow me to suggest that it would seem proper that this work should be done under the County Organization committee. It has been done at their suggestion, and properly belongs to the work of County Organization and in the general interest of the Association. I do not mean to cast any reflection upon the Executive Committee at all, but that is the committee to which belongs the credit, if anything results from it. We have been some time working in conjunction.

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—Without any suggestion coming from Mr. Holmes, the committee thought best to insert a hundred dollars in their recommendation to the Association, for a sort of a contingency fund. We thought it perhaps might be necessary to provide the amount for postage and such other necessary expenses in mailing the Proceedings, so we made the recommendation, and I hope the gentleman who made the motion will include that as a part of the resolution.

THE SECRETARY—It would be my idea, in addition to the regular proceeding, to prepare such a circular letter as

would direct the attention of the people who receive these proceedings to the salient points at issue, and perhaps insert an application for membership as well. These two items would, of course, cost a little something, we might even go so far as include an addressed envelope, so that any one who is moved at the moment to send an application can do so.

I should also like to see such a provision made as would enable the Executive Committee to receive applications for membership during the year. A great many people write to the Secretary along in the fall and winter about membership, and when I tell them there is no need of doing anything until the coming summer, I find that all do not develop when our meeting time comes. I think I have seen in the reports of a number of Associations, that such power is delegated to the Executive Committee, and if they had the same by special enactment for the year, I believe that we might get a number of applications that we would lose sight of under the present plan, because they forget all about it.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—I would like to ask whether it is contemplated to place any restrictions upon the class of advertisements that are to be inserted, whether patent medicines are going to be advertised and advertisements taken indiscriminately, or if it is to be confined to the so called elegant preparations, and pharmaceutical apparatus, or is it intended to take everything that comes?

MR. OTIS, of Binghamton—The recommendations of the President's address stated specifically "proper advertisements." I should think the committee would use judgment about that.

THE SECRETARY—I am glad that has been mentioned. This morning I received an application from Dr. D. Jayne & Son for a page. I solicited the advertisement from them because I saw their advertisement in the proceedings of three different states. I can see no objection to the admission of their advertisement—or that of any other respectable patent

medicine—and shall act accordingly unless restricted by the vote of this body. I would like to have the subject discussed now, and the restriction placed, if there is to be any other than the general restrictions. I have been careful not to apply for anything that did not seem to me admissible.

DR. EATON of Syracuse—Now there will be a good opportunity to define the word “reciprocity.” Let everybody who makes something advertise it, for instance, Syrup of Dover’s Powder. As far as Dr. Jayne’s preparations are concerned, everybody knows they belong to the U. S. P. and have for the last two hundred years.

DR. HUESTED—I do not amend it, the proceedings as I understand are published by the Secretary with the Executive Committee.

THE SECRETARY—This special issue is entirely outside of the regular proceedings. They go on their usual course, but so far as the extra distribution of them outside of their regular course is concerned, it ought to come under the County Organization Committee. The Executive Committee would have power to pass even on the advertisements, but so far as the distribution and outside work is concerned, it seems to me it would belong to the other committee. It in no way conflicts, and has nothing whatever to do with approving the advertisements, because after the proceedings are published we simply go on and take the same thing and print the balance.

MR. SAGER—Will it be necessary to add an amendment to the doctor’s motion that we appropriate a hundred dollars, or a sum not exceeding a hundred dollars for their distribution.

THE SECRETARY—Why not renew the same motion of last year, so that if there is a chance to do any extra work, we will have the funds to do it with? We had an appropriation of two hundred dollars last year, and did not use any of it of any account.

Recommendation adopted.

The Secretary read the fourth recommendation.

DR. HUESTED—I would like to inquire what there is in this recommendation, and what is intended to be done.

MR. OTIS—The idea as we understand it is that if County Organizations desire assistance or missionary work from the Committee of this Association on County Organization, they should call upon them, and these County Organizations pay the cost of said missionary. That is the way we understand it.

DR. HUESTED—If that is the understanding I am satisfied.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—In making the recommendation I expected that the expenses would be defrayed by some appropriation from the Committee on County Organization. That is why I mentioned the fact in the address that the expenses would probably be very low, and as meetings are usually held in the afternoon a man could go and come the same day, so that hotel bills would not increase the expense. I do not think the average expense would run over six or seven dollars.

DR. HUESTED—Your idea is that the State Association shall bear the expense.

DR. GREGORY—That is my idea.

MR. OTIS—I understood that the association that was assisted should bear the expense.

DR. GREGORY—That is not my idea.

DR. HUESTED—That is a point, I think, that needs to be put definitely.

MR. SMITHER—May I ask that the recommendation be read again.

The recommendation was read by the Secretary.

MR. SMITHER—Now, Mr. President, I understand that this motion is made with a view to stimulating county organization, perhaps as a possible recruiting force for the State Association. It seems to me that it is a very good plan to start in upon to get county and local organizations interested, there

is where we can do the work. I think we might provide something like the resolution that I have prepared here, I had intended it for another time, but I think this committee would answer the purpose very well especially as they are going to do missionary work throughout the state, and move to amend by adding the following.

Resolved, That the special committee on County Organization be instructed to obtain as far as possible an expression from all the members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association as to whether the work that is being done by the Association is fully in line with the interests of the mass of the pharmacists of the state, and to obtain suggestions as to what additional work, if any, should be taken up in order that the Association shall in the fullest possible sense conserve the interests and voice the sentiment of our pharmacists, both from professional and business standpoints. Such committee to report at the next annual meeting.

The amendment was formally put before the house.

MR. SMITHER—It seems to me from the report that has been read, from the measure of our attendance and of the interest manifested in our Association, that it is high time that we took some steps to endeavor, if possible, to revive the interest taken in the New York State Pharmaceutical Association by the great mass of druggists of the state. It has been shown here as a sort of consolation to our souls, that there is one state amongst all the states of this great union that has a smaller percentage of all the pharmacists belonging to it than New York state, to wit, the state of Pennsylvania. That, to me, is very little consolation, while I understand that from year to year the attendance has been dwindling. Now then, it may be that the work we are doing is not fully in accord with the wishes of the great mass of the pharmacists of the state. It seems to me it is worth while for us to find out whether we can perform our mission more fully than we are doing. I think there have been some mistakes made. During the meeting that was held in New York a resolution was offered to provide for a committee that did not before exist, that is to say, a Legislative Committee, and it was specified in that resolution that such committee should consist of five members; that one should be selected from New York, one from Kings

and one from Erie county, and the remaining two from the balance of the state, thus giving representation to all of the separate sections of the state, when considered from the question of the jurisdiction of the Boards of Pharmacy. The object of it was to have questions of legislation considered by this committee representing all of the sections of the state, and that matters would be endorsed and approved or opposed by concerted action of all the pharmacists. At a succeeding meeting, where I was not present, the composition of this committee was changed, and the entire representation was appointed from the rural districts of the state, from the jurisdiction of the so-called State Board of Pharmacy. They forgot that the populous cities of New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo comprised about half of the pharmacists of the state. They forgot the funds that paid the expenses were contributed by these sections as well as the other parts of the state, and pharmacists who happened to be present and in attendance disregarded the interests and wishes of those who unfortunately were obliged to be at home, while at the same time contributing their annual dues to the Association. It will necessarily follow that the great mass of the pharmacists cannot attend our meetings, but we should endeavor to find out what the interests of that great mass are. Now we have, it is reported, about 27 per cent. of all the pharmacists of the state belonging to the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, that is the nominal percentage, were you to sift out those who do not pay their dues and are liable to be stricken from the list, it is undoubtedly less. I doubt if it will go over fifteen or seventeen per cent. When we go to the state Capitol, and are asked how many belong to our Association, and how many there are in the state, if we are obliged to confess that only one per cent. of the pharmacists attend our meetings, if we have to confess that only, say twenty per cent. of all the pharmacists belong to our Association, can we claim to be a representative Association? We can not. I think that if the pharmacists of the state felt that we were their representatives, their mouth piece, that we are laboring always in their interests, whether they came or not, they would feel the necessity of keeping up

this Association, and giving us their moral support, hence I think that some such action as I have outlined would be quite in line of the interests of the Association, and could be easily accomplished by this committee on County Organization who are expected to visit the different localities. The great mass of our active energetic pharmacists, the men who handle the volume of the business of pharmacy, are conspicuous by their absence from our annual meetings.

THE CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, you have heard the recommendation read and discussed. What is your pleasure ?

Motion put and carried.

THE SECRETARY—That was on the amendment.

THE CHAIRMAN—Now the original motion as amended. All those in favor of that will say Aye.

Motion carried.

The Secretary then read the fifth recommendation.

MR. VIALI, of Ithaca—I move that this recommendation be adopted.

Motion carried.

The Secretary read the sixth recommendation.

MR. VIALI—I move that this recommendation be adopted.

DR. GREGORY—You will observe that the form in which that was placed in the address, was a simple suggestion, with the statement following that all such detail would necessarily be left to the committee. It was merely suggested as possibly in the way of stimulating interest in these reports, and the address did not undertake to say that it was a wise thing, but only to suggest that something in that direction might be advisable. I have no objection to the acceptance of the report.

Motion carried.

The Secretary read the seventh recommendation.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—I move the adoption of that recommendation.

MR. SMITHER, of Buffalo—Now, Mr. President, I do not want to be too numerous, I have one more substitute to offer and then I will subside. This recommendation is in the right direction. I only take exception to it because it does not go far enough, and because it contemplates further delay, and delaying on a subject that I think we are all agreed upon. I had prepared a resolution on the way down, without knowing that the President was going to include anything of the kind in his address, but as we had talked the matter over, perhaps I had obtained some of his ideas by absorption. I think it will do no harm to offer the resolution, and I hope to hear some discussion. I move to amend that recommendation by substituting the following :

WHEREAS, By reason of the crude and imperfect wording and the non-enforcement of our present laws, there is in reality no practical restriction upon the sale of opium, its alkaloids and preparations, so long as the purchaser can obtain the money wherewith to pay for the same, and

WHEREAS, The increasing popular use of opiates is a menace to the community and a reproach to both the medical and pharmcal professions, therefore

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee when appointed be, and are hereby requested to draft and present to the Legislature at its next session, an act which will, in an intelligent and practical way, as far as compatible with the absolute requirements of the sick and the most urgent need of the confirmed victims of the habit, restrict the sale of opium and its preparations.

Resolved, That we recommend such act be so framed as to include such patent medicines as contain a considerable quantity of opium or its alkaloids, and for a more intelligent enforcement of the law, it be made the duty of the respective Boards of Pharmacy to investigate and report to the proper authorities, violations of such law occurring within their respective jurisdiction.

MR. BUTLER—I was the mover of the adoption of the recommendation, and I will withdraw my motion if it is in order, to leave the resolution presented by Mr. Smither as an original motion.

MR. SMITHER—I move to substitute if he accepts it.

THE SECRETARY—He accepts it, and it takes the place of the original.

MR. SMITHER—In support of that motion I wish to say that I think the pharmacists of the state as represented here will do themselves credit if they will take an unequivocal stand on this question. I think it is high time that they did it, for we have neglected it too long already, and laymen have undertaken to draft acts that, of course, have not been capable of enforcement because not intelligently drafted. I know that a large number, to our disgrace be it said, are anxious to sell all the morphine and opium that they can. They compete frankly for the sale of such preparations, selling a drachm of morphine at an advance of say three to five cents, and make no more investigation into the requirements of the purchaser than they are absolutely required to by law. Now, I do not claim to have any more conscience than the average druggist, but if there is one time when my conscience smites me more than another, it is when a habitual user of opium comes to my store, with that pallid face, that trembling hand, and holds out his bottle for laudanum. I feel impelled to refuse him, but I know of course, he can get it elsewhere, and I know that it is possible that it is, as he says, a necessity to him. I never have courted that trade, indeed I have managed to drive most of it away by reason of my excessive charges, but at the same time the evil exists, and I say that it is a reproach to our profession that it does exist, a reproach also to the medical profession that it exists as it does, because we all know that the incipency of it rests with them in many cases. I believe that a bill could be drafted so as to provide for the sale of it to those to whom it is indispensable. I think that such a bill might include this, for instance, that the curable indigent victims of the drug could be sent to hospitals and asylums at public expense, to be cured if possible. That the habitual users of the drug who are obliged to purchase it could be required to go to a physician and obtain from him a certificate as to the amount for daily consumption that it is necessary for him to have. Let the purchaser produce that certificate, and the druggist be required to enter the quantity of every purchase on the certificate, so that it will be assured that the purchaser cannot have more than one such portion from the pharmacist on the same day. I simply make

that as a suggestion. The committee will undoubtedly evolve an act that will cover all the points, but in case they should fail to do so, an attempt at least will be commendable on our part, and it will receive the endorsement of the press and of the people, and the better class of the medical profession.

Now I have a few words to say about the medical profession. We all of us know that they are a little too free about the prescribing of opiates. I have had amongst my customers one poor victim of the opium habit. He had often told the story of his first use of opium. He had been in the army, he was wounded, an operation was performed, and he was suffering a great deal. The doctors wanted to keep him quiet, and they prescribed a hypodermic injection of morphine. He refused to have it, because he dreaded the use of the opiate, however, after his refusing once or twice to allow it to be administered, they commanded him to be held and forcibly injected the morphine. It gave him so much relief that he readily submitted to a repetition of the operation, and finally he got into the confirmed use of opium. He tried most heroically, at my suggestion, a number of times to discontinue its use, but it was of no avail, and one bleak winter's day he was found dead outside his shanty; his death the direct result of the use of opium, and indirectly of the original dose of morphine against his will. Then we find the doctors after they have created the desire for this drug condemning the druggist for the selling of it. I believe a great many of the druggists feel as I do about the sale of opium, but they have to sell it to these poor suffering wretches, because they know that it is indispensable to their life. I think a little agitation of this question will do no harm either to the medical profession or to our own.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—My interests are with both the medical and pharmaceutical professions. Being such, I feel in duty called upon to resent the statements made by Mr. Smither concerning the medical profession in leading toward the opium habit. My experience both as pharmacist and as physician, and my experience with other pharmacists in our great cities, I know nothing whatever about the experience of pharmacists

in the country, my experiences in New York and Brooklyn have led me positively to the conclusion that more opium victims, more users of morphine are made by the pharmacists than by the doctors. My reasons for coming to this conclusion, and my experience in the matter have come from watching the operation of the law of the state of New York, that forbids the repetition of prescriptions containing more than a certain amount of morphine. Now that law is a dead letter on the statutes of our state. Prescription after prescription has been turned away from my store in Brooklyn, I have sent men and have followed them myself, and have found these same prescriptions put up in violation of the law by the druggists. There is no prescription calling for morphine but what can get put up, if it is put up fifty or a hundred or a thousand times.

Now doctors until very lately were compelled by the nature of the case to prescribe morphine. In cases of excessive pain, in cases of insomnia, they were compelled under such circumstances to prescribe these things. These people knowing that they had been relieved from pain by the doctor's prescription, and preserving the bottle with the number and dose thereon, and doctor's name, as soon as the same old symptoms or anything like the same came upon them again, they thought, I will save a doctor's bill, and go back to the druggist, and it may be a year from the time it was put up before, the druggist without asking a question, repeats that prescription. There is the way that in the majority of cases the habit is established.

There are diseases for which doctors have been compelled to prescribe morphine and opium. But now we have here, I can pick out half a dozen remedies from those on the table that can be used instead of morphine for the relief of pain. There are some here that can be used quicker and better for the relief of insomnia than morphine, so that doctors are stopping the prescribing of these things. In our large cities, I know doctors that never prescribe opium or morphine at all now. But these new remedies will not go into the Pharmacopœia, and the doctors will be compelled to prescribe non-pharmacopœial substances. The druggists at the Pharmacopœial Convention in the main were the opponents of the introduction of these things

into the Pharmacopœia. The difficulty stands there, how it is to be overcome we do not know, but they are good things and will stand, but the renewal of prescriptions I believe has had more to do with the establishing of the morphine and opium habit than the prescribing in the first or second or third cases by the physician himself.

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—My experience is that both parties are to blame, I think that Mr. Smither's substitute covers the whole ground.

DR. GREGORY, of Buffalo—I would simply like to ask one question, pertinent to the remarks of Dr. Eccles. He says that the opium habit is largely promoted by prescriptions containing opium. I would like to know how the patients become aware that the opium is there at all. It seems to me in the majority of cases they would be taking the prescription in absolute ignorance of what it contained.

MR. SMITHER—I want to just correct perhaps one misapprehension. I do not mean to say that the doctors are mostly to blame, I do not claim that they are equally to blame, but I claim that they are somewhat to blame, and the doctor and I agree perfectly on that point, I am happy to say, for it is the first time we have agreed during this session. I knew, however, a certain physician who is dead now, who used to say he counted his materia medica on his ten fingers, and some of his brothers said that he counted opium and its preparations on nine and calomel on the tenth.

DR. ECCLES—As to the point raised by Dr. Gregory with regard to patients determining what they are taking, the people of Buffalo must be very unlike the people of Brooklyn. The people of Brooklyn have a habit of always wanting to know of the druggist what the doctor is giving them. They have a peculiar way of doing it too, so that when the druggist says: "I cannot tell you, you will have to get your information from the doctor," they say, "Well, are you quite sure that he is not giving me morphine?" If the druggist has a conscience and does not wish to lie but tries to evade them,

that very evasion tells the patient. They will find out either from the druggist or the doctor in spite of their efforts to hide it.

DR. HURSTED—I move the question.

THE CHAIRMAN—You have heard the recommendation as read and the substitute of Mr. Smither, which has been accepted and now becomes the original motion.

Motion carried.

The Secretary read the eighth recommendation.

MR. INGRAHAM—I move the adoption of that recommendation.

Motion carried.

The Secretary read the ninth recommendation.

MR. VIALI—I move that this recommendation be adopted.

Motion seconded.

MR. INGRAHAM—I would ask what is the intention in regard to appointing so large a delegation? It seems to me that a smaller delegation if the Association conclude to pay the expense of this representation, would do just as well.

DR. GREGORY—I would like to be informed where and when the American Medical Association holds its next meeting.

THE SECRETARY—In Washington, next May.

MR. BUTLER—May I ask whether there has been any recognition of the pharmacists by the American Medical Association. Is there reason to think we would be welcomed?

DR. ECCLES—They have sent their invitation.

DR. GREGORY—As I understand it, they have established a Section of Pharmacy and Materia Medica and request us to attend that section.

MR. SMITHER—I would like to ask for the reading of that resolution again. It involves some expense, and I have in

mind something that was once said in regard to Mr. Reiffenstahl and myself when we were on the committee to obtain the bill for Erie County, and it was remarked that Mr. Reiffenstahl and Mr. Smither visited Albany several times at considerable expense to the Association. I felt that rather keenly, and I think matters of expense ought to be considered very carefully. I think perhaps it might be well to define what kind of expense, to say that the railroad expenses should be paid, or something of that kind.

MR. VIALI—Hotel expenses are great in Washington.

MR. SMITHER—Limit it somewhere. How many are there?

DR. ECCLES—At the last Pharmacopœial Convention the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society paid its delegates twenty-five dollars apiece.

MR. BUTLER of Oswego—I would ask is it necessary to send so large a delegation, would not a smaller delegation do as well?

MR. INGRAHAM, of Elmira—I would suggest that the delegation be limited to two, and that their expenses be confined to twenty-five dollars. I would make this as an amendment to the recommendation. I think that delegation is sufficient, they will do just as much work as three, and it puts the matter in definite shape.

Amendment seconded.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—When the great state of New York sends two men to represent us in a section that has been formed for representatives of our particular business, and limits them to twenty-five dollars, let us put a badge upon their backs saying: "Cheap John." If this Association cannot afford to send three pharmacists to Washington as representative men, and pay their legitimate expenses, let us throw up this point. I object to any such substitute.

MR. VIALI—I believe the committee looked at it in this way, they thought we ought to do it right or not at all.

MR. INGRAHAM—The delegates to the Pharmacopœial Convention were sent without any pay, and they probably have some reasonable idea of what that expense is. It probably means to send three delegates, about one hundred and fifty dollars for this Association. I do not wish to be picayune, I do not think it is necessary. I do not think two strong men going from this Association, with the backing of the Association, is a "Cheap John" affair at all, no more so than three would be. I think it is a wrong view of the case. I think they can do just as much work, and it is in the financial interests of the Association to go carefully in regard to such matters.

DR. ECCLES—I believe a little with the last speaker in the matter that a compromise between the actual expense and the amount that shall be given should be made. If the total expenses are paid it will be a picnic for the gentlemen who go, and there will be rivalry among a good many of our members to get the chance to go. If it is going to cost them a little and the Association a little, that question of rivalry will be cut out, and only those who have a love of the place, and yet do not feel like spending too much will be willing to take it. I think that a compromise of the kind suggested is really a good one, and will work for the good of the Association, when considered from both sides.

THE CHAIRMAN—You have heard the amendment.

DR. HUESTED—What is this amendment now, definitely, that two delegates be appointed and twenty-five dollars apiece be given toward their expenses?

The motion was put by the Chairman and rising vote called for.

MR. SAGER—I call for a division of the question, first in reference to the three delegates, then afterwards to the amount of compensation.

THE CHAIRMAN—All those in favor of the amendment please rise. All those opposed rise.

THE SECRETARY—The vote stands nineteen and is a tie.

DR. ECCLES—Mr. President, I would suggest an amendment to the amendment, and that the compensation be twenty-five dollars.

MR. SMITHER—I second the amendment.

DR. EATON—This other question has not been decided, and I call upon the presiding officer to give the vote, it is a tie and he has the casting vote.

DR. HUESTED—I do not believe in forcing the Chairman to vote.

DR. ECCLES—You cannot force any man to vote if he does not want to.

DR. EATON—I move that he be excused from voting.

MR. SMITHER—I second Dr. Eaton's motion that he be excused.

THE CHAIRMAN—The amendment to the amendment is that three be appointed instead of two, and that the compensation be twenty-five dollars.

DR. EATON—I respectfully rise to a point of order. The former vote was not announced; it was a tie. The presiding officer is entitled to break the tie. We respectfully ask him to break the tie and make it a vote.

MR. SMITHER—I also rise to a point of order, which is that the chair has decided the question by declaring the vote a tie, and by so declaring it he refuses to vote, because otherwise it would not be a tie. Having decided it a tie the amendment is lost.

DR. ECCLES—I move that a committee of three be

appointed, and that twenty-five dollars apiece be given toward defraying the expenses.

Motion carried.

The Secretary read the tenth recommendation.

DR. ECCLES—I move that this recommendation be adopted.

Motion carried.

The Secretary read the eleventh recommendation.

MR. VIALI—I move that this recommendation be adopted.

Motion carried.

THE SECRETARY—I move the adoption of the entire report.

Motion carried.

The President resumed the chair and called for the special order for eleven o'clock, which was the report of the Committee on New Remedies.

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—Before the doctor begins to read, I would suggest that the members come nearer the front, so that he can exhibit his specimens. It might be of interest to those who are interested in these new remedies to get where they can examine them.

The Executive Committee reported additional names for membership.

The special order was taken up, and the report of the committee was read by Dr. Eccles. (See part second.)

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure with this very valuable report from the Committee on New Remedies?

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—I move that it be referred to the Executive Committee for publication in the proceedings, and that we tender to the doctor a vote of thanks.

Motion carried.

DR. EATON—The Association is invited to the State Prison at two o'clock, and I would move that when we adjourn, we

adjourn until half past three, as we can get through with our visit to the prison in about an hour. You will get admittance on your entertainment ticket, I don't know how you are to get out.

Motion seconded, put and carried.

MR. SMITHER—The doctor has kindly informed us how to get into the prison, but the more difficult problem of how to get out is not explained. I have here a brief line which I wish to read.

Resolved, That the sum of \$200.00 or so much thereof as may be necessary be and the same is hereby appropriated to the use of the Committee on County Organization for the proper carrying out of the work committed to it.

Motion seconded and carried.

DR. ECCLES—Of these new remedies that we have before us, a large number I took from my own store, but a still larger number I secured from E. Merck and Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of New York city. The gentlemen supplied the remedies that were lacking in my own supply, and would not charge me anything for them. I move that the Association extend a vote of thanks for their liberality in supplying them free of charge.

Motion carried.

MR. NORTON—The Executive Committee present two more names for membership, to be acted on at the next session.

THE PRESIDENT—The names are received and will go over under the rules.

The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on Legislation. The Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Otis, will please report.

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

Your Committee on Legislation, of which the President of this Association is Chairman, have given me the honor of electing me as Secretary of that committee. We have had two meetings and with some delibera-

tion we embody in this report a draft of a law for the unification of the Boards of Pharmacy of this State, which was suggested at the meeting of this Association, held in the city of Binghamton.

The President has during the past year written to every member of the committee, asking for their views in regard to the framing of such a law, and has outlined a law whose features were acceptable to the Erie County Board of Pharmacy.

The Secretary of this committee also outlined a law, and these two proposed acts were considered in the meetings of the committee and are embodied in the draft which we present herewith.

Your committee have been desirous of presenting at this meeting a law for consideration which will meet the wishes of this Association in regard to the unification of the four Boards of Pharmacy.

For four years, at least, each President has suggested and recommended such a move. At our last meeting, held in Binghamton, this committee were directed by the Association to draft such a law as they deemed necessary to meet the present requirements, and in accordance therewith the draft of a law is presented, which we hope will be the initiatory step toward an act which will ultimately become a law of the State.

PROPOSED LAW.

AN ACT to regulate the practice of Pharmacy, the licensing of persons to carry on such practice, and the sale of poisons, in the State of New York.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be established and created, in and for the State of New York, a Commission of Pharmacy, as follows:

1. The New York State Pharmaceutical Association, at its annual meeting next succeeding the passage of this act, shall nominate fifteen pharmacists, who shall be residents of this State, and having, at least, ten years experience as pharmacists therein, from which number the Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, within twenty days after notice of such nominations shall have been received by him, seven persons, who shall constitute the said Commission of Pharmacy. One of the said Commissioners shall hold office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, one for five years, one for six years, and one for seven years, or until their successors are appointed. The respective terms of office of the said Commissioners shall be determined by lot at the first meeting of said Commission.

2. Annually after the appointment of the said Commission of Pharmacy, the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, at its annual meeting, shall nominate five pharmacists, who shall be residents of this

State and having, at least, ten years experience as pharmacists therein, from which number the Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person to fill the vacancy annually occurring in said Commission. The person so appointed shall hold office for the full term of seven years, or until the appointment of his successor. In case of a vacancy occurring from any cause other than expiration of term, the Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Commissioner for the unexpired term. All appointments made pursuant to the provisions of this act, whether made to fill a vacancy occasioned by expiration of term, or by other causes, shall be made from among the persons nominated last before such vacancy occurs. The said Commission shall at all times consist of two members from New York county, one from Kings county, one from Erie county, and three from the remaining portions of the State.

3. The members of the said Commission shall meet at the Capitol in the city of Albany, on the — day of —, 189 , at twelve o'clock, noon, and after determining by lot the terms of office of the respective members, shall organize by electing from among their number a president, a vice-president and a treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year, or until their successors are elected.

4. The said Commission shall have a clerk, who shall have had not less than five years experience as a licensed pharmacist in this State, and who shall be appointed by the Commissioners and shall serve during their pleasure. Such clerk shall act as the secretary of the said Commission and shall perform, in addition to the duties prescribed by this act, such other duties as the Commission shall direct. Each of said Commissioners shall receive a salary of ten dollars per day for each day of actual service, and the clerk of said Commission shall receive such a salary as the Commission shall fix, not exceeding, however, the sum of eighteen hundred dollars per year. In addition to the said salaries, each of said Commissioners and the said clerk shall be paid his necessary and legitimate expenses, as the same shall be audited and certified by the said Commission, and the salaries of the said Commissioners and of their clerk and their said expenses shall be paid out of the State treasury as hereinafter provided.

5. The principal office of the said Commission shall be at the city of Albany, in rooms to be designated by the Capitol Commissioners. The said Commission shall hold meetings at least once in three months. Five members of said Commission shall constitute a quorum. The said Commission shall, as often as once a month, designate a time and place in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, Syracuse and Rochester, and in other places as often as the Commission shall deem necessary, for holding the examinations provided for in this act.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the said Commission of Pharmacy :

1. To examine into the qualifications of all persons applying for licenses, pursuant to the provisions of this act, and to grant licenses to such persons as may be entitled to the same.

2. To keep a record of licensed pharmacists within this State.

3. To investigate all charges of disregard, non-compliance with or violation of the provisions of this act, and to bring such charges to the attention of the court of sessions, or to any court possessing concurrent jurisdiction.

§ 3. Any person, upon application to the Commission of Pharmacy, as herein provided, shall be granted a license by said Commission as a pharmacist, as follows :

1. If such person has had, at least, four years' practical experience in a pharmacy where physicians' prescriptions are dispensed, and shall pass a satisfactory examination for the grade of pharmacist before said Commission.

2. If such person has had, at least, four years' practical experience in a pharmacy where physicians' prescriptions are dispensed, and has obtained and holds a pharmacist's license, granted upon an examination before some other State Board of Pharmacy, deemed by the Commission to be of sufficient rank and requirements.

3. If such person has had at least four years' practical experience in a pharmacy where physicians' prescriptions are dispensed, and has obtained and holds a pharmacist's license, granted upon examination before any Board of Pharmacy in this State after June, 1887.

§ 4. Any person, upon application to the Commission of Pharmacy, as herein provided, shall be granted a license by said Commission as an assistant pharmacist, as follows :

1. If such person has had at least three years' practical experience in a pharmacy where physicians' prescriptions are dispensed, and shall pass a satisfactory examination for the grade of assistant pharmacist before said Commission.

2. If such person has had at least three years' practical experience in a pharmacy where physicians' prescriptions are dispensed, and shall possess and produce a certificate or other writing of his having passed a satisfactory examination before some other board, commission, or examining body in pharmacy. The acceptance of such certificate or other writing as evidence of the applicant's qualifications to be, in all cases, within the discretion of the said Commission.

§ 5. Any person applying, pursuant to the provisions of this act, for a license as pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, or for an examination to determine his fitness therefor, shall make a written application for such license to the said Commission of Pharmacy. Such application shall be duly verified, and shall contain a statement of the facts upon which such

applicant claims a license, and such applicants shall make such other or further proof of such facts as said Commission may require.

§ 6. The Commission of Pharmacy shall make such regulations for the examination of applicants for licenses, and for the granting of licenses, and the payment of license fees, and for transacting the business of said Commission not inconsistent with law or the provisions of this act, as it shall deem proper, but the license fee shall, in no case, exceed the sum of five dollars, and in case any applicant fails to pass the examination required by the said Commission, he shall, upon application, be re-examined at any time within one year, without paying an additional fee.

§ 7. It shall be the duty of the clerk of said Commission of Pharmacy created by this act to provide and keep a book of registration, which shall contain a record of all licenses granted, giving the names and addresses of the persons so licensed, and to safely keep all books and papers and records pertaining to the said Commission.

§ 8. From and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to open or conduct any pharmacy or store for the purpose of retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons, unless such person shall be, or shall employ and place and keep in charge of said pharmacy or store a licensed pharmacist within the provisions of this act.

The proprietor of every drug store, pharmacy or store for the purpose of retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons, shall file, without fee, with the Commission, at their office in Albany, during the first twenty days in June, a list of all licensees of the Commission then in his employ.

§ 9. From and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to be employed for the purpose of compounding or dispensing drugs or medicines, or retailing poisons, within this State, by the proprietor of any pharmacy or store, unless such person shall hold a license as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, within the provisions of this act.

§ 10. The license under which any pharmacist, within the provisions of this act, practices his profession, shall at all times be conspicuously displayed in the pharmacy or store in which he does business.

§ 11. Said Board shall not grant a license to an applicant if satisfied that the safety of the public would be endangered by reason of the habitual negligence of such applicant, or if such applicant be addicted to such habits as would make it improper to grant the license.

Any person who shall procure, or attempt to procure a license under this act, by making, or causing to be made, any false or fraudulent representation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Every license obtained from said Board by any false or fraudulent representation, shall be void, and shall be declared canceled by said Board, after giving the licensee an

opportunity to be heard, and such licensee shall thereupon surrender his license to the Board.

If any person to whom a license shall be granted under this act shall become unfit or incompetent, by reason of negligence, habits, or other cause, to practice as a pharmacist, or assistant pharmacist, or if any such person shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of this act, the said Board shall annul his license, after giving such person reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard.

§ 12. The Commission of Pharmacy shall, from the time when this act shall take effect, have exclusive power to grant licenses to pharmacists or assistant pharmacists throughout the entire State, but nothing contained in this act shall be construed to annul, revoke or impair the effect of any license duly granted to any pharmacist or assistant pharmacist under authority granted by any previous enactment of the legislature in force at the time when such license was granted.

§ 13. The license fees paid under the provisions of this act shall be received by the treasurer of said Commission, who shall give such bonds for the faithful discharge of his duty as the Commission shall from time to time direct, and shall pay over to the treasurer of the State of New York all funds so received by him, and said Commission shall account semi-annually with the treasurer of the State for the sums so received by them for licenses, and shall be paid by the State at the time of such accounting, the money necessarily expended by them as such Commissioners for stationery and printing and for their necessary and legitimate expenses as such Commissioners, and compensation for their services and for the services of their clerk at the rates hereinbefore provided.

§ 14. From and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to sell at retail or furnish any of the poisons named in the schedules hereinafter set forth, without affixing, or causing to be affixed, to the box, bottle, vessel or package, a label containing the name of the article, and the word "Poison," distinctly shown, with the name and place of business of the seller, all printed in red ink, together with the name of such poisons printed or written thereupon in plain, legible characters; which schedules are as follows, to wit :

SCHEDULE A.

Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, oil of bitter almonds, strychnia, morphia, and all other poisonous alkaloids and their salts; opium and its preparations containing more than two grains of opium, or its equivalent, to the ounce.

SCHEDULE B.

Aconite, belladonna, cantharides, colchicum, conium, cotton root, creosote, digitalis, ergot, henbane, nux vomica, savin, and their pharmaceutical preparations; chloral hydrate, chloroform, croton oil, carbolic

acid, oil of tanzy, white precipitate, red precipitate, biniodide of mercury, oxalic acid, sulphate of zinc, acetate of lead, and the mineral acids.

Every person who shall sell or dispose of at retail, or furnish any poisons included under Schedule A, shall, before delivering the same, make, or cause to be made, an entry in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and the quantity of the poison, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the dispenser; such book to be always open for investigation by the proper authorities, and to be preserved for at least five years after the last entry. He shall not deliver any of said poisons without satisfying himself that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and that the said poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The foregoing portions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of medicines or poisons on physicians' prescriptions. Wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations or chemicals, shall affix, or cause to be affixed, to every bottle, box, parcel or outer inclosure of an original package, containing any of the articles enumerated in Schedule A of this act, a suitable label or brand with the word "Poison" upon it; but they are hereby exempt from any registration of the sale of such articles, when in the usually recognized wholesale quantities. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 15. Nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent practitioners of medicine from supplying their patients with such medicines as they may deem proper; nor to the wholesaling of drugs, medicines and poisons, except that portion of section 14 which relates to the labeling or marking of certain poisons; nor to the selling, at any store, of copperas, borax, vitriol, saltpetre, sulphur, licorice, sage, juniper berries, senna leaves, castor oil, sweet oil, spirits of turpentine, glycerine, Glauber's salts, Epsom salts, cream of tartar, sodium bicarbonate, paregoric, essence of peppermint, essence of cinnamon, essence of ginger, hive syrup, syrup of ipecac, tincture of arnica, syrup of squills, spirits of camphor, number six, sweet spirits of nitre, bichromate of potash, or paris green. And nothing in this act shall prevent or prohibit the employment, in any pharmacy, of apprentices or junior assistants, for the purpose of being instructed in the practice of pharmacy; but such apprentices or junior assistants shall not be permitted to prepare and dispense physicians' prescriptions, or to sell or furnish poisons, except in the presence of, and under the personal supervision and responsibility of a licensed pharmacist. And nothing in this act shall prohibit the manufacture or sale of patent or proprietary medicines. And nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent an assistant pharmacist from conducting or carrying on a pharmacy in a town or village the population of which does not exceed five hundred persons.

§ 16. All violations of the provisions of this act shall be deemed misdemeanors, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars.

§ 17. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Your committee have also secured the passage of an act exempting licensed pharmacists from jury duty, which takes effect September 1st. You will find that in the proceedings of this meeting.

There has also been passed by the last Legislature an amendment to the State Pharmacy Act, which was caused to be enacted by the State Board of Pharmacy without any consultation with the Committee on Legislation.

There has also been an attempt made to amend our Pharmacy Act by the State Grocers' Association, but it did not become a law.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIS G. GREGORY,
C. Z. OTIS.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Otis moves the acceptance of this report, and its reference to the Executive Committee for publication.

MR. WHITNEY, of Union—I do not think that they can be elected for seven years. No trustee of any church or any village can be elected for over three years.

MR. SMITHER—I think the report contains many good things, but I had hoped that one serious objection to state laws in general, and to a state law particularly covering such a large territory, and such a vast population as would be governed under this state law, that the particular objection to these state laws would have been remedied in some way by this report. It is comparatively easy to draft pharmacy bills, it is very much more difficult to see that the law is properly enforced, and the system of district jurisdiction has one important advantage in that respect, in fact I am told by members of the medical profession that there is a strong feeling amongst them to revert to district examining boards, to have their matters put under the jurisdiction of local boards, say county boards. Now I know that in regard to Erie county, there is a

compact territory, and the population is under control of the Erie County Board of Pharmacy, and I believe that there the law is more thoroughly enforced than perhaps in any other section of the state, and it is more thoroughly enforced because it is within reach of the board. It is natural for those who are suffering from violations of the law on the part of their competitors, to hesitate to give information on the subject, but if the board is within easy reach of them, they can in some way or other intimate the case of violation, and the board can have personal knowledge. That board will then have, as we have had, the local prosecuting authorities thoroughly in accord with them. We have had the court before which we bring our cases thoroughly in accord with us, consulting in almost every case as to what disposition should be made of it. In those parts of the state under the jurisdiction of the State Board where they have so much territory to look after, we hear very frequent complaints of flagrant violations of the law, and when we suggest to those who make the complaint that they should lodge their complaint with the Board of Pharmacy, they say, "Oh no, we are not going to play detective, that is not our business." Now I had hoped that when a bill was presented, it would have retained within the district power to examine and prosecute, power to see that the law was enforced. I see no objection to having the power to examine and grant licenses consolidated in the hands of one central board, provided the several sections of the state can be successfully conducted under one law. We have thought perhaps the more populous districts desired a higher standard than the rural districts. We have thought that perhaps the people in the rural districts were restive under the restrictions that were placed upon them. There is not the same objection to it in the more populous districts. But if it is decided by those who have investigated the matter that a uniform standard of examinations for the entire state will be thoroughly practical, well and good, but how about the administration of the law? It seems to me that this pharmacy commission will have a large sized task on its hands to administer the law as thoroughly as

it is administered in these three counties by the County Boards.

DR. ECCLES—As I understand the law, there is to be one man from Buffalo.

DR. EATON—I rise to a question of privilege. What is the question before the house?

THE PRESIDENT—The question before the house is upon the acceptance of this report, and its reference for publication.

DR. EATON—It is going to take a long debate, and it is getting late, I move you that the whole matter be laid upon the table and made the special order for our meeting at 3:30 this afternoon. Then we have plenty of time.

Motion seconded and carried.

DR. ECCLES—I move that we adjourn.

DR. EATON—Mr. President, I have served on committees in this Association ever since its formation, but I never want to serve on another such committee as I have been placed on this time. My colleague, Mr. Todd, and I have been chased from one end of town to another. We were waked up two or three times in the night. Now we have agreed upon five names to submit to this convention to present to the Governor. The names that we wish to submit are these. I will say that the precedence of order upon our report was obtained by lot. F. L. Norton of Delhi, W. A. Viall of Ithaca, C. S. Ingraham of Elmira, A. S. Van Winkle of Hornellsville, and Joseph A. Tozier of Brockport.

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure?

The motion to accept was seconded.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—I wish to make a few remarks in regard to this report, and they may be considered as coming from the present Board of Pharmacy, or at least a portion of it. With respect to the action of the Board in matters of nomination for positions upon the Board in the past four years, and I do not know but I may say during the entire existence

of the Board, it has been customary for the Board to make some recommendations to the committee which has selected the names to go to the Governor. The Board in this instance have seen the committee, have made recommendations, and as in the past have recommended for presentation among this list of names the candidate from the Board whose term of office has just expired, or is about to expire. The committee have seen fit to refuse to accede to any of these requests, and the Board feel that in justice to itself, and in justice to the action which has been taken with those of them who have been re-appointed, that the matter should be laid before the Association and as a substitute for the recommendation of the committee, I, representing the Board, would recommend that the following names be substituted for those recommended by the committee: Chas. K. Brown of Deposit, J. B. Todd of Ithaca, F. L. Norton of Delhi, W. H. Rogers of Middletown, and C. S. Ingraham of Elmira. I offer these as a substitute for the report of the committee, and simply for the reason that I stated, not only in justice to the retiring member of the Board, who has, I am free to say, done his duty as a member of the Board faithfully, honestly, thoroughly, and is an entirely competent man to put upon the Board. Now I do not wish it understood that we wish to continue the Board as it has been in the past, but this has been the rule, and we do not feel that we can do otherwise than make this recommendation, that is, in justice to the course which the retiring member has pursued upon the Board. I know that of course there are some matters behind this that I do not care to introduce here, but in justice to the action which has been taken with the speaker for instance, in past times, when my term was out I felt as if I would be perfectly willing to resign, and not be upon the Board again, but I was urged to do so, and I finally accepted the nomination, and it has been so with every member of the Board, and the rest of the Board have recommended these retiring candidates to a re-nomination, and the Board now, excepting the retiring candidate, unite unanimously in recommending that the name of Mr. Brown be placed upon the list of names recommended

to the Governor, and I therefore substitute his name with others which I offer.

Amendment seconded.

THE PRESIDENT—The amendment is made and seconded that the names read by Dr. Husted be substituted for those reported by the committee.

THE SECRETARY—I move you sir, that the consideration of this report be made a special order for 4:30 this afternoon. It is not fair to take up this question without a representation, and we have not the representation now that we have had during the morning.

Motion seconded and carried.

Meeting adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION.

Wednesday Afternoon, June 18, 1890.

The meeting was called to order at four o'clock, and the Secretary read the minutes of the preceding session.

DR. EATON—I wish to amend that report by putting the name of W. H. Rogers in place of J. A. Tozier of Brockport.

This name was included in the reading of the minutes.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any other amendments to be made to these minutes? If not, they stand approved as read. Has the Executive Committee some candidates for membership to be balloted upon?

The Secretary read the list of names.

DR. EATON—I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of these gentlemen.

It was so ordered, and the ballot cast.

THE PRESIDENT—We revert to the special order of the afternoon the report of the Legislative Committee. The question is upon the acceptance of this report, and reference for publication. What is your pleasure?

Motion put and carried without discussion.

THE PRESIDENT—The next in order is the report of the Committee on Exhibits.

The report was read by Mr. Viall as follows :

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

Your Committee on Exhibits have carefully examined the same, and while few in number, they are tastefully arranged in the gymnasium, a room well adapted for making an exhibition.

Located in the north end of the hall, Fairchild Bros. & Foster have an exhibit of digestive ferments and pharmaceutical specialties, chief

among which are pepsin in all its forms, in the pure powder, scales, and a new preparation called glycerinum pepticum, also peptogenic milk powder, peptonizing tubes, extractum pancreatis, diastastic essence of pancreas, pepsin and pancreatic tablets, and strophanthus pods in tincture.

In the center of the hall we have exhibited for the first time at our meetings a large and attractive display of Armour & Co.'s beef extract.

South of this exhibit Mr. Major has a display of his well-known cement.

At the south end of the hall the C. H. Sagar Co. has a display of pharmaceutical specialties and chemicals. Among the exhibits we find a full line of elixirs and medicinal syrups, chief among which we note syrup of hydriodic acid, also a considerable line of oleates, glycyrrhizin, restorative cocoa wine, etc. We would call special attention to the sample of styptic cotton, which was very fine. They also exhibit some anti-septic wood wool for which they are agents.

The leading feature of the exhibition room was the display of Whittall, Tatum & Co., of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which was in charge of J. H. Stead and W. F. Rowe. They were located on the west side of the hall. A very elegant display of appliances was exhibited. We would call especial attention to the new form of show bottles, known as the combined show bottle. A complete line of prescription and chemical scales, filter paper of special value for the rapid filtration of liquids. They also exhibit a number of novelties and salable appliances. The thanks of the Association are due to Messrs. Whittall, Tatum & Co. for the interest they have shown in thus bringing before the Association so large a display of articles of value to the profession.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. VIALI,

P. L. RYAN,

T. S. MCARTHUR.

THE SECRETARY—I move that the report be received and referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Motion carried.

It will be in order to elect delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association at this time if the Association so desires.

THE SECRETARY—I move you, sir, that we follow the course of last year, and empower the President to name the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, the idea being the desire to name those who will attend.

The First Vice-President took the chair, and put the motion, which was carried, and the President resumed the chair.

A paper on Phosphoric Acid was read by Dr. A. B. Husted of Albany. (See part second.)

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure with this paper?

MR. INGRAHAM—I move you, Mr. President, that it be received and referred for publication, with the thanks of the Association, for this very valuable paper.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The special order of business for 4:30 is now in order. The question before the house is upon the amendment of Dr. Husted that Chas. K. Brown, J. B. Todd, F. L. Norton, W. H. Rogers and C. S. Ingraham be substituted for the names reported by the committee on nominations for the vacancy in the State Board of Pharmacy, which report was F. L. Norton, W. A. Viall, A. S. Van Winkle, C. S. Ingraham and W. H. Rogers.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—Upon consultation with the chairman of the committee which offered this report, and with others, I take the liberty of withdrawing the substitute which I offered, and move that the report of the committee be laid upon the table, and that the Association proceed to ballot for five names to be sent to the Governor, from which one can be selected for the Board of Pharmacy.

THE PRESIDENT—Dr. Husted asks unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment. If there is no objection, consent will be given. Then he makes the motion that the report of the committee lie on the table, and that the Association proceed to select by ballot five names for nomination to the Governor for the vacancy in the Board of Pharmacy. Is that motion seconded?

THE SECRETARY—I second the motion.

MR. OTIS—We from year to year have appointed a committee to select five names to present to the Governor for him

to select a member for the Board of Pharmacy. We have done so this year, and this committee after due deliberation, and consultation have brought in five names for this Association to determine upon. They have brought these names in here, and I cannot conceive of any reason why we should not accept the report of this committee as they have brought it in.

THE PRESIDENT—Any further remarks? The question is upon laying this report upon the table and proceeding to nominate by ballot.

The motion was put and lost.

The question then reverts upon the report of the committee. The motion before the house is upon the acceptance of this report.

Motion put and carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The reading of papers is in order.

MR. NORTON—I have a number here, Mr. President, one upon the Benefits to be Derived from Membership in the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, by Clay W. Holmes.

MR. HOLMES—As this is in the same line with the paper read by Mr. Todd, I move that it be read by title and referred to the Executive Committee. (See part second.)

Motion carried.

MR. NORTON—I have here a paper, Hints on the Manufacture of Fruit Syrups, by C. H. Gaus.

The paper was read by Mr. Todd, and on motion was received and referred to the Executive Committee for publication. (See part second.)

MR. NORTON—We have also a paper entitled a Chat About Pharmacognosy, by Dr. Gray of Buffalo.

On motion the paper was read by title and referred to the Executive Committee. (See part second.)

MR. NORTON—We have a paper on Soda Water with Compressed Gas, by Dr. W. G. Gregory.

Mr. Ingraham took the chair and the paper was read by Dr. Gregory.

THE CHAIRMAN—What is your pleasure with this paper?

MR. BUTLER—I move that it be referred to the committee for printing, with the thanks of the meeting.

Motion carried. (See part second.)

The President resumed the chair.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—As our meeting to-morrow morning will necessarily be a brief one, and as it is almost impossible to get the members of the Association here early, I would suggest that we induct the new officers into office now.

THE PRESIDENT—Does anybody second that motion? The motion is made and seconded that the installation of officers take place at this time.

MR. SAGER, of Cortland—Before that question is put, if it be in order, I would like to give notice of an amendment that I desire to introduce here to our by-laws.

THE PRESIDENT—With Dr. Eaton's consent we will listen.

Mr. Sager read proposed amendment as follows :

Resolved, That Article 7 of our By-Laws be amended by adding to Section 1st, after the words Committee on Pharmacy and Queries, the words Committee on New Remedies, and also adding a section to the said article as follows : The Committee on New Remedies shall examine and report annually upon such new remedies as in their judgment are worthy of consideration, and as far as possible exhibit specimens of the same before the Association.

THE PRESIDENT—Under the by-laws these are laid over until the next sitting.

MR. NORTON—I have an application for membership which must be presented at this session.

The application was presented and laid over under the rules until the next session.

THE SECRETARY—I have here a telegram from the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association, now in session at Haverhill.

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 18, 1890.

Clay W. Holmes, Secretary New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Auburn N. Y.:

Our Association just assembled return your kindly greetings and are pleased at your success. We have the largest attendance for years.

J. W. COLCORD, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT—The motion before the house is that we now proceed to the installation of officers.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT—I will ask an ex-Vice-President, Dr. J. H. Eaton, of Syracuse, to take the chair.

Dr. Eaton took the chair and said: Gentlemen and ladies, excuse me, ladies and gentlemen, we are about to induct into office for the ensuing year certain gentlemen who have been elected to preside over our destinies. They have all, as I understand it, with one exception, gone through this ceremony once before. I will appoint as a committee to conduct the President elect to the chair, Mr. Osmun of New York and Mr. Hamilton of Auburn.

MR. OSMUN—We present the victim to you.

THE CHAIRMAN—The victim is accepted. Dr. Gregory, it affords me great gratification, in behalf of the members of the Association here present, and of those who are not present, but should be, to congratulate you upon your election to this office for the second term.

DR. GREGORY—I thank you sir for the pleasant remarks that you have just made. I must admit, sir, that I was somewhat surprised at the suggestion that the installation should take place at this time, inasmuch as it has been the custom to have the installation occur at the last sitting, but a reason has occurred to me, which I am well satisfied is the correct and true one. Not expecting the exercises at this time I, of course, am not prepared to say anything to the Association upon the

subject, but had the opportunity of reflection and thought which the coming night would have afforded been granted me, you can readily infer what might have been inflicted upon this organization, and I feel pretty sure that it is to avoid such an infliction that the installation is hurried in this unmannerly way. I have only one source of complaint, sir, as I take this position, it is this. A gentleman in this room, a member of this Association, whom I have always hitherto esteemed as my friend, ventured this morning to call me "our old President." Now sir, I plead guilty to everything else but age, and I submit, sir, that that is not treating, I will not say me, but the honored head of this organization with the respect that is due to the organization. I am not at all surprised, sir, that it was applied to me, but considering the position which you have called me to occupy, I say that more regard and esteem should be exhibited before the organization. I accept the position, sir, and will ask you to continue as master of ceremonies.

THE CHAIRMAN—Dr. Husted of Albany, and Mr. Brown of Cortland, will present the First Vice-President.

DR. HUESTED—Fortunately we can present you the First Vice-President elect, because he did not go to visit the prison this afternoon.

THE CHAIRMAN—Mr. Ingraham, I am delighted to welcome and receive you as your own successor in the office of First Vice-President of this Association. You were a strong candidate for President, but you were sadly beaten, and I think your age had something to do with it. It was supposed by some of your friends that perhaps a little more experience as First Vice-President would make you better adapted to the office of President.

MR. INGRAHAM—You have called me to serve you again as First Vice-President of this Association and, while I am not ambitious of official preferment in any sense of the word, I have accepted the office and return you my thanks for this additional mark of your esteem and confidence.

If in the past I have in any way contributed to the interest and welfare of this body and to the pharmacists of the state, I shall feel amply repaid for my efforts in that direction, and whether in the future you consign me to the ranks or not I regard the matter of very small consequence indeed. I joined the Association to work for the best interests of our profession and wherever I can accomplish this object best there I am most pleased to be found.

There is a *great work* for this Association to do for the business side of pharmacy and I earnestly hope that the near future may see some successful steps taken toward the organization of a business section of this body, in which the great body of pharmacists may be induced to take a special interest, hold their sessions, appoint their temporary presiding officers, and consider their special matters separate and yet in harmony with their more scientific brethren. I commend this subject to your earnest consideration and also to all the pharmacists of the state, members and non-members. There is scarcely any other calling or profession which so much needs the assistance, wise counsel and direction of such an Association as this and yet, there is scarcely any business so poorly represented at its annual meetings. This fault lies at the door of this Association to a very great extent, in my humble judgement and the sooner we apply the remedy the better for us all.

Let us take a new departure in this respect and from this day onward make it the interest of the business men to meet with us annually by giving them a section in which they may have real work and plenty of it. I hope to see you all at Plattsburg.

THE CHAIRMAN—Mr. Dalton, of Syracuse and Mr. Phillips, of Fulton, will kindly present Mr. Howarth, the Vice-President.

Mr. Howarth not being present, they will please present Mr. Sagar, of Auburn, the Third Vice-President.

THE CHAIRMAN—It is with great gratification to the Association, as well as to myself, that I receive you as the successful candidate for the office of Third Vice-President, and

at the same time compliment you upon the way in which you have performed the onerous duties of Local Secretary, and contributed to our pleasure and instruction at this meeting of the Association. The office of Local Secretary is a thankless one, it is all work and no pay, but in the office of Third Vice-President you lie off upon your laurels, draw your salary and do no work.

MR. SAGAR—Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. President, I thank you for the honor conferred upon Auburn, not especially that I take it to myself, owing to the large amount of work done by the Local Secretary. I think Auburn wants the honor and I the salary, but I thank you for the honor conferred, and will endeavor to preside at any meeting that I am called upon, further than this, I hope that those holding higher offices in the Association will do the talking, and I will draw the salary.

THE CHAIRMAN—If there is any way that we could get along with the Secretary's portion of the program, we certainly would.

MR. HOLMES—I am thankful at least for one thing, that it is not necessary to bring me up between two men. The permanent office of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association is directly opposite a police headquarters, and it is a common sight to see one man brought up between two others, and I do not want to be made to follow that example. If I were to endeavor to make any speech, I should expect to hear after I got through, that I did not say it as well as I did several years ago, but if the gentleman who called our President old had said the old Secretary, it would have been all right.

THE CHAIRMAN—Mr. Chas. H. Butler, of Oswego, has been re-elected Treasurer for the tenth term, I think. Mr. Butler has the floor.

MR. BUTLER—Although you have elected me as your financial officer, gentlemen, I think there is no need of putting two men in charge of me, so we will omit that part of the ceremony. I thank you for your kindness in thrusting this responsible position upon me.

THE CHAIRMAN—Mr. Norton has been chosen as his own successor as Chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. Norton.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I know that you will not expect a speech from me, and you will not be disappointed. The duties devolving upon this office are very largely clerical in their character, and I hope to bring to these duties the same enthusiasm, if not greater, that I have displayed in the past. I thank you heartily for this renewed expression, and re-election, and will gladly give way to the talking members of the committee.

THE CHAIRMAN—Mr. DuBois, of Catskill.

MR. DuBOIS—All I have to say is, I thank you for your confidence.

THE CHAIRMAN—Judson B. Todd, of Ithaca.

MR. TODD—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Norton told me only a day or two ago that he had made up his mind that he had served on this committee so long that he was going to have a typewriter copy of a speech to use hereafter. I do not see why he did not use it to-day. I can only say that I thank you for the election, and if we do not get along any better in the future than we have in the past, I think we will have an awfully hard time of it.

The President resumed the chair, and a paper on Simple Syrup vs. Rock Candy Syrup, written by E. J. Liebetrut, of Buffalo, was read by Mr. Todd.

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure with this paper?

MR. BUTLER—I move that this paper be referred to the committee for printing. (See part second.)

Motion carried.

A paper on Rebates, by C. E. McLoud, of Troy, was read by title and referred to the Executive Committee. (See part second.)

Meeting adjourned.

FIFTH SESSION.

Thursday Morning, June 19, 1890.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 10:15 A. M. The minutes of the previous session were read by the Secretary, and approved as read.

THE PRESIDENT—Next in order is the election of new members.

Unanimous consent was given that the Secretary deposit one ballot for the election, which was done.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any applications for membership? There being none, the next thing in order is the proposed amendment to the by-laws. The Secretary will read the same.

The Secretary read the proposed amendment.

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure in regard to this amendment?

Amendment carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The next in order is the report of the Board of Pharmacy.

DR. HUESTED, of Albany—The Board of Pharmacy are completing their report. I wish to say, however, that a short time ago a gentleman from some place in the state was in Albany, and called on me, asking if any prosecutions were being made for violation of the law. I told him there had been, and he said there were some violations of the law in his place, it is a place of perhaps about five or six thousand inhabitants, he said that there were two stores there that were running without a license. I asked him to tell me the names of the

proprietors of those stores. He said, "No, I cannot do it." I asked him if he would send the names to the Secretary of the Board. He said, "No, I cannot do that." I told him that so far as the Board was concerned, they were not paid to travel around the state and spy out or find out who were violating the law, that there was no fund for such business as that, it was not contemplated, I did not think, in the original passing of the law, and that unless some assistance could be rendered the Board in such cases as that, I did not see how we could do anything in the matter. I told him that if he would report the names to the Secretary of the Board, they would be taken care of. Just such cases as that come up all over. I know of course it is a delicate matter for a man to make a complaint against some one in the same town, it is not very nice, but still, if violations of the law are to be attended to, they must be reported in some way, and unless it is known to the Board, no action can be taken.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 19, 1880.

To the New York State Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN: The State Board of Pharmacy submits the following report for the year ending June 16, 1890 :

The number of applications that were received for licenses from June 1st, 1889 to June 16th, 1890, were.....	265
Of which the number received for examination for the grade of licensed pharmacist were.....	231
For the grade of assistant pharmacist were	23
And for license under the law.....	11
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The number of certificates that were issued were.....	196
“ “ “ to licensed pharmacists were...	162
“ “ “ assistant “ “	23
“ “ “ issued without examination....	11
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The number of candidates that were examined were.....	306
“ “ “ “ re-examined were...	57
“ “ “ “ licensed were.....	184
“ “ “ “ rejected were.....	122
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As per following table, viz :

	EXAMINED.	LICENSED.	REJECTED.	RE-EXAMINED.
August 30, 1889....	58	37	21	13
November 29, 1889.	57	31	26	8
February 28, 1890..	100	55	45	15
June 13, 1890.....	91	62	29	21
	<hr/> 306	<hr/> 185	<hr/> 123	<hr/> 57

There is an apparent discrepancy in this table as the difference between the number who were examined (306), and the number of new applications for license (265), is 41, while the actual number of re-examinations is 57, but, the following table will account for this discrepancy, and, for all of the applications that have been filed with the Secretary during the past year, viz :

Number of new applications for examination.....	254	
" applications for legal recognition.....	11	265
" new applicants examined.....	249	
" applicants licensed by law.....	10	
" " who have withdrawn.....	2	
" " not appeared for exam'n.	4	265
" candidates examined.....		306
" new examinations.....	249	
" re-examinations.....	57	

The financial report is as follows, viz :

RECEIPTS.

Balance of cash on hand June 1, 1889.....	\$6,802 29
Cash received from 205 applications.....	1,279 00
" " interest on deposit.....	75 50
" " prosecution case.....	12 50
Total receipts.....	<hr/> \$8,169 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

For printing.....	\$ 9 70
" furniture.....	15 85
" engrossing.....	19 30
" postage.....	39 31
" traveling expenses.....	312 28
" hotel expenses.....	127 25
" compensation.....	1,245 00
" miscellaneous expenses.....	45 78
" salary.....	325 00

For fees refunded.....	8 00
" prosecutions.....	302 02
" stationery.....	23 50
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$2,472 99
	5,696 30
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$8,169 29

The balance of cash on hand is held as follows, viz :

Contingent fund in the hands of the Secretary.....	\$ 34 77
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer.....	3,161 53
Cash in the Onondaga County Savings bank.....	2,500 00
	<hr/>
Total cash on hand.	\$5,696 30

The examinations have been conducted in the same manner as in previous years, and, have been four in number. The total number of candidates examined during the year were 306, an increase of 64 over the previous year. The number of complaints of violations of the law that have been filed with the Secretary, have been larger than on the previous year, and, all have been satisfactorily adjusted, either by determining that no cause for complaint existed, or, by a thorough compliance with the law being brought about by compelling the proprietor to obtain license by examination, or, by compelling him to place his store in charge of a clerk who has been duly licensed by this Board, or, by compelling the offender to close out his drug stock and give up the business, or, by prosecution, conviction and fine by the courts. Much difficulty is experienced in getting a knowledge of violations of the law, and, evidence of the same, and it is to be regretted that licensed pharmacists throughout the state are so indifferent in this matter of co-operation with the Board in its efforts to enforce the pharmacy law.

The prosecutions by the Board and the results of the same for the year are as follows, viz :

July 17, 1889.....	Frank Rowland, at Machias, fined... ..	\$ 10 00
" "	J. C. Craddock, (clerk) at Machias fined	\$ 1 00
" "	David H. Evans, at Machias, fined	10 00
" "	Chas. C. Newman, at Machias, fined....	1 00
" "	Daniel S. Tilden, at Machias, fined.....	10 00
" "	Martin Cole, at Eltlen, fined.....	10 00
August 16, 1889.....	F. H. Green, at Chenango Forks, fined..	20 00
September 10, 1889..	David Dingman, at Binghamton, fined..	10 00
" "	P. W. Cunningham, at Binghamton, fined	20 00
" 24, 1889..	Charles T. Abel, at Cameron, fined.....	20 00

March 11, 1890.....	Frank W. Cole, at Fillmore, fined.....	20 00
" 20, 1890.	Frank S. Bidwell, at Shortsville, fined...	25 00
" 28, 1890.....	Howard F. Baker, at Lacona, fined.....	15 00
April 8, 1890....	John H. Hanson, Havana, fined.....	20 00
May 14, 1890.....	Nelson Perrine, at Kingston, fined.....	25 00
Total fines.....		\$217 00

In a few instances prosecutions have not been brought to an issue during the past two years, by reason of failure of prosecuting officers to co-operate with the Board. Under legal advice the following amendment to the pharmacy law, known as chapter 100, was secured during the past winter, viz :

CHAPTER 100.

AN ACT to amend chapter three hundred and sixty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act to establish a state board of pharmacy, and to regulate the practice of pharmacy throughout the state of New York, except in the counties of New York, Kings and Erie."

BECAME a law without the approval of the Governor, in accordance with the provisions of article four, section nine of the Constitution, April 9, 1890. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Section eleven of chapter three hundred and sixty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act to establish a state board of pharmacy, and to regulate the practice of pharmacy throughout the state of New York, except in the counties of New York, Kings and Erie," is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

§ 11. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to the business of a practitioner of medicine (who is not the proprietor of a store for the retailing of drugs, medicines or poisons), nor to prevent practitioners of medicine from supplying their patients with such articles as they may deem proper ; nor to those who sell medicines and poisons at wholesale ; nor to the manufacture or sale of patent or proprietary medicines ; nor to the sale of the usual domestic remedies by retail dealers in the rural districts. And nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit the employment in any pharmacy of apprentices or assistants for the purpose of being instructed in the practice of pharmacy, but such apprentices or assistants, shall not be permitted to prepare or dispense physicians' prescriptions, or to sell or furnish medicines or poisons, except in the presence of and under the personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist.

§ 2. Section twelve of said act, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

§ 12. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed six months.

§ 3. Section thirteen of said act, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

§ 13. The expenses of said board shall be paid out of the fees herein provided for (together with such fines as shall be received by said board in pursuance of the provisions of section four of this act).

§ 4. One-half of all fines collected for the violation of said act, or the amendments thereof, shall be paid by the committing magistrate to the treasurer of said board.

§ 5. Courts of special sessions shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all cases for violations arising under said act, and their jurisdiction is hereby extended so as to enable them to enforce the penalties imposed by any or all sections thereof.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

It is believed that this will materially aid the work of adjusting cases of violations of the law, and, will, also, partially reimburse the Board's treasury for expenses of prosecutions. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED B. HUESTED, President,
EDWARD S. DAWSON, JR., Secretary,
J. HUNGERFORD SMITH, Treasurer.
CURTIS H. HASKIN,
CHARLES K. BROWN.

DR. HUESTED—The last case of prosecution and fine comes under a somewhat different proceeding from all of the previous ones. As it happened, an amendment to the pharmacy law was passed last winter, and half of the fine in that case was payable to the Board and was shown in the receipts, \$12.50 being turned in. In the past complaints have been obliged to be made and the matter brought to the notice of the Grand Jury by the district attorney, and prosecution made through such means as that. In many cases we have found our action completely obviated and made null and void by reason of non-concurrence of legal officers with the desires of the Board, and indictments have been pigeon holed and thus made of no effect. Now, however, by the amendment which was passed last winter the court of Special Sessions is made competent to try these cases, and this last case was brought in that court. It is, I believe, a much more easy and expeditious method than the process by the original law. That was one of the main things in this new law. Half the fines go to the Board, that is, wherever there is a fine imposed, and the other half to the county where the prosecution is made. The amendment also defines the amount of the fine, and states that it shall not be less than \$25 or more than \$50, or fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court. In the past there has been

no limit to the fine, and it was anything the judge might impose, and as you see in several cases they have inflicted simply a fine of one dollar or five dollars or ten dollars, and numbers of parties of course have been perfectly willing to pay the fine, and thus get rid of any further trouble.

There is one thing that I wish to call attention to, so that you may not think there is something wrong, and that is the relative increase of disbursements this year as compared with last year. I think they are some five or six hundred dollars greater this year. This can be accounted for by the fact that at the report of a year ago the financial receipts and disbursements of the meeting at Binghamton were not included, so that it was really a report for nine months, and now it is completed for a full year and of course is greater.

THE PRESIDENT—What is your pleasure with this report?

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—I move that it be received and referred for publication.

Motion seconded.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—It is evident from the financial report of the Board of Pharmacy that a strong argument is there produced in reference to the action of the Legislature of this state in unifying the Boards of Pharmacy. As the gentlemen will see, and as we all know, the registration fee of six years ago has supplied the money which has paid the expenses of the Board. It is gradually being expended, used up necessarily, and the fees received during the past six years, the legitimate fees of the Board, are not sufficient to pay the expenses. We are living on the accumulations of the registration fee. It is gradually disappearing, showing a difference this year of about \$1,200. It is gradually being wiped out and the method must be changed. I bring the subject up at this time as an argument in favor of the Commission or Board of Pharmacy being organized as state officers, and paid like other state officers, from the treasury of the state. We will become paupers in about three or four years at the present rate of expense and income. Consequently we must look the evidence in the face and in some way provide for a change in the status

of the Board of Pharmacy, they must be reorganized as state officers and paid as state officers from the state treasury.

DR. HUESTED—I would simply state in connection with this matter, that has been my opinion for some time. A work of this kind cannot be carried out without some expense. There is, of course, a certain necessary expense which must be met in the way of traveling, railroad fares, hotel bills, and then some compensation for the members of the Board. It is seen that the receipts from examinations do not meet these expenses. I do not see why the members of the Board of Pharmacy, or Commission of Pharmacy, should not receive pay from the state, or the expenses of the Commission be drawn from the state treasury, just as well as any other Commission in the state which does public work.

When this amendment which was passed last winter, was in the hands of the Governor, it became my duty to interview him with regard to signing the bill or vetoing it. When he came to the clause which says that half of the fees imposed in case of prosecution should be paid to the Board, he objected strongly to it, saying that he felt that it made a sort of police force of the Board, and that he did not think that it was just right. I stated the case to him, telling him how it was necessary that some funds should be provided for meeting the necessary expenses of the Board, and that this was a method which had been or was employed by a large number of other Boards. He asked me to state some instances. I told him I did not know of any in this state except the New York Board of Pharmacy. Fines collected by prosecutions brought by that Board are paid over to the College of Pharmacy in that city, and in other states there are numbers of laws where the fees, in some cases the entire fee and in other cases the half amount goes to the Board. I further stated to him that this, in connection with the receipts, unless the receipts from examinations were greatly increased, would not be sufficient to meet the expenses of the Board, and that in case it was not, I did not see why the state should not be applied to for money to meet such expenses. I

told him that I thought it was perfectly right and proper. He did not say but that he thought it was.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any further remarks? The question is upon the reference to the committee for publication.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The next in order is the report from the Committee on location for our next annual meeting.

MR. TODD, of Ithaca—Mr. President, the committee appointed to select and recommend a place of meeting for next year are in possession of two invitations, one from the Champlain Hotel at Bluff Point on lake Champlain, and the other is from the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Association, and after carefully examining the ground we have concluded to recommend that the next meeting of this Association be held at the Champlain Hotel, at Bluff Point, and since Mr. Smith is present and knows all about the location, I would suggest that he make a little explanation to the members present before any further action is taken.

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard this report from the committee. What shall be done with it? It is not open for discussion until it is before the house.

It was moved and seconded that the report be adopted.

MR. SMITH, of Plattsburg—About all that I can say is to give you some idea of the place and surroundings. Bluff Point is a point south of Plattsburg about two miles, on rising ground perhaps three hundred feet above lake Champlain, and back perhaps thirty or forty rods from the lake the stockholders of the Delaware & Hudson railroad have erected a magnificent hotel. They have expended seven or eight hundred thousand dollars at least and it is the most elegantly fitted hotel in the Adirondacks or northern New York, so far as I know. The view from this point is unequalled in the Adirondacks. Not only is there a view of the Adirondacks but a fine view of lake Champlain. You see Burlington, all the principal mountains of Vermont, and it is really the loveliest place I ever saw for a

meeting. The hotel is amply large to accomodate four hundred guests. The proprietor, in his proposition says that we can come there from the 25th to the 30th of June and that he will make a rate of three dollars a day. His object in making this date, as I understand it, is that at that time he has the orchestra which he brings from the Ponce de Leon Hotel at St. Augustine. This hotel he runs winters, and then brings his help and everything to Bluff Point. It certainly will be delightful to have such an orchestra as the Ponce de Leon affords, and his intention is to make a grand affair of it. The orchestra, of course, will be at our service while we are there. If we accept his proposition we will have to accept his date, because if we should put it off till the first of July we could not get board there for five dollars a day, the lowest rate is five dollars. I presume he will give us good value for our money, even at that price, as any hotel in the Adirondacks. The druggists of northern New York are anxious that we should meet there, and I have no hesitation in asserting that you will have as large an attendance at the meeting there as you have had here. If the Association would like to take an excursion in the Adirondack mountains over the narrow gauge road, I could plan an excursion to take you for one dollar per capita, the regular fare is \$2.35 each way. We could run up and back and see a good deal of the Adirondacks. We could also have an excursion on lake Champlain.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—In talking the matter over in reference to the Brooklyn invitation, it was suggested that the matter be referred back to the Brooklyn people, and that they extend another invitation to the Association a year from now, to go, not to Brooklyn, but to Manhattan Beach or Coney Island. The Manhattan Beach Hotel is very large and would accommodate six or eight associations at once. It is right facing the Atlantic Ocean.

THE PRESIDENT—The question is upon the adoption of the report, that this Association meet next year at Plattsburg, the specific date to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

Motion carried.

MR. TODD—Now that the Association have adopted the report of the committee, and the place has been selected, so long as it is well and thoroughly known by us why it is that we must meet there between the 25th and 30th of June, would it not be well in this instance to try the experiment, providing the Executive Committee will coincide with it, of announcing one year in advance the date of the meeting, and see if that would not have an influence upon the different druggists of the State, to enable them to work to this date, arranging business ahead so that they can get leave of absence, and be in attendance at the meeting up there. I simply make that as a suggestion; of course it is within the province of the Executive Committee. Mr. Norton, perhaps, will have something to say.

MR. NORTON, of Delhi—Mr. President, it seems rather necessary, according to the report of the committee, that the Association should meet within those dates. I have not a calendar for next year, but it seems to me that in order to obtain advantage of the specially low rates offered at that time, that it would be advisable to have the date appointed now, so that everybody can bear it in mind, and as Mr. Todd has said, make every arrangement accordingly for attending. I am very glad Bluff Point has been selected, on account of the pleasure it will give to the members and ladies attending. I do not know what effect it will have on the attendance. It is in the northeast corner of the State, and although it is easily accessible, those in the western part of the State will have a long journey to take to get there, but I have no doubt they will be well repaid. I voice the sentiment of the Executive Committee that the date should be appointed for next year now, and that date be the 23d of June, which occurs on Tuesday.

THE PRESIDENT—The Executive Committee report in favor of fixing the date of our next annual meeting upon Tuesday, the 23d of June, 1891.

THE SECRETARY—I move the adoption of the report.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The next in order is the election of a Local Secretary, which we were obliged to omit until the place of meeting was selected.

MR. SMITH, of Plattsburg—I nominate Mr. John C. Smith, of Plattsburg.

MR. BUTLER, of Oswego—I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary cast one ballot in favor of John C. Smith as Local Secretary.

The ballot was cast and Mr. Smith declared duly elected.

THE PRESIDENT—I will announce the following committees for the year.

See list of committees—page 3.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I understand there is some doubt as to the legality of the Committee on New Remedies. Has that matter been settled?

THE PRESIDENT—Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT—The President will ask the consent of the Association to name the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association at a later date.

The following delegates are named.

See list of delegates—page 4.

THE SECRETARY—In view of the fact that Mr. Smither, of Buffalo, has taken no little interest in the matter of legislation, and is quite well posted in regard to opium legislation, which he spoke of yesterday, I would move you, sir, that his name be added to the Committee on Legislation for the current year.

DR. ECCLES, of Brooklyn—I second that motion, because I think it is a very important one. I believe they have a right to increase the number of members on that committee, and there is no man belonging to the Association, that I know of, that has made a more thorough study of the subject than he has.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT—Any further business?

MR. JEFFREY—I have a resolution here that I would like to present. I think that comment on it is unnecessary.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to copyright the report of the Committee on New Remedies in the name of the Association, and supply an extra copy to each member at the expense of the Association; also,

Resolved, That the Secretary be permitted to supply extra copies to any one desiring the same at a nominal price.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Jeffrey offers this resolution and moves its adoption.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—What will be the necessary expense?

THE SECRETARY—Perhaps fifteen or sixteen dollars. This resolution was formulated after conversation with perhaps half a dozen members of the Association, in view of the value of the report. Second, that it might be very desirable for many druggists to have a copy of this report to present to their physicians as matter of information. By taking the forms from the Proceedings it can be readily done at very small expense. I had this resolution offered to get the sense of the Association, and any member of the Association who desires extra copies can procure them at a very nominal price by applying to the Secretary, and can have their firm name printed on cover page.

Motion carried.

DR. EATON—Where is our next meeting; that is, what is the railroad station?

MR. SMITH, of Plattsburg—Bluff Point is three miles south of Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain. There is a station built on the main road from Albany to Plattsburg, which is, of course, the last station before you arrive at Plattsburg, expressly for this hotel, within three or four minutes' walk of the hotel. It is perfectly easy of access.

THE PRESIDENT—Any other business to come before the Association?

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, the daily press of Auburn have given us the best reports of this meeting that we have had in a number of years, and as a member of the press, I would like to move that the thanks of the Association be tendered for the very good reports which they have given.

Motion carried.

DR. EATON, of Syracuse—Mr. President, I desire to move a vote of thanks to the local pharmacists, the gentleman who gave us that delightful organ exercise, and if anybody thinks of any one else that ought to be thanked, let us make a sort of blanket vote. I move the thanks of the Association to the ladies and every one else who has aided in making this meeting a most enjoyable success.

Motion carried.

MR. DUBOIS, of Catskill—If there is no further business, I move that we adjourn to meet next year at Bluff Point, June 23d.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The twelfth annual meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association stands adjourned until June 23, 1891.

The twelfth annual meeting was, on the whole, a satisfactory and successful meeting. The arrangements for social entertainment were thoroughly attended to. On Tuesday evening the informal reception and musicale in the Osborne House parlors was a decided success. Misses Cuykendall, Mary and Augusta Ohlheiser, Gertrude Burlingame, and Messrs. James Queal and G. H. Billings sang solos, duets and quartets to the delight of a large audience.

On Wednesday in the forenoon the ladies were taken about the city in carriages and visited the Logan Silk Mills. In the afternoon, by special invitation, the members and ladies listened to a very delightful organ recital in the First Presbyterian church, given by Prof. J. V. Flagler.

In the afternoon the members and ladies visited the Auburn prison and were shown through by Mr. F. H. Mills and Assistant Clerk Warner. In the evening a promenade and hop at the Osborne House was very enjoyable. Yard's orchestra furnished the music. Refreshments were served at eleven o'clock.

On Thursday at 1 p. m., the members and ladies were treated to a delightful carriage ride through the city, after which they were driven to the lake and boarded the steamer "Lady of the Lake." A very pleasant afternoon was spent upon Lake Owasco. A landing was made at Ensonore Glen. The return brought us to the finale. The members mostly left for home on the evening trains, thus terminating a very delightful entertainment and a pleasant meeting.

Clay W. Holmes

Secretary.

PHARMACEUTICAL REPORTS,

ANSWERS TO QUERIES,

AND ROLL OF MEMBERS.

REPORT ON NEW REMEDIES,
READ BEFORE
The New York State Pharmaceutical Association,
AT THE
TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Never before in the history of pharmacy has there been such great activity in discovering new remedies as within the past four or five years, and 1889 did more than its share of work in that direction. So numerous and so important have been the finds, that their mere enumeration almost makes the head of the average pharmacist swim, as he stands wonderingly before the facts and asks himself what is going to become of the older materia medica and of the pharmacopoeia. The synthetic products of the laboratory are coming down upon us like a flood, and the promise is that instead of the end being nigh, we are but at the beginning of the shower. Alkaloids, glucosides, bitter principles, gums, resins, fixed oils, essential oils, and a host of proximate principles from new plants are constantly being announced, and as fast as their therapeutic qualities can be determined, pressed into the market as valuable commodities. Germany seems to be surging ahead in this direction faster than any other country, and not until such things are fairly well known there do they reach the American market. At the meeting at Catskill, in June, 1888, President Sager, in his address, said: "In the progress of scientific research many valuable additions are constantly being made to our materia medica from the laboratory and field. The average druggist, in his daily routine, finds little time to follow the literature of the day, and thus fails to keep advised of the new remedies. I would, therefore, recommend that a committee be appointed on 'New Remedies,' whose duty it shall be to prepare a report on the additions to the materia medica dur-

ing the year, with samples and specimens, to be placed on exhibition at the annual meetings. It is my opinion that this will add much to their interest." The trend of recent events has shown the wisdom of this advice and the pressing necessity for the work of such a committee. As no report was presented during the year 1889, the present one constitutes the first on this topic. To be of real value to our fellow members it was deemed advisable not to confine ourselves solely to the additions made or reported during the past twelve months, but to catalogue all the important ones presented within three or four years. As there are so many, only a few facts concerning them could be given under each head, while much information that would have been of value had to be omitted so as to avoid having the report too voluminous. Where a popular name has been given the drug, it is listed alphabetically under that name, and in many instances chemical names or synonyms are added. For the sake of convenience synthetic chemical products are separated from products of the organic world. Those drugs that are prepared by chemical processes from organic substances and that do not exist in the plant as proximate principles, will also be found in the list of synthetic products. It was found impossible to secure all the new remedies of our report for exhibit. Enough, however, are presented to make an interesting exhibit and show the general appearance of the leading ones.

The thanks of the Association, as well as of this committee, are due Mr. Theodore Weicker, of the firm of E. Merck, Darmstadt and New York, for his great liberality in supplying the majority of the samples of the rare synthetic drugs for this exhibit. Mr. J. Clay, of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit and New York, likewise deserves the warmest expressions of our gratitude for the new fluid extracts and the sample of hydrastinine. More might have been secured if sufficient time had been given or if extra pains had been taken to send to manufacturers for them. To overwhelm the memory with a very large number, that could merely be glanced at and then forgotten, would not be as beneficial as to show a fewer number and among them such as are

in actual use in the stores of our own State. As pharmacists become familiar with some of them they may not be found to agree in all particulars with our report. Matter culled from so many sources cannot be expected to be correct in every particular, and your committee not being able to study every one of them practically, had to depend upon current reports. In matters of the important subject of solubility very often nothing could be found. Your committee, therefore, undertook the task of supplying such missing data by experiment. No effort was made at getting these solubilities with scientific precision, but merely at approximating closely enough for practical purposes. The greatest difficulty was experienced in determining the solubility in glycerine. A weighed portion of glycerine was placed in a beaker and a small amount of the substance to be determined was added and then it was heated to about 45° C. When dissolved the solution was placed in a water bath at 20° C. and allowed to stand for twelve hours or more. If no deposition of crystals took place, the same process was repeated by further additions, but of continuously smaller quantities, until saturation was complete. The determination was to one part in 200. Those substances reported as insoluble in glycerine may be soluble to a degree less than that of the determination.

In the matter of dosage and structure the reports of experimentors and users have been culled from freely, as they have appeared in medical and pharmaceutical journals. To give each due credit would make longer an already too long article. It has been noted again and again in reading the reports of results in actual practice with these drugs that we are incessantly beset with the most contradictory statements regarding their efficacy and freedom from danger. How much of this is due to the rivalry of opposing financial interests it is impossible to determine. Since the first reports come from the friends of the new article, it is necessarily lauded to the highest possible point at the beginning. The stereotyped expression, "no ill after effects," or some equivalent one, always accompanies the introduction. Very soon we learn of persons showing bad symptoms under it. Then begins a crusade of

denunciation and detraction, which if it has vitality enough to overcome, may in time be silenced. Here, too, we observe the effect of fashion. For a spell some new drug will have a run in certain neighborhoods. Every doctor will seem to be prescribing it. Then all of a sudden, as if by concerted action, it will be given up and a new favorite take its place. While the medical journals keep printing the virtues of the article it will be prescribed. When they stop sounding its praises the doctor forgets all about the good it used to do him, casts it aside and takes up with a younger rival. Some retain their places longer than others, which would seem to argue positive usefulness in them. But even they are sooner or later found to have danger attached to their use. Antipyrine holds its own pretty well in the battle. Many times it has given serious danger signals where there is weakness of the heart and disease of the kidneys and bladder. For checking pain, reducing fever, stopping hemorrhage, arresting chorea and curing the grip it has won laurels, and its inventor from the enormous sale has amassed a fortune. It has found formidable rivals in acetanalid, phenacetin, exalgine and others, but manages to hold up against them, mainly because of its greater solubility in water. The hypnotics or sleep producers have created considerable stir in medical circles. To secure some harmless remedy for insomnia without having to resort to morphine or chloral, has been the aim. The number of claimants for this honor has been great. Paraldehyde is disliked because of its odor and taste. Sulphonal because of its uncertainty of action. Some are condemned for one thing and some for another. The latest is always introduced with a flourish of trumpets as the best. One week it is urethan, another methylal, then again amylenhydrate or chloralamide. Thus it goes from week to week. One fact that is of great interest to the student of nature is that the hypnotic power of these remedies increases in a definite order that runs parallel with chemical composition. The ethylic radical of organic chemistry is heavier than the methylic. The hypnotic power increases in proportion to the increase of ethyl over methyl radicals, so that, other things being equal, the greater the weight of the molecule the more profound its action.

Very much of interest might be said concerning the new antiseptics. A large group of phenyl derivatives has been worked out that exert a profound influence over micro-organisms, while much less active on men and animals. These are of the greatest value to sanitary science, to the dermatologist and to the surgeon. Saccharin has been found to exert considerable antiseptic power, and in unison with this fact holds its place of relation to this group. In its sweetening power it has found a rival in a new substance close of kin. Its patentees, not content with the profit derived from the sale of the pure article at a fabulous figure, resorted, according to the report of Prof. Remsen, to the mean trick of adulterating to about half its proper strength. This fact probably had more to do with the exclusion of all patented preparations from the next Pharmacopœia than anything else. It showed how utterly impossible it would be to fix a standard for a substance that might at the whim of the patentee change every week or be never twice alike. With the exception of acetanilide, and one or two others of minor note, these late synthetic products will have no mention in the coming revised edition of our standard text book on materia medica. Acetanilid was made years ago, but was only of late known to have any medicinal value. The discovery that it had, led some men to copyright for it the name of antifebrine. The two names, however, are as certainly synonyms as sulphuric acid and oil of vitriol, or corrosive sublimate and bichloride of mercury. Sulphonal occupies a rather anomalous position in regard to our patent laws. It is not patented in Germany, where it is made, nor in any other part of the world except the United States. In Germany it sells at 40 cents per ounce, owing to the competition of rival manufacturers. Here we pay \$1.35 per ounce for it. The sick of the United States are taxed about 95 cents per ounce to pay a German a bounty his own country refuses him. Instead of encouraging home manufacture our patent law puts upon it the stamp of prohibition. Work is stolen from American workmen to give to Germans and an extra profit of nearly twice the value of that work added to augment the wealth of a German manufacturer.

A number of the new synthetic products are being made into pills and compressed tablets that look very much alike. In case of the accidental defacement or removal of labels, to distinguish between them without resorting to chemical tests would be impossible. To prepare for such an emergency, Mr. A. Percy Smith, in *The Chemist and Druggist*, not long ago gave the following table that will be of interest and possible value to the members of this Association :

One 5-gr. tabloid in 1 fl. dr. Nitric Acid (HNO) ₃ .			Diluted with ½ oz. water.
	Cold,	Hot.	
Antipyrin	Liquid turns yellowish.	Violent action: tabloid turns deep red, and dissolves to red liquid.	Turbid purple liquid; deposits on standing.
Antifebrin	Nil.	Violent action; liquid turns orange.	Yellow orange solution, growing turbid as it cools.
Phenacetin.....	Tabloid and liquid both turn yellow.	Violent action; yellow liquid; on cooling becomes solid by separation of crystals of trinitrophenol.	Partial solution of crystals.
Salol.....	Very faint violet tint; tabloid melts on slightly warming.	Strong action; orange liquid; crystals separate on cooling and float to surface.	Pale yellow liquid, white floating crystalline mass.
Sulphonal.....	Liquid slightly yellow.	Tabloid dissolves to a clear yellow solution.	Colorless deposits: white crystals on standing.
Urethane	Dissolves easily.	No change.	No change.
Sulphonal	} Add drop of solution of ferric salt.		— Slight stain.
Phenacetin			
Antipyrin			— Deep blood-red color.

To further aid in determining the purity and identity of some of the most common of these compounds, the following selections have been gleaned from pharmaceutical journals :

ACETANILID.

Test for Purity:

Put small quantity of acetanilid with a little water, and pour into the mixture a solution of hypobromite of sodium; if the mixture is clear and colored yellow, the salt is pure; if the acetanilid still contains traces of aniline, the mixture is orange colored and a heavy orange-red precipitate is formed. This test indicates one drop of aniline in four pints of water.—*From Drug. Circ.*, '87, p. 79.

Test for Identity:

I. Boil acetanilid with an alkaline solution of hypobromite of sodium. A yellow precipitate is formed, with the production of a pronounced odor of methyl cyanide.—*Deniger, Drug. Circ.* '89, p. 34.

II. A few centigrams of the compound may be heated in a wide, not too high, test-tube, for some time with 1 c. c. of normal caustic potash solution. Then a drop of a 1 per cent solution of chlorinated lime, suspended on a glass rod, is held over the fluid. The lime solution rapidly turns to an amber yellow color.—*Vulpinus, Drug. Circ.* '87, p. 126.

To detect presence of acetanilid in Phenacetin, *vide* Phenacetin.

Test for Identification:

0.02 acetanilid triturated with 0.01 caustic potash, are heated gently in a test tube after having been previously wetted with a few drops of chloroform. The mixture becomes brown and emits the peculiar and unmistakable smell of isocyanphenyl.—*Fluckiger, A. J. P.* '88, p. 177.

A warm solution reddens with perchloride of iron, and dilute chromic acid gives a darker shade of the same color.—*A. J. P.* '87, p. 491.

Test for Identity:

Dissolve 0.1 grs. in 3 c. c. HCl and add a little chloroform, when the mixture becomes turbid or milky, vanishing, upon shaking, after a time, when glistening needles separate.—*Salzer, Pharm. Era*, '88, p. 334.

Distinctive Tests for Acetanilid, Methacetin and Phenacetin:

The tests are given and then the effect obtained by using the above substances.

I. 0.1 gr. with 1 c. c. cold concentrated HCl, (Muriatic acid).

II. After observing test I, add one drop conc. HNO₃, (Nitric acid).

III. 0.1 gr. boiled with 1 c. c. conc. HCl, (Muriatic acid), allowed to cool, diluted with water and 3 drops of a 3 per cent chromic acid solution added.

IV. 0.1 gr. with 5-6 c. c. cold conc. HCl, (Muriatic acid), and 1 c. c. of the 3 per cent chromic acid solution.

V. 0.1 gr. boiled with 1 c. c. solution KOH, (Caustic potash), allowed to cool, and 5-8 drops 1-10 normal potassium permanganate solution added.

Distinct Tests for Acetanilid, etc.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Methacetin..	Soluble.	Slowly reddish brown.	Blood red.	Immediately green.	Green, then yellowish brown.
Phenacetin..	Insoluble.	Slowly yellow.	Blood red.	Yellow, after a few minutes green.	Dark green.
Acetanilid...	Soluble, but reprecipitated.	Colorless.	Yellow.	Yellow: only after some hours green.	Dark green, with disagreeable odor of carbylanim.

AMYLINE HYDRATE.

Test for Amylic Alcohol:

Treat the amyline hydrate with an oxidizing mixture of potassium bichromate and sulphuric acid, which will oxidize the amylic alcohol, forming valerianic acid,—*Von Mehring, Drug. Circ. '87, p. 226.*

ANTIPYRIN.

Test for Purity:

Dissolve 1 gr. antipyrin in 100 c. c. water, add a little starch solution and warm to 40° or 42°. Prepare a solution of iodine 14.39 gms. to 1 liter. Add a sufficient quantity of this first solution to the antipyrin solution to produce a permanent blue coloration. When pure the antipyrin should require 6 c. c. of the first solution to produce the blue color.—*Mansean, Drug. Circ. '89, p. 226.*

Test for Identity:

Colored blood-red by tincture of zinc chloride.—*McDonnell, A. J. P. '89, p. 442.*

Nitrous acid turns a blue green color in a dilute solution; in conc. solution green crystals are distributed.—*A. J. P. '87, p. 493.*

EXALGIN.

Test for Purity:

If exalgin be boiled with a solution of potassium hydrate, allowed to cool, diluted with water and a little fresh chlorine water now added, the solution becomes transiently cloudy, then from one to two minutes colorless, after which it assumes a pure blue color; acetanilid in the same manner forms an orange red color,—absence of acetanilid.

Exalgin may be distinguished from acetanilid, phenacetin and methacetin by dissolving in HCl (Muriatic acid), and noticing their behavior upon addition of conc. nitric acid. 0.1 grs. exalgin dissolves easily in 1 c. c. conc. HCl, (Phenacetin is insoluble, and is not reprecipitated (acetanilid);

the solution should remain colorless on addition of one drop of conc. HNO_3 (Nitric acid), (methacetin causes a red brown coloration).—*A. J. P.* '90, p. 86.

Differentiation of Exalgin, Phenacetin and Antifebrin:

1 gm. of the salt is to be treated with 2 c. c. of chloroform. Exalgin dissolves completely, acetanilid requires 6 c. c., phenacetin 20 c. c.

In aqueous solution antifebrin gives a luminous compound when heated with bromine water, therein differing from exalgin and phenacetin.

When 20 c. c. petroleum ether are added to the chloroform solution and allowed to stand, the exalgin solution will remain clear; 10 per cent phenacetin or 20 per cent acetanilid will cause a precipitate.—*Hirschrolin, A. J. P.* '90, p. 130.

Exalgin, to distinguish from Strychnine:

When Heated.

EXALGIN.	STRYCHNINE.
Gives an odor of raspberry, increasing with heat.	Slight etherial odor.

Taste.

No bitter taste; causes anaesthesia on point of the tongue.	Bitter taste, without anaesthesia.
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Trituration.

Raspberry odor disengaged.	Odor as of scorched bread.
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Tannic Acid in Solution.

No precipitate.	Flocculent precipitate.
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Pernang, Potass. Sol. and H_2SO_4 . (Sulphuric Acid.)

Brown color, that gradually grows lighter.	Orange color, turning to brick red.
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—*Jouisse, A. J. P.* '89, p. 417.

PHENACETIN.

To distinguish from Acetanilid and Methacetin *vide* Acetanilid.

a. To Detect Adulteration with Acetanilid:

Boil 0.5 gm. of the powder in 5-8 c. c. water, allow to cool, filter, add to the filter dilute HNO_3 (Nitric acid), and a little KNO_3 , (Potassium nitrite), boil; add several drops of nitrosonitric acid and boil again; a distinct red color appears in presence of acetanilid; 2 per cent can be then determined.—*Schroeder, A. J. P.* '89, p. 134.

Test for Identification:

Chlorinated water gives the aqueous solution a red violet color, which soon passes to ruby red. A solution of chloride of lime will give the same reaction.—*A. J. P.* '89, p. 19.

b. To Detect Presence of Acetanilid:

Heat 0.1 gm. of powder with 2 c. c. solution soda over a Bunsen burner; add 3 or 4 drops of chloroform and heat again. If acetanilid is present the characteristic offensive odor of isonitril is developed.—*Mylius, A. J. P.* '88, p. 403.

RESORCIN.**a. Identification :**

Place the resorcin in a test tube and heat gently. Add a piece of caustic potassa, when a cherry red deposit forms on the potassa, and the chloroform turns brownish yellow; on continuing the heating the chloroform becomes colored too. Sensible to 1 part in 500,000.—*Drug. Cir.* '89, p. 30.

b. Place the powder in a watch glass with conc. H_2SO_4 , (Sulphuric acid), and after the mixture has cooled, allow the fumes of amyl nitrite to pass over the glass; a deep blue solution is formed, and on addition of water a red-brown precipitate separates; agitated with ether the latter is colored yellow, leaving, upon evaporation, a red-brown residue, in reflected light possessing a green metallic lustre; this residue dissolved in alcohol, on addition of an alkaline hydrate, forms a violet solution with a beautiful brick-red fluorescence. If the original test be diluted and poured into an excess of alkali, the violet solution and red fluorescence can also be produced, and by agitation with ether-alcohol (1:1), the fluorescent principle will be found in the ethereal solution, while the aqueous solution will be of a pure blue color.—*Gutzkow, A. J. P.* '89, p. 565.

To Distinguish from Carbolic and Salicylic Acids :

Add a few drops of a solution of sodium hypochlorite to an alcoholic or aqueous solution of resorcin, when a violet color, rapidly changing to yellow, is produced. On warming or adding excess of reagent, a dark brown color is formed. Carbolic, salicylic, benzoic and allied acids do not show the reaction, changing, at the most, to a light yellow color on boiling.—*Bodde, A. J. P.* '89, p. 469.

SALOL.

Incompatibility (?) Thymol, when triturated with Salol, liquefies, in the same manner as camphor and chloral.

With ferric chloride salol forms a purple coloration, in a slightly acid solution.—*Moss, A. J. P.* '86, p. 553.

SULPHONAL.**Test for Identity :**

Fuse 0.1–0.2 gms. sulphonal in a dry test tube and heat to about $280^{\circ}C$. Gas bubbles will appear in the clear liquid mass; add 0.05–0.1 gm. pyrogallie acid. The previously water white mass is colored brown and evolves copious vapors of mercaptan.—*Dr. Ritrest, Drug. Circ.* '88, p. 201.

When sulphonal is mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ its weight of reduced iron and the whole strongly heated in a test tube, a strong odor of garlic becomes perceptible. The addition of HCl (Muriatic acid), to the mixture, after cooling, liberates H_2S (Sulphuretted hydrogen).—*Wepven-Bellink, Nat. Drug.* '90, p. 69.

URETHANE.

Test for Purity:

The aqueous solution (1 in 10) should not become turbid on addition of silver nitrate; 2 volumes of the solution mixed with 1 volume of sulphuric acid, should form no brown zone when covered with two volumes of ferrous sulphate solution.—*Ph. Germ., Drug. Circ.* '86, p. 136.

Test for Identity:

To an aqueous solution of Urethane an equal bulk of HgCl_2 (Corrosive sublimate), solution is added, and then, drop by drop, potash or soda solution. A white gelatinous precipitate appears after a while, and when a certain point is reached, the contents of the test tube, when shaken up, resemble starch or tragacanth mucilage. If boiled, the precipitate dissolves almost to a clear liquid, but on cooling becomes milk white, the precipitate settling to the bottom. If the test be removed, the potash being added to the urethane in excess, the HgCl_2 (Corrosive sublimate), has no effect; if, however, more alkali be added, the same result as before is experienced. If alkali be added in excess in the first instance, then mercuric chloride, a yellow precipitate of HgO (Mercuric oxide), is formed, but as the mercuric solution continues to be added the precipitate becomes permanent and the solution viscous. Sensible in solution of 1.5 to 1,000.—*D. C.* '87, p. 7.

The following substances have been declared incompatible with antipyrine.—*Pharm. Jour.*, (3), XVIII, 1066.

Carbolic Acid,	Fluid Extract Cinchona,	Salicylate of Soda,
Hydrocyanic Acid,	Sulphate of Iron,	Sweet Spirits of Nitre,
Nitric Acid,	Chloride of Iron,	Syrup Iodide of Iron,
Tannic Acid,	Persulphate of Iron,	Tinct. Catechu,
Ammonia Alum,	Pernitrate of Iron,	Tinct. Cinchona,
Nitrite of Amyl,	Glycerite of Tannin,	Tinct. Iron,
Iodide of Arsenic,	Corrosive Sublimate,	Tinct. Witch Hazel,
Chloral Hydrate,	Calomel,	Tinct. Iodine,
Sulphate of Copper,	Donovan's Solution,	Tinct. Kino,
Decoction of Cinchona,	Pernanganate of Potash,	Tinct. Rhubarb,
Nitrites,	Nitrous Acid.	

It was the intention of this committee to determine the incompatibilities of a number of the most common new remedies, but lack of time negated the undertaking.

The following list comprises most of the new chemical products of the last three or four years that have been investigated as to their therapeutic qualities. Those with a * are brought along and placed on exhibit.

Acetal.—(Ethylidene Diethyl Ether), $\text{CH}_3, \text{CH}, (\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$. This is a limpid liquid soluble in 18 parts of water and in alcohol in all proportions. It is used as a narcotic. Its dose varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ drams.

1. ***Acetanalide.**—Sold as a proprietary article under the name antifebrine. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5, \text{NH}, \text{C}_3, \text{H}_5\text{O}$. This is a white crystalline substance, odorless and tasteless, insoluble in glycerine, slightly soluble in water and very soluble in alcohol or ether. It is used to produce sleep, relieve pain, reduce fever, etc. The dose varies from one to ten grains, according to the age of the patient and result sought.

Acetophenone.—Vide Hypnone.

2. **Acid, Anisic.**—(Methyl ether of para-oxy-benzoic acid.) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4 (\text{OCH}_3) \text{COOH}$. White or colorless crystals, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. It is used to subdue bacteria and reduce fever.
3. **Acid, Camphoric.**—An oxidation product of camphor. Colorless crystals, almost insoluble in water, but quite soluble in alcohol and ether. It is used to check night sweats and as an antiseptic gargle or spray in 2 or 3 per cent solution. The dose is 15 to 30 grains.
4. ***Acid, Di-iodo-Salicylic.**— $\text{OH}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{I}_2, \text{CO}_2\text{H}$. A white powder, scarcely soluble in water or glycerine, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It is used to relieve pain and reduce fever, in doses ranging from a scruple to a dram.

Acid, Orthophenol-Sulphonic.—Vide Aseptol.

5. ***Acids, Oxynaphthoic, (A and B).**—They are white, bitter, odorless powders. A 10 per cent ointment is said to be an effectual cure for the itch. Their antiseptic power is great, and their salts are pronounced good antipyritics or fever reducers.

Acid, Phenylhydrazin Levulinic.—Vide Antithermine.

6. ***Acid, Phenyl Propionic.**—A reddish white crystalline powder, insoluble in water, soluble in 6 parts alcohol, having a slightly acidulous taste and aromatic taste and odor. It is used to improve the appetite of consumptives in doses of 2 to 4 grains.

Acid, Sulpholeinic.—Vide Polysolve.

7. ***Acid, Trichloroacetic.**— $\text{CCl}_3, \text{COOH}$. A colorless, transparent crystalline substance, deliquescent and strongly caustic, with a slight odor. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and is used for cauterizing purposes in throat and nose diseases, also as a hemostatic.
8. ***Allyl Tribromide.**—This is a clear liquid, and is used in whooping cough, hysteria and asthma in five drop doses.

9. **Aluminium Acetico-Tartaricum.**—This comes in transparent, faintly yellowish, crystalline granules, that are soluble in water, but insoluble in glycerine, alcohol or ether. It is caustic-astringent and antiseptic, and is said to surpass all other remedies in the treatment of some diseases of the nose. A 50 per cent solution is pronounced a good wash for chilblains.
10. ***Amylene Hydrate.**— C_6H_{11} , OH. A clear liquid with an unpleasant taste and odor. It is fully soluble in glycerine and alcohol or in 8 parts of water. One fluid dram produces sleep that lasts from six to eight hours. Its friends claim it to be superior to paraldehyde.
Annidalin.—Vide Aristol.
11. ***Anthrarobin.**—A yellowish white powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute alkaline solutions. It is a good antiseptic and used by dermatologists in place of chrysarobin or chrysophanic acid for skin diseases.
Antifebrine.—Vide Acetanilide.
12. **Antikamnia.**—This is the first American claim for the production of a coal tar product with therapeutic qualities. It is said to be a white powder, slightly soluble in water, more freely in alcohol, and acting as a pain reliever and fever reducer, in doses ranging from 3 to 10 grains.
13. ***Antipyrine.**—(Phenyl-dimethyl-pyrazolon). $(C_6H_5)(CH_3)_2C_5HN_2O$. A white crystalline powder, very soluble in water, less so in alcohol and in four parts of glycerine. This substance has won popularity by virtue of the power of relieving pain, reducing fever, checking chorea and arresting hemorrhage. The dose is from 5 to 20 grains.
14. **Antiseptin.**—(Brom-acetanilide). C_6H_4Br , NH, C_2H_5O . Colorless, prismatic crystals, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It is antiseptic, antipyretic and sedative. Dose 3 to 10 grains.
15. **Antithermine.**—(Phenylhydrazine-levulinic acid.) C_6H_5 , $N_2H(CH_3)$, $C(CH_2)_2COOH$. Yellow prismatic crystals. Said to be a powerful antipyretic in smaller doses than other drugs of the same character.
16. **Aristol.**—A union of iodine and thymol. It is a reddish brown amorphous powder, insoluble in water or glycerine, soluble in fatty oils and ether, and slightly soluble in alcohol. As an antiseptic and parasiticide it is said to be excellent. For skin diseases 10 per cent in vaseline is said to work well.
17. **Aseptol.**—(Orthophenol-Sulphonic Acid.) $C_6H_4(HSO_3)$, OH. A liquid tinged with pink or yellow, with a carbolic-acid-like odor and freely soluble in water, alcohol or glycerine. That sold contains 33½ per cent of the acid in water. Its non-poisonous and non-irritant qualities combined with high antiseptic power, has rendered it useful in eye diseases, when highly diluted.

18. ***Benzanilid.**— C_6H_5, NH, C, H_5O . A white crystalline powder with slight pinkish tinge, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether and soluble in 58 parts of alcohol. It is put forward as superior to acetanilide as an antipyretic because it produces no gastric disturbances. The dose varies from 1 to 10 grains, according to age and use.

Brom-Acetanilid.—Vide Antiseptin.

19. ***Bromoform.**— $CHCl_3$. A clear liquid, slightly soluble in water, but freely soluble in alcohol. It has lately been used for the cure of whooping cough in 1 to 5 drop doses diluted and taken three times a day.
20. **Chloral-amide.**—(Formidate of Chloral.) Colorless, bitter crystals, soluble in 3 parts of glycerine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts of alcohol and 19 parts of water. Given in doses ranging from 25 to 75 grains to produce sleep and check the night sweats of consumptives. Fifteen grain doses three times a day are said to have cured chorea in children. It is said to be useless in insomnia due to pain.
21. **Chloral-imide.**—Long colorless, tasteless needles, slightly soluble in water, more soluble in alcohol and most soluble in ether. It is given in doses of from 4 to 8 grains to reduce fever and arrest pain.
22. ***Cresol.**—(Cresylic Acid). $C_6H_4 (CH_3) OH$. A liquid slightly soluble in water. Found with carbolic acid in coal tar. It is said to be a powerful antiseptic and good hemostatic used in 2 per cent solution.
23. ***Cresalol.**—(Salicylate of Cresol.) A white, crystalline substance, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol. It has a pleasant odor, is tasteless and is administered in doses of 4 to 6 grains as a substitute for salol, to which it is said to be superior. Antiseptic and antirheumatic.
24. ***Ethoxy-Caffein.**—A white powder, slightly soluble in alcohol and readily soluble in water. It is used as a cerebro-spinal sedative, to cure migraine and check neuralgia in doses of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains with cocaine hydrochlorate to keep it from acting as an emetic.
25. **Ethyl Bromide.**—A volatile liquid used for the rapid production of anæsthesia, that is said to produce no disagreeable after effects. The quantity required is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 drams.
- Eugenol.**—Vide Sodium silico fluoride.
26. ***Exalgine.**—Ortho-methyl-acetanilide. A white crystalline powder, soluble in 6 parts of water, 34 parts of glycerine and less than an equal weight of alcohol. It is antiseptic, a good fever reducer and of superlative value in relieving from pain in doses ranging from 2 to 6 grains every 3 or 4 hours.
27. **Fluorescein.**—A red powder, freely soluble in water. It is used as an aid to diagnosis in diseases of the eye. Unhealthy parts are stained by it, while the healthy is in no way affected. Foreign bodies in the eye, however small, are shown by a color ring which it produces.

28. **Formyl-amido-phenol Ether.**—A substance used to check tetanus and that possesses slight antipyretic qualities.
29. ***Hydracetic.**—(Acetyl-phenyl-hydrazin.) Known also as Pyrodine. $C_6H_5, N_2H_2 (C_2H_3O)$. A white, crystalline, odorless and almost tasteless powder, soluble in alcohol and slightly and slowly soluble in water. It is antiseptic, reduces fever and arrests pain. A 10 per cent ointment is used in skin diseases. The dose of $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains is administered at once and not repeated until again required.
30. ***Hydrastinine.**— $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2 + H_2O$. A product of oxidation of the white alkaloid of hydrastis. The hydrochlorate is used. It is a white, crystalline salt, freely soluble in water, and is used in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain, given hypodermically, as an efficient substitute for ergot and ergotin.
31. ***Hydroxylamine.**—A white powder used in ointments and aqueous solutions of 1 to 10 per cent for skin diseases. The hydrochlorate is used and is said to be a powerful antiseptic.
32. **Hydranaphthylamine.**—(Tetra-hydro-beta-naphthylamine.) $C_{10}OH, H_4NH_2$. A powerful mydriatic and substitute for atropine. Used in 5 per cent solutions in water.
33. **Hydroquinone.**—(Paradioxybenzol.) $C_6H_4 (OH)_2$. Colorless crystals, freely soluble in alcohol and ether and in 17 parts of water. It is an efficient antiseptic and a good reducer of fever in doses ranging from 10 grains to nearly a dram.
34. **Hypnal.**—(Trichlor-aldehyde-phenyl-dimethyl-pyrazol.) $(C_4H_5)(CH_3)_2, C_3HN_2O, CCl_3, CHO$. This crystalline substance is produced when chloral hydrate and antipyrine are mixed. It is said to be a good hypnotic when there is pain or coughing. The dose is 15 grains.
35. ***Hypnone.**—(Acetophenone.) C_6H_5, CO, CH_3 . Is sold in large crystalline scales having an odor resembling bitter almonds. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, but not in water or glycerine, and is used as a hypnotic in doses of $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
36. ***Ichthyol.**—A mixture of sulphated hydrocarbons. Thiol varies but little from it. Used in rheumatism for an external application and inflammatory affections of the skin. Seventy-five grains can be taken per day in divided doses. For external use 20 per cent in lanolin makes the best combination. It is about the consistence and color of dark molasses and has a very unpleasant odor.
37. **Iodol.**—(Tetra-iodo-pyrrol). C_4I_4NH . This is a yellowish or brownish gray crystalline powder, with slight local anæsthetic properties, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform, tasteless, odorless and contains about 90 per cent of iodine. Like iodoform, it is a mild antiseptic and promotes granulations. It spoils in the light.

38. ***Methacetin.**—(Para-acet-anisidin.) A slightly reddish, odorless powder, slightly soluble in cold water, more in hot water, and still more in alcohol. It is related to phenacetin, and like it, used to reduce fever in doses of 3 to 6 grains.
39. **Methyl Chloride.**— $\text{CH}_3 \text{Cl}$. A colorless, easily liquifiable gas, with an odor like ether. It is used as a spray for the production of local anæsthesia.
40. ***Methylene Chloride.**— $\text{CH}_2 \text{Cl}_2$. A colorless, volatile liquid, with an odor resembling that of chloroform, soluble in alcohol and ether, and used as an anæsthetic. It was tried some years ago and rejected because it could not be had pure. It is again being introduced, but of better quality and safer.
41. **Methylal.**—(Methylene Dimethylic Ether.) $\text{CH}_2 (\text{OCH}_3)_2$. A colorless liquid, having a chloroform-like odor with a warm, aromatic taste, soluble in 3 parts of water and in all proportions of chloroform, alcohol or ether. It is used as an antidote to strychnine and as a sleep producer.
42. **Methyl Fluoride.**—A colorless liquid used as an anæsthetic.
43. ***Naphthalin.**— C_{10}H_8 . Comes in colorless scaly crystals of a tarry odor, that are insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in alcohol and freely soluble in fixed oils. It is a powerful antiseptic and is used for diarrhoeas and intestinal troubles in doses of 10 to 15 grains. It has lately been introduced as a cheap substitute for camphor.
44. **Naphthalol.**—(B-Naphthyl Salicylate.) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4 (\text{OH}) \text{COOC}_{10} \text{H}_7$. White scales, nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in hot alcohol, and without taste or odor. It is a substitute for salol and given in the same doses.
45. ***Naphthols (A and B).** $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7, \text{OH}$. Colorless silky needles and grayish white flakes. Soluble in alcohol and slightly in cold water. Used to check fermentation, as antiseptics and in skin diseases.
46. ***Orexin.**—(Hydrochlorate of Phenyl-Dihydro-Quinazolin). $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2, \text{HCl}$. A light colored powder of a slightly bitter and intense burning after taste, slightly soluble in water and soluble in alcohol. It is used in 5 to 7½ grain pills to aid digestion and produce an appetite. Consumptives are said to increase 6 or 7 pounds in weight in 2 or 3 weeks while using.
47. **Orthin.**—(Phenyl hydrazin). Introduced as an antipyretic, but seems to be too toxic for safety.
48. ***Paraldehyde.**— $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O})_3$. A colorless liquid of unpleasant odor and taste. This is one of the oldest and most reliable of the new hypnotics. It is given in doses of 1 to 3 drams, largely diluted with syrup and water or dissolved in an equal amount of sweet oil of almonds. It is soluble in all proportions in fixed oils and in 12 parts of water.

49. ***Phenacetin.**—(Para-Acet-Phenetidine.) $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5),NH, C_2H_5O$. A white crystalline, tasteless, odorless powder, scarcely soluble in water, slightly in glycerine and freely in alcohol. It is used in doses of 4 to 10 grains for relieving pain and reducing fever. In doses of $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains, repeated every three hours, it is said to cure whooping cough in a week.
50. **Phenyl-Urethane.**—A white crystalline powder, insoluble in water and freely soluble in alcohol. This is highly recommended in rheumatism, neuralgia and fever in doses of 3 to 8 grains.
51. **Polysolve.**—(Sulpholeinic Acid.) Used as a vehicle for local antiseptics. It hastens the absorption of drugs through the skin. It is made by the action of sulphuric acid on fixed oils.
52. **Pyridine.**—A volatile alkaloid of tobacco, long known but lately used by inhalation for asthmatic patients.
Pyrodine.—Vide Hydracetin.
53. **Quinoline.**— C_9H_7N . The tartrate of this base has been recommended as an antipyretic. It is a white crystalline powder and is given in doses of 15 to 30 grains.
54. ***Resorcin.**—(Metadioxy-benzol). $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. White crystals of a sickish sweet taste, freely soluble in water or alcohol, and is a very useful antiseptic for either internal or external use. It is useful as a cure for whooping cough and asthma, and is said to have no equal in checking nausea and vomiting. The dose is from 6 to 30 grains. It is an excellent application on chronic painful ulcers.
55. ***Rubidium Ammonium Bromide.**—Lately introduced as superior to potassium bromide for the same uses. Dose 1 to 2 drams.
56. ***Saccharin.**—(Benzoyl Sulphinide.) C_6H_4, CO, SO_2, NH . A white powder with a slight odor of bitter almonds, especially when hot; slightly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol and in alkaline solutions. It is 280 times sweeter than cane sugar and is a good antiseptic and antifermentive. Used in diabetes and cystitis in doses of a fraction of a grain to 6 or 8 grains. Too large doses produce loss of appetite. Used to disguise quinine in 1 part to 2 of the quinine.
57. **Saccharin Amide.**—(Para benzoyl-Sulphinide.) $C_6H_4(NH_2)CO, SO_2, NH$. This new compound is like saccharin and closely related thereto. It possesses intense sweetening power and will probably prove a rival to the former.
58. ***Salol.**—(Phenyl Salicylate.) $C_6H_4(OH), COOC_6H_5$. A white tasteless powder, with a mild, pleasant odor, soluble in alcohol and insoluble in water. It is a combination of salicylic acid and carbolic acid with therapeutic qualities the same as a mixture of these two substances. It is used as an antiseptic, antirheumatic and antipyretic in doses of 10 to 20 grains for adults.

59. ***Sodium Anisate.**—Colorless crystals, soluble in cold water. Used as an antiseptic and antipyretic. The dose is 10 to 30 grains.
60. **Sodium Chloroborite.**—A white, inodorous, non-toxic powder, used as an antiseptic internally and externally. In gynecological practice a 5 to 10 per cent solution is used for injecting and douching, while in diarrhæa the powder is given internally in $7\frac{1}{2}$ grain doses.
61. **Sodium Dithio Salicylates, (No. 1 and No. 2).**—Grayish white hygroscopic powders, quite soluble in water. They are used as antiseptics and antirheumatics. The latter in doses of 3 grains twice a day in light cases or every three hours in graver ones.
62. **Sodium Paracresotinicum.**—A fine crystalline powder, with a bitter but not nauseous taste, soluble in 24 parts of hot water and does not separate on cooling. Used in gastro-intestinal catarrh, in rheumatism and consumption with good results. It reduces fever, checks pain and causes perspiration in doses of 10 to 20 grains every 3 hours.
63. ***Sodium Silico-fluoride.**—Known also as Eugenol. An odorless but powerful deodorizer, not safe for internal use, but an excellent antiseptic for disinfecting the pulp of bad teeth in solutions of 2 grains to an ounce. It is soluble in 150 parts of water.
64. **Somnal.**—Clear, colorless crystals, slightly bitter taste and soluble in water or alcohol. The dose to produce sleep is 30 grains, but it has been reported as acting favorably in less than half the cases tried.
65. **Soziodolates.**—(Salts of Di-iodophenol-sulphonate.) Mercuric, potassic, zinc and sodic salts. The last is in white, odorless crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. They are all used in parasitic skin diseases and as efficient substitutes for iodoform.
66. ***Sulphonal.**—(Diethyl—sulphon—dimethyl—methane, $(CH_3)_2, C, (C_2H_5SO_2)_2$. White crystals, soluble in 500 parts of water, 133 parts of ether or 65 parts of alcohol, and is odorless and almost tasteless. Twenty to thirty grain doses will give an average sleep of 6 hours to 85 per cent of all who take it.
67. ***Terebene.**— $C_{10}H_{16}$. A clear, colorless liquid, having a thyme-like odor, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It is a stimulating expectorant and antiseptic in doses of 5 to 20 drops. It is prepared from turpentine by the action of sulphuric acid.
68. ***Terpine Hydrate.**— $C_{10}H_{16} 3H_2O$. A white crystalline substance, insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol. It is given in doses of 2 to 5 grains as an expectorant.
69. ***Tetronal.**—(Diethyl Sulphon-diethyl-methane.) $(C_2H_5)_2, C, (C_2H_5SO_2)_2$. A white crystalline substance, very sparingly soluble in water. It is a much more powerful hypnotic than sulphonal, but it is also more toxic. The dose is 4 to 6 grains.

70. *Thalline Sulphate.—($C_{10}H_{13}NO$)₂ H_2SO_4 (Sulphate of Tetra-hydro-para-quinanisol.)—A yellowish white crystalline powder, having a bitterish, saline, aromatic taste and cumerin odor; soluble in 7 parts of water and 100 of alcohol. It is an antipyretic, antiseptic and antizymotic, and is given in doses of 2 to 8 grains in water or wine. It is used as an injection in acute urethrititis. The tartrate of thalline is also frequently used.

71. Thermifugin.—(Methyl-trihydro-oxyquinoline carbonate of sodium.) $C_9H_8(CH_3)N$, $CO ONa$. A yellowish white crystalline substance, forming with water a brown solution. It is used to increase the blood pressure, reduce the temperature and lower the pulse rate.

Thiol.—Vide Ichthyol.

72. Thioresorcin.— $C_6H_4(SH)_2$. A grayish powder, free from bad odor, insoluble in water and scarcely soluble in alcohol, but readily soluble in alkaline solutions. It is an efficient antiseptic and cheap substitute for iodoform.

73. Trional.—(Diethyl-Sulphon-Methyl-Ethyl-Methane.) A white crystalline substance, insoluble in water and possessing a hypnotic power intermediate between sulphonal and tetronal. The dose also is midway between them.

74. *Urethane.—(Ethyl Carbonate.) CO, NH_2, OC_2H_5 . Transparent crystals, with a cool, saline, slightly bitter taste; soluble in water and alcohol, but scarcely soluble in ether. A good, mild sleep producer for children. The dose is 4 to 50 grains, according to age. It is antagonistic to tetanus, convulsions and strychnine.

75. Uralium.—(Chloral-Methane.) Colorless, bitter crystals, almost insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. As a hypnotic it resembles somnal. The dose is about 10 grains.

The next list comprises recent additions to our *materia medica* from the vegetable world. As the available reports were meagre in their data, the points of importance to the pharmacist are often unavoidably missing.

1. Acid Agaric.—From *Agaricus Albus*. A white, silky, crystalline substance, scarcely soluble in cold, but readily soluble in hot water. It is used for checking night sweats in consumptives. Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain.

2. **Acid Cetraric.**—(Cetrarin.) $C_{18}H_{16}O_8$. This is the bitter principle of Iceland moss. It occurs in white crystalline needles, almost insoluble in cold, but soluble in boiling water. It is used in augmenting the secretions of the pancreas, salivary glands, etc.
3. **Arecolin.**—An alkaloid from *Arecus* nuts, used as a worm medicine.
4. ***Cocillana.**—The bark of *Sycocarpus Rusbyi*, of the order *Meliaceæ*. A substitute for ipecac as an emetic and expectorant. Large doses act as a cathartic, while small ones promote the appetite. The dose ranges from 5 to 25 minims of the fluid extract.
5. **Coronilla.**—From *Coronilla Scorpioides*, an annual plant of Southern France. It contains a glucoside that has been named Coronillin. The dose is 15 to 30 minims of the tincture and is used as a cardiac stimulant and diuretic.
6. **Dichroe Febrifuga.**—A plant of the order *Saxifragaceæ*, the bark of the root of which has been introduced as an antipyretic.
7. **Ephedrine.**—From *Ephedra Vulgaris*, a plant of the order *Solanaceæ*. It is an alkaloid whose hydrochlorate is found in acicular crystals, freely soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and insoluble in ether. It is claimed to be a successful rival of atropia as a mydriatic.
8. ***Erythrophlaein.**—A toxic alkaloid, introduced as a rival of cocaine for producing local anæsthesia. The dose for internal use is one-twelfth to one-sixth of a grain.
9. **Eucalyptol.**—A colorless liquid of pungent taste and pleasant odor, soluble in alcohol but scarcely so in water. It is from the *Eucalyptus* tree and is recommended as a powerful antiseptic and antipyretic.
10. **Euphrasia officinalis, L.**—This plant, of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, was, during the prevalence of the old doctrine of signatures, used for eye diseases. It is now found to be useful in coryza and for aborting colds. The dose of the tincture is 6 or 8 drops.
11. **Guafine.**—A resin from the leaves of *Psidium pyrifera*, a South American tree of the order *Myrtaceæ*. It is recommended as a powerful antipyretic and an aid to digestion.
12. **Gyroscardia odorata.**—A plant of the order *Bixaceæ*, the bark of which is being introduced as an antipyretic.

13. *Hollarhena*.—A tincture of the seeds given in doses of 15 to 60 minims. It is said to equal quinine as an antiperiodic, and is likewise useful to check dysentery and destroy intestinal worms.
14. *Hydrophila Spinosa*.—A recent introduction from Ceylon for the cure of hydrophobia and as a diuretic. It belongs to the order Acanthaceæ.
15. **Histerionica baylahuen*, Renny.—A plant from Chili used as an astringent and antiseptic. The tincture is given in doses of 15 to 35 drops.
16. *Imperialine*.—An alkaloid from *Fritillaria imperialis*, used as a heart depressant. $C_{33}H_{50}NO_4$. It is insoluble in water but soluble in hot alcohol.
17. *Moussena*.—An anthelmintic from *Acacia anthelmintica* of the order Leguminosæ. From one to two ounces of the powdered drug is taken as infusion.
18. *Murure Oil*.—From *Bichetea officinalis*, a plant of Brazil, order Urticaceæ. One tablespoonful is a dose, but it is also applied externally to cure ulcers and rheumatism.
19. *Naregamia Alata*.—Known also as Goanese ipecac. It is a near relative of *Cocillana*. The bark contains an alkaloid. It is used in India as a cholagogue, but introduced to us as an expectorant, to be taken in doses of 15 to 50 drops daily. The bad taste is overcome by laurel water.
20. *Ouabain*.—A glucoside from the roots and wood of a tree of the order Apocynaceæ. $C_{30}H_{46}O_{12}$. It is supplied in white inodorous crystals, that are soluble in water, and is used to cure whooping cough, promote digestion and produce local anæsthesia. The dose is one-thousandth to one-five-hundredth of a grain every three hours.
21. *Panbotana*.—The bark of a Mexican Leguminosæ, used as a substitute for quinine in one or two dram doses.
22. *Paracotoin*.—A neutral principle from the bark of a South American tree. It comes in yellowish crystals, that are soluble in ether or chloroform, but not in water, and is used to cure diarrhoea in doses of 1 to 3 grains every two or three hours.
23. *Pereirine*.—An alkaloid from *Poa pereira* bark. that when given with quinine reduces the quantity needed and hastens the cure, as well as curing where quinine alone will fail. The dose is $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

24. *Pichi.—*Fabiana imbricata*, R. and P. Used in diseases of the genito-urinary tract. The dose is 5 to 20 minims.
25. Pseuda-Ephedrine.—A mydriatic alkaloid from *Ephedra vulgaris*, variety *Helvetia* of the order *Solanaceæ*. The crystals have an agreeable odor, are soluble in alcohol but scarcely in water. Several drops of a 10 per cent solution put into the eye in two successive applications at short intervals will maintain its effect on the pupil from six to nine hours.
26. **Scopola Carniolica*.—A Carpathian mountain plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, the rhizome of which contains the alkaloid hyoscyamine in an almost pure state. It is cheaper than belladonna or hyoscyamus and is equally effective in many cases and better in others. It is an active mydriatic, good as an application to swollen glands, etc. The dose in pleurisy is half a grain of the solid extract at bed time.
27. **Solanum Carolinense*, L.—A plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, a tincture of the berries of which is claimed to cure epilepsy if given in doses of 10 drops to a dram. The common name is Horse nettle.
28. Strophanthin.— $C_{31}H_{43}O_{12}$. A glucoside from the Apocynaceous climbing plant *Strophanthus hispidus*. It is of use as a local anæsthetic and as a heart stimulant. The dose is from one-thousandth to one-three-hundred-and-thirty-third of a grain.
29. Styrone.—An antiseptic prepared from storax and having an agreeable odor. It is non-poisonous, slightly soluble in water and soluble in alcohol.
30. *Syzygium Jambolanum*.—An extract of the fruit of Jambul, which when given to diabetic patients rapidly reduces the quantity of sugar excreted.
31. Taxine.—A narcotic alkaloid from the yew tree.
32. Vasicine.—An alkaloid from the leaves of *Adhatoda vasica*, Nees. of the order *Acanthaceæ*. The plant is used in India, Ceylon and Malay as an expectorant as well as insecticide.
33. Vernouin.— $C_{10}H_{24}O_7$. A glucoside from *Vernonia nigratans*, of the order *Compositæ*. It comes as a white hygroscopic powder and is used like Digitaline in heart diseases, but is one-fortieth weaker.

Dr. Charles Rice lately published a list of new preparations of the kind contained in this last catalogue, and gave the

market price of them. But few of them are known much in this country beyond their names, but as some of them might come into note the doctor's list is hereby appended.

Antiarine, $C_{14}H_{20}O_3 + 2HO$..	\$15 00	Hyænanchin	\$15 00
Arecaïne, $C_7H_{11}NO_2 + H_2O$...	12 00	Hydrocotoin, $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$...	1 00
Arecolin, $C_8H_{13}NO_2$	9 00	Kawain	4 50
Aribine chlorhydrate, $C_{23}H_{20}N_{41}, 2HCl$	18 00	Leucotin, $C_{34}H_{32}O_{10}$	25
Asaron	1 00	Leucadendrin	5 50
Acid, druminic	7 00	Lobeline sulphate	5 00
“ embelic, $C_9H_{14}O_2$	2 50	Mandragorine sulphate, $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_8)_2H_2SO_4$...	9 00
“ gymnemic, $C_{32}H_{35}O_{12}$,	2 50	Neriine	12 00
“ vulpic, $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$	2 00	Oxyleucotin, $C_{34}H_{32}O_{12}$...	50
Chelidonine, $C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_3$...	1 00	Oleandrin.....	6 00
Chitine, $C_{17}H_{28}N_2O_{11}$	1 00	Onabaine, $C_{30}H_{46}O_{12} 7H_2O$	10 00
Cotoin, $C_{22}H_{18}O_6$	1 00	Paracotoin, $C_{13}H_{12}O_6$	75
Curarine, $C_{18}H_{35}N$	25 00	Proteacin	1 75
Drumine	9 00	Santalin, per oz.....	1 00
Emodin, $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$	75	Santoninoxim, $C_{15}H_{19}NO_3$	40
Erythrophlœine	6 00	Strophanthi (hisp.).....	4 00
Fraxetin, $C_{10}H_8O_5$	4 00	“ (asper)	4 50
Fraxine, $C_{16}H_{18}O_{10}$	3 25	“ (glaber)	6 00
Harmaline, $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$	65	Strophanthidin.....	8 00
Harmine, $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$	75	Stylophorine hydrochl.	3 00
Herniarine, $C_{10}H_8O_3$	3 50	Sulamine	7 50
Hurine	15 00	Tanghinine	10 00
		Wrightine	7 50

Dicotin ($C_{44}H_{34}O_{11}$); Cascarin; Hedyosmin; Asepsin; the bitter of *Brownea grandiceps*; the derivative of *Iboga vateriensis*; Guiana-bark tannin; the alkaloid of *Scopola*-rhizome, Mandragorin, Lobeline, Bitartrate of Nicotine ($C_{18}H_{28}N_2O_{12}$), Bitter Almond Oil and Amygdalin from seeds of *Lucuma mammosa*, ethereal oil from *Cinnam. citriodor.*, and Luridinic acid. Many of the above mentioned principles have, so far, not been described at all, or, if mentioned, only treated superficially, in the available literature. Hence, in some cases, it is doubtful whether they are alkaloids or neutral principles.—*Dr. Rice, in Amer. Druggist.*

Late investigations of Cod Liver Oil have shown it to contain a large number of acids and alkaloids that are of interest to students of *Materia Medica*. The principal acids found were morrhucic ($C_9H_{13}NO_3$), butyric, phosphoric, phosphoglyceric, sulphoglyceric and formic. The alkaloids are amylamine

($C_5H_{13}N$), butylamine ($C_4H_{11}N$), hexylamine ($C_6H_{15}N$), dihydrolutidine ($C_7H_{11}N$), aselline ($C_{22}H_{22}N_4$), and morrhaine ($C_{19}H_{27}N_3$).

A large number of old and well known articles have been lately reported as possessing new therapeutic qualities that virtually made new remedies of them. These have not been introduced into this report, which is feared is already too voluminous. The great importance of the subject, and the fact that this is the first of the kind ever made, is our only excuse for being thus tedious. Prudent members will contrive to put the coming volume of our transactions in an available spot in their stores, where it will be accessible when Pharmacopœia, Formularies and Dispensatories fail to supply needed information on the advent of a call for some new and before unheard of drug. It might not be a bad plan to have this report bound in separate form for just such use.

ROBERT G. ECCLES, M. D.
WILLIAM ANGELL VIALI.
CHARLES K. BROWN.

A Chat About Pharmacognosy With Suggestions for Home Study.

BY JOHN A. GRAY, M. D.

It is not the intent to speak here of the formulation and development of this branch of science. It is assumed that not only the initial stage of special development has passed, but that sufficient progress has been made to bestow upon it the recognition of a distinct branch of medical science. Sixty-five years mark its period of development and growth as a special branch of study, being announced for the first time under the title of *Pharmacognosy* in connection with the lectures of Professor Martius, delivered in 1825, while the principles of the science founded upon "what God hath wrought" may be referred to that period of antiquity wherein organic nature was first appropriated for therapeutical purposes.

That progress in Pharmacognosy has kept abreast of the marvelous development of the natural sciences and of other branches of medical science is not disputed, and further advancement may be hoped for. In

the scientific mind there is ever an abiding spirit of unrest, ever and anon in search of new pabulum to supply an imagination incessantly at work, and, as in the development of a science it gradually presses its way toward some unified and substantial conception and arrangement of its natural laws and principles, so in the same spirit it demands subsequent advancement.

The history of a science, its *technique*, the reduction of its principles, and many other features which it presents are subjects affording studies and work with charms so enticing and fascinating to the philosophical mind as to detract, in a measure, from the practical application of its truths.

The aim and ambition of the instructor lies not so much in teaching the *technique* of a science, perhaps, as in application and in the most practicable and forcible methods of demonstrating its principles, and herein is recognized one of the main features of success in teaching—principles first, then detail, which may be indulged with as much liberality as the data of a prescribed course will permit.

But the fact should not be lost sight of that all who are students, or at least should be students, and would be were they receiving the proper discipline, are not instructors, neither have they the privileges nor the advantages which a prescribed college course affords; such are beginning clerks, apprentices, who really pose in the attitude of beginning students, although they may be unconscious at first of any effort at study, yet the nature of their environments develops their genius or their aptitude and creates a desire to become familiar with surrounding objects hitherto unknown to them or unthought of by them, and thus their true education is begun, to be subsequently developed with a rapidity and correctness which is in direct proportion to the *quality* and *quantity* of mental work prosecuted.

The importance of careful observation and diligent study at this particular period cannot be urged too strongly upon pharmacal students nor the observance of proper discipline and kindly guidance by employers. Being persuaded that such students will esteem it a kindness, it is my pleasure to call their attention, in a brief way, to the mission of pharmacognosy, and make a few suggestions which it is hoped will serve as an outline for home-study.

Etymologically the name pharmacognosy means a *knowledge of medicine*. It deals, however, only with unprepared or crude drugs, or such medicinal substances as are directly furnished by nature, and belonging to the two organic kingdoms, *animal* and *vegetable*. Just what to study about these *crude organic drugs*, and how to study, is often a puzzling question to the student. The first step should always be to lay out, classify, or arrange the work into headings or parts, then consider each one separately, taking brief notes of work for future reference. The first heading which naturally suggests itself in the study of drugs is the

NAME of the drug; under it should be studied its origin, its significance and correct pronunciation. In many instances the mere name, by a knowledge of its origin and significance, serves to fix permanently in the mind certain features whereby the drug, or mother-plant, may be remembered and identified. For example, the name sarsaparilla is derived from two Spanish words, *sarza*, a "briar," and *parilla* a "little vine," hence we at once see mirrored in the name of that far-away tropical variety of the plant the character of its growth, a "little briar vine;" the generic word *smilax*, from the Greek, means bindweed, a name which is eminently applicable to both the plant and the drug.

Under heading number two, the ORIGIN of the drug should be studied. It is not enough to merely commit to memory the botanical name, the endeavor should be to acquire a knowledge sufficiently accurate to picture to one's mind, at least, the size of the plant and character of growth, *i. e.*, whether tree, shrub, bush, herb, vine, etc. No one would fail to laugh at and ridicule the young man who in a recent Board of Pharmacy examination declared that "opium grew upon trees in China;" and the question which was so wisely asked, and although in a vastly different sense is applicable here, "do men gather grapes of thorns and figs of thistles?"

The NATURAL ORDER should also be studied, not with a view to merely committing its name in a parrot-like manner, such a perusal of the subject would be dry and meaningless, indeed, but with a view to the study of the analogies existing between plants and drugs. For example, the familiar caraway plant belongs to the umbelliferae, knowing that, we may look upon the *asafoetida* plant of Afghanistan as having a similar structure and appearance, because it is also a member of the umbelliferae. Having seen the caraway or the parsnip plant, and by association acquired a familiarity with their peculiar herbaceous branching forms, striate stems, characteristic foliage and most notable of all the never varying form of their umbel or umbrella-shaped inflorescence, we are prepared to judge the manner of growth, not only of the *asafoetida* plant, but of *fœniculum*, *anisum*, *conium*, *sumbul*, *galbanum*, *ammoniacum*, *anethum*, *coriandrum*, *cuminum*, etc. At the same time it should not be forgotten that the cardinal distinguishing features lie in the variation of the size, color, odor, taste and cellular structure of stems, foliage, flowers, fruits, seeds, etc. Probably in no natural order are the differences in growth so notable as in the Leguminosae where the range is from annual herbs and climbing vines to the tallest and most majestic of forest trees, yet their fruit is always in the form of a legume and their leaves nearly always compound, and so on, the members of each natural order presenting features of beauty, interest and importance.

There are not only analogies in structure, but in chemical constituents as well. For example, *colchicum* and *veratrum* are both members of the Melanthaceae while their active principles are identical, the same

holds true of certain members of the Solanaceæ, as belladonna, hyoscyamus and stramonium; likewise the proximate principle arbutin is widely distributed through the Ericaceæ, which comprises the familiar plants wintergreen, pipsissewa, uva ursi, trailing arbutus, etc.

For a third heading HABITAT is suggested. Under it should be studied simply the *commercial source* of the drug, not the complete geographical distribution of the plant or animal. For example, since ergot grows upon rye, it may be said to grow wherever rye is grown, which is quite universal, but since it is not produced in sufficient quantity to be collected, except in Spain and Southern Russia, we may look upon these two countries as its habitat or commercial source, while the names of the countries are used to designate the commercial varieties, *i. e.*, Spanish and Russian.

Next in order, the subjects of CULTIVATION, COLLECTION AND PREPARATION for market should receive due attention.

In connection with the above outlined work, it is earnestly recommended that the student become familiar with the *pharmacopœial definition*. It is brief, concise; it teaches part used, botanical origin, and in many instances the time for collection, preservation etc.

Next compare the PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS of the drug in hand with the pharmacopœial description, and note carefully the similarity or difference. Should the drug be a root, notice *size, shape, color, odor, taste, wrinkles, fissures, thickness of bark, medullary rays, cambium ring, alburnum, pith, appearance of cells and exudates* when present, characteristic extremities, as *crowns, heads*, etc., or should the drug be a leaf study, its *form, size, base, margin, apex, texture, venation*, difference or similarity in *color* of the two surfaces, *odor, taste*, etc. When there is more than one variety of the drug a differential diagnosis should be written out, as between the three principal varieties of aloe, the various "sorts" of acacia, the two species of krameria, senna, buchu, mentha, etc. Also seek to ascertain which of the varieties correspond with the pharmacopœial description, and thereby become familiar with the drug in its purest and most perfect form which is the best, indeed the only safeguard against SUBSTITUTION AND ADULTERATION. Under this heading the aim should be, not only to learn the names of the substances employed, but so far as possible the substance itself should be obtained, examined and compared with the genuine drug. It is often a difficult task, indeed impossible in many instances, to obtain specimens of substances used for purposes of sophistication, but when such a collection is obtained and properly labeled it may be valued more highly than a like collection of genuine drugs.

Now, for purposes of study, a tabular arrangement of the headings suggested above may be found more convenient.

It should be remembered that the same rules which apply to drugs of vegetable origin will also apply to drugs of animal origin.

TABULAR REVIEW.

- 1.— NAME.
 - (a) Latin } Origin.
(official.) } Significance.
 } Correct pronunciation.
 - (b) English.
 - (c) Trade, local or trivial (synonyms).
- 2.— ORIGIN.
 - (a) Botanical name.
 - (b) Natural order.
 - (c) Ascertain whether tree, shrub, bush, herb, vine, etc.
- 3.— HABITAT.
- 4.— CULTIVATION.
 - (a) Where and to what extent.
- 5.— COLLECTION AND PREPARATION.
 - (a) By whom collected.
 - (b) Period of year in which collected.
 - (c) Methods of preparation.
 - (d) Varieties produced by different methods of preparation (applicable to a few drugs only).
- 6.— PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.
 - (a) Compare the appearance of the drug in hand with the pharmacopœial description.
 - (b) Compare different specimens of the same drug.
 - (c) Compare with other drugs having similar appearances.
 - (d) Compare varieties and note the distinguishing features of each.
- 7.— ADULTERATION AND SUBSTITUTION.
 - (a) Substances employed.
 - (b) Methods of detection.

In addition to the above, the *commercial history* and the superstitious and curious regard in which plants and medicines have been held during various stages of the world's history afford subjects which may be pursued with pleasure and profit. As an illustration of this may be mentioned the high esteem in which mace and nutmegs were held in England during a part of the thirteenth century, one pound of which could not be purchased for less than \$1.85, while sheep were valued at thirty-five cents each and cows at \$2.35. It is likewise interesting to know that the following formula was in use in the observance of religious rites as early as 1491 B. C., and was directed to be "compounded after the art of the apothecary."

"Pure Myrrh	500 Shekels,"	(14½ pounds.)
"Sweet Cinnamon	250 Shekels,"	(7¼ pounds.)
"Sweet Calamus	250 Shekels,"	(7¼ pounds.)
"Cassia	500 Shekels,"	(14½ pounds.)
"Olive Oil	1 Hin,"	(1¼ gal.)

In conclusion it is suggested that after the study of the *elements of Pharmacognosy* has been completed, more advanced work may be prosecuted by the aid of the microscope and chemical reagents. Indeed, it may be added that the mission of Modern Pharmacognosy remains incomplete until a knowledge of the minute structure of drugs has been obtained.

TEXT BOOKS.

United States Pharmacopoeia, Dispensatories, Pharmacographia, Fluckiger and Tischirch's Principles of Pharmacognosy, Oldberg and Wall's Companion to the U. S. P., Maisch's *Materia Medica*, Medical Dictionary, Campbell's Language of Medicine.

Acidum Phosphoricum.

BY FRANK P. HUESTED.

QUERY:—Is the present process satisfactory? If not, what process would you recommend?

The preparation of this acid has been the subject of much discussion and investigation, with few resulting practical processes and these on the whole, not altogether satisfactory. At present the only practical methods require the direct use of phosphorus and thus, owing to its explosive properties, and to the disinclination and temerity of the retail pharmacist, he seldom even handles this article and much less desires to manufacture his own phosphoric acid.

The present officinal method for making this acid is, without doubt, of very little value to the retail pharmacist, as it requires special apparatus and constant watchful care on the part of the operator. To the manufacturer, it may be a very successful and profitable method, but could we introduce one, furnishing just as pure a product and requiring simpler apparatus and little time and attention, the retail pharmacist at least and the profession in general would be the gainers.

That the present process is not satisfactory, although practicable and securing a comparatively pure product, is sufficiently proved, from the fact that few pharmacists make use of it. In whatever method used, in which the oxidation of elemental phosphorus is the starting point, we will always obtain a product, containing, according to Prof. Runyon, from $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent. of arsenic, which is universally present in commercial phosphorus, due to the use of sulphuric acid, which has been made from iron pyrites, Fe S_2 . So long as this impure sulphuric acid is used in the manufacture of phosphorus, the product will invariably contain traces of arsenic, which must be removed before a strictly Pharmacopoeial product can be secured. The literature on the subject records

several theoretical but very few practical processes. Out of these, observations were confined to the three following methods: The present officinal method; Prof. Markoe's method; and Prof. Wenzell's method. Commercially and on the large scale the decomposition of bone ash ($\text{Ca}_3 \text{P}_2 \text{O}_8$), is used largely, but for the pharmacist this method is necessarily excluded.

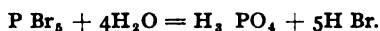
The officinal method was tried using 120 grs. of phosphorus and obtaining, after working with it a day and a half, a product of 300 grs. of a concentrated syrupy acid. The whole operation required constant watching and the application of heat at successive intervals, to keep up the reaction. This process, owing to the constant care which must be exercised in the heating and also in keeping the receiver cold, as well as the necessity of returning the distillate, was found quite inconvenient. The entire apparatus used should be made of glass, with no cork or rubber connections, as the fumes act energetically upon these substances and additional impurities may thus be introduced.

Prof. Markoe's method, consisting of the oxidation of phosphorus, (P), by means of nitric acid, bromine, and iodine, was then tried several times using varying proportions of the material. A product was obtained, so far as could be ascertained equally as good as that afforded by the officinal process. The details of this process are fully given in the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1875, and also in the National Dispensatory. It consists of the oxidation of phosphorus by the use of nitric acid and bromine, aided by a small quantity of iodine. The novelty of the process consists in the small quantities of bromine and iodine needed to oxidize a large quantity of phosphorus, and the simplicity of the apparatus. In experimenting with the process the following proportions were found to work satisfactorily.

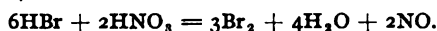
Phosphorus	1 part or 120 grs.
Nitric acid sp. gr. 1.42	6 " " 720 "
Distilled water	3 " " 360 "
Iodine	5 "
Bromine	q. s.

This is Markoe's usual method with the exception that he uses about 1 fl. dr. of bromine to 8 oz. of phosphorus. The reaction seems to require very nearly as much bromine for a small amount of phosphorus as for a large amount. The water was put into a 4 oz. flask and then saturated with bromine, taking care to leave no undissolved bromine in this and the phosphorus added. A slight reaction now appeared, and on the addition of a little of the nitric acid, went on quite rapidly. The acid was then gradually added, while the flask was surrounded by cold water. After a few minutes the reaction had sufficiently ceased, to remove the flask from the water and set aside undisturbed. During the operation a glass funnel was inserted in the neck of the flask and another smaller one inverted and placed in the larger. These served to retain the bulk

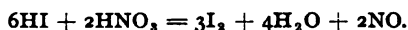
of the fumes in the flask and prevent the too great loss of bromine and iodine. At the end of six or seven hours the phosphorus had all been oxidized and the remaining liquid was then freed from the nitric, hydrobromic and hydriodic acids by evaporation. In the reaction the bromine combines with the phosphorus, forming phosphorus penta-bromide, (PBr_5). This compound is at once decomposed by the water present forming phosphoric and hydrobromic acids.



The hydrobromic acid, (HBr), is then decomposed as fast as formed, by the nitric acid (HNO_3), giving free bromine (Br), nitric oxide (NO) and water (H_2O).



The free bromine again forms phosphorus pentabromide, (PBr_5) and the process is repeated. In this way the bromine is used over and over again and thus only a small quantity is required. The process seems to be aided materially when a small quantity of iodine is used in connection with the bromine, probably because bromide of iodine is formed, which is soluble in water. The iodine forms with the phosphorus, phosphorus triiodide (PI_3), which is decomposed as fast as formed by the water into phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4), and hydriodic acid (HI) and the hydriodic acid (HI) is decomposed by the nitric acid (HNO_3) into free iodine, nitric oxide (NO) and water, in the same manner that the HBr is under like conditions.



The small proportions of bromine and iodine remaining at the end of the first portion of the process are both easily driven off by the heat used in getting rid of the excess of nitric acid. During the process it is advisable to keep the flask cool and let the reaction go on slowly.

Concentrated nitric acid will not act rapidly on the phosphorus in the cold and the reaction can thus be so far checked, that there will be but little liability of explosion. The phosphorus should not be put into the strong nitric acid and the reaction allowed to get fairly under way and then the bromine rapidly added, for the reaction will then be very violent and in all probability result in an explosion. The stronger the nitric acid, the larger should be the proportion of bromine used, and the greater the degree of heat, the more rapid will be the reaction; and conversely, if we employ a dilute nitric acid, a small proportion of bromine and keep the temperature low, we can control the rapidity of the process at will. An excess of nitric acid is intentionally used, to avoid the formation of the dangerous explosives, bromide and iodide of nitrogen, which can not be formed in the presence of free nitric acid. A certain excess is also necessary to completely oxidize all of the phosphorus and avoid the formation of phosphorus acid (H_3PO_3).

A more recent process, that of Prof. W. T. Wenzell, published in the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association of 1882, also requires special mention. Although having had no opportunity to follow the details practically, it undoubtedly is a process by which excellent results are obtained. It consists in oxidizing the phosphorus by means of atmospheric air in the presence of moisture. Prof. Runyon, who has used Markoe's process in the manufacture of large quantities of acid, speaks favorably of Wenzell's method, but does not seem to be convinced of any superiority over the process of Markoe. However, one point is claimed for it and that is, that the arsenic present in the product can be removed much more easily, by simply heating the syrupy liquid to 190° or 200° C, or to the temperature at which phosphine (PH_3), commences to be given off with slight explosions, and keeping the liquid a little below this temperature (190° C.) for thirty minutes or more. The phosphorus acid always present in the first stage of Wenzell's process, reduces the arsenic present, first, to arsenious acid and finally to metallic arsenic which shows itself as a black powder floating about the contents of the dish, and after dilution to the required strength may be easily filtered out. Wenzell's process, according to the National Dispensatory, was originally proposed by Bucholz and was formerly much used.

It seems probable that Markoe's method might be so modified that there should remain in the syrupy acid, a small quantity of phosphorus acid which could be made to reduce the arsenic present and thus easily get rid of it, in the same way, as in Wenzell's process.

The products obtained by the U. S. P. and by Markoe's method were made into fifty per cent. acid from theoretical calculations and were then estimated volumetrically, by neutralizing with a standard potassium hydrate solution, using phenolphthalein as an indicator, with results showing a variation from fifty per cent. of less than one-half per cent. either way. Tests were made for the presence of nitric acid (HNO_3), phosphorus acid (H_3PO_3), metaphosphoric acid (HPO_3), pyrophosphoric acid ($\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$), hydrobromic acid (HBr), and hydriodic acid (HI), showing none of these to be present.

Owing to the lack of time experiments could not be carried as far as desired, and the removal of the arsenic was consequently omitted. However, the greater convenience of Markoe's method was conclusively proven and there is room to believe that it may still be improved, in respect to the removal of the arsenic present.

"Soda Water" made with Compressed Gas.

BY WILLIS G. GREGORY, PH. G.

In the early spring of 1888 my attention was called to the new method of carbonating water for the soda fountain by using compressed carbonic

acid gas. My situation was like that of many other druggists who preferred to avoid the large investment incident to a generating apparatus, and also to escape whatever risk might be involved in the use of one, and who therefore had purchased charged water from a bottler.

Carbonated water was costing twenty cents a gallon or two dollars for a ten gallon fountain. The large saving which appeared to be possible in the new method, interested me at once, and an outfit consisting of two ten gallon fountains, one pressure gauge and connecting tubes, and one rocker was ordered while visions of all kinds of winter luxuries, following a lucrative summer's sale of carbonated beverages, floated through my mind.

Several others in our city made the same venture, but the veteran bottling house was obdurate against the innovation. Presently rumors began to fly around town of the dangers of compressed gas. Soon one outfit came along and the timid druggist called in the experienced veteran bottler to help him set up the apparatus and charge a fountain. Rumor has it that three solid walled brick compartments were built in the cellar, one to contain the gas cylinder, another to hold the fountain being charged, and the third for the venturesome but resolute druggist. In addition to this the father of the v. b. r. druggist ensconced himself behind an empty barrel to witness events and if necessary to furnish the facts to the coroner's Jury. After blowing out two or three safety caps the device was given up as a failure and by the kindness of the aforesaid bottler who used a thousand dollar generator, the whole fraternity were promptly notified of the fizzle the next morning.

Under these terrifying circumstances my outfit arrived. It has always been my desire to prove a thing a failure, rather than merely think so and never know whether it actually was or not. So that gas contrivance must be tried. A few safety caps could be afforded to determine its practicability. The first step was to methodically arrange my life insurance receipts so there would be no difficulty in finding them, and my widow would ever remember me as a model husband for thinking of her welfare. Then the apparatus was inspected. The dynamite repository or gas container was a steel cylinder about six inches in diameter and fifty-four inches in length, looking much like a long range cannon. It was suggestively marked "tested to 3700 pounds to the square inch," indicating that the contents must be held onto with as great tenacity as the interior of a bank vault when the roads to Canada are in good condition. Whew! nearly two tons to the square inch. It should be remarked however that the actual pressure is only about one-third this amount, and for additional safety all gas cylinders are fitted with reducing valves which will only allow a pressure at the outlet of 250 pounds to the square inch.

The valve is at the end of the cylinder and is controlled by a small

wheel lever. It is protected during transportation by a large iron cap that screws onto the body of the cylinder.

The pressure gauge is simple, has a copper pipe and coupling to connect with the gas cylinder, and a strong rubber tube to attach to the fountain. It can be screwed to any convenient surface and the whole apparatus takes but little space. The most room is required to rock or shake the fountain. If necessary the operation could be carried on behind the counter.

The flow of the gas is very easily controlled; as much so as the illuminating gas which we constantly use. The result of carelessness with the compressed gas might be very similar, though with widely different details to that sometimes experienced when illuminating gas is blown out or tied in with a stocking.

A long lever of gas pipe was used for my first experiment so that the control of the valve could be perfect and absolute, but after charging the first fountain the valve has always been turned with the hand. No difficulty was found in carbonating the first ten gallons of water and none has ever occurred since.

But little time is required in the operation. Five minutes is ample for charging after the fountain is filled with water. My clerk has disconnected a fountain from the draft apparatus, rolled it through the store, up a short flight of stairs into the laboratory, rinsed it, filled it with a charge of water, carbonated it, and trundled it back to the soda counter again for attachment, inside of fifteen minutes.

So far as any question of quality is concerned it is in favor of the new system, as the gas is obtained by heating the carbonate, instead of with acid, thus avoiding any possible contamination by poorly washed gas.

As for economy let the following figures speak. A cylinder of gas costs three dollars, freight and cartage both ways was one dollar more (a liberal estimate), making four dollars. Each cylinder is guaranteed to charge 100 gallons of water, or ten ten-gallon fountains. In my case they have always overrun. At the smaller quantity each fountain would cost forty cents. When twelve fountains are charged from a cylinder, as has several times been my experience, the cost is thirty-three cents per fountain. Either figure is somewhat better than two dollars.

Of course, in estimating the cost the investment ought to be taken into account. If none of the apparatus is already in the store it will cost about as follows:

Two ten-gallon fountains, @ \$30.	\$60 00
One guage, regulating valve, hose and couplings,	18 00
One gas cylinder,	15 00
One fountain rocker,	1 50

Total, \$94 50

Freight will not quite bring the amount to an even hundred dollars. Annual interest on this amount when distributed over as few fountains as twenty would amount to about thirty cents each, but over one hundred fountains, only six cents each.

To synopsise—First, the quality of gas obtained is in favor of the new process. Second, the danger is less than with a generator. Of course, a cylinder with high pressure is not a plaything to be entrusted to a child or a careless person of any age. Third, but little space is needed. The apparatus is not unsightly and can be mounted in view if necessary.

Fourth, the process of charging takes but little time and does not require continuous attention. The operation can be stopped at any moment if the gas-valve be firmly closed.

Fifth, economy is decidedly in favor of compressed gas, even where but two hundred gallons of carbonated water are sold in a season. Where the sale is larger, of course, the saving is more marked.

In view of these facts it is perfectly evident that the generator must go and that compressed gas will replace it.

Oleate of Mercury.

BY ALFRED B. HUESTED, M. D.

The United States Pharmacopœia directs that Oleate of Mercury be made by the gradual addition of yellow oxide of mercury to oleic acid, heated to a temperature not exceeding 165° F., and stirring until dissolved. Dr. Squibb recommends the combining of the two agents at ordinary temperatures and occasional stirring until solution is effected. There are objections to both processes. In the former, the specified temperature is apt to be exceeded and a decomposition of the oxide of mercury takes place, and even if not exceeded, the heat seems to induce a tendency to decomposition sooner than would otherwise occur. When a solution is effected without heat, the oxide first gets into a pasty, clay-like mass, difficult to manipulate, several days' time is occupied in effecting a complete solution, and heat is often resorted to, to complete the process. During the past winter, my partner, Mr. G. V. Dillenback, in endeavoring to obviate this massing of the yellow oxide, conceived the idea, that if first mixed with a small amount of alcohol, and then with the oleic acid, it might be accomplished. A trial proved this to be so. The union was accomplished much more speedily and with less labor. Shortly after this the third part of Criticisms of the United States Pharmacopœia appeared, in which the same process is mentioned as Dieterich's process. The process seems to be in every way preferable to either of the first mentioned, and gives a product of equal if not superior quality.

The yellow oxide is first rubbed with an equal weight of alcohol, (ether will also answer), to a smooth paste, and the oleic acid is added

and stirred till thoroughly mixed, then stirred occasionally during twenty-four hours, when an almost complete solution results. Heat is now directed to be applied to evaporate the alcohol, but care is necessary not to carry it too high. Much of the alcohol will have evaporated during the solution, and where ether has been used a still greater proportion will have evaporated, and I cannot see what harm would result if no heat were applied, and the danger of decomposition entirely avoided.

A Few Practical Hints on the Manufacture of Fruit Syrups.

BY C. H. GAUS.

Some of the younger pharmacists will probably be pleased to avail themselves of the knowledge and experience quoted in this article in the making of a few of the most popular fruit syrups, such as are largely used at the soda fountain during the summer season, giving the methods applied in making the same in days gone by, when fruit juices and concentrated syrups were not as easily obtainable as they are at the present time. And there is no good reason, in localities where good fruit can be obtained, (in the season at a moderate price), why many a pharmacist should not make a supply of the most needed fruit juices, every year, such as strawberry, raspberry, pineapple and orange.

I find that many in the business think it is necessary to mash the fruit and express the juice, which, by the way, is an unclean process, producing very unsatisfactory results. I have tried all the processes recommended, and after a number of experiments I found the one most practical, the cleanest and easiest, also giving the best results in the end, producing the finest juice, or so-called concentrated syrup, by proceeding as follows :

Taking, for instance, nice fresh strawberries, hull them carefully, not crushing them any more than can be helped, using a stoneware jar or glass container to put them in. The size needed is according to the amount of fruit on hand. Place on the bottom of container about an inch deep of good granulated sugar, then a close layer of berries, another of sugar and berries, and so continue in alternate layers of sugar and berries until your fruit is all packed. Cover your jar and set aside in a cool place for twenty-four to thirty-six hours. You will then find that you can strain off quite a quantity of clear juice. After separating the first portion of juice carefully sprinkle in another smaller portion of dry sugar, and not crushing the berries any more than can be helped. Let it stand another twenty-four hours, thereby obtaining more of the juice.

With pineapple or orange proceed in the same way, (cut off the outer rind of the pineapple). After slicing the fruit in very thin slices pack in layers with sugar the same as the berries.

The juices thus obtained are concentrated, and by careful filtration through a thin layer of clean sand, or straining through a felt bag, which should be done without pressure, to avoid any of the pulpy substance passing through and mixing with the clear juice. This syrupy juice can be thickened by adding more sugar, or left thin and a little alcohol added, bottled and placed in a cool place, and further diluted with simple syrup when needed for use at the soda fountain. Mix about one part of juice to five or six parts of plain syrup, adding a little citric acid and color if needed.

I find for a perfect and natural flavored strawberry syrup the above process is the only one that will give satisfactory results, one that retains the fine and peculiar flavor of that berry, a flavor that seems to be destroyed by any process that requires the application of heat.

The residue from berries or pineapple is finally thrown upon a flannel or felt strainer, allowed to drain, and by gradually pouring, little by little, of thin syrup over them, you can get a small quantity of fairly good syrup for immediate use at the soda fountain. It will be found that after the fruit has been put through the above process that very little remains but a tasteless mass of tough fibre and seeds.

For making raspberry syrup the following is a good process, one which I have used for a number of years :

By taking 100 pounds of raspberries and five pounds of granulated sugar, or any amount in the same proportion, thoroughly mash them to a pulp in a clean wooden tub or small sherry barrel, using a wooden stick about two inches thick and three or four feet long (avoid all contact with iron or tin, because it discolours the juice). After stirring the berries and sugar from fifteen to twenty minutes, cover the tub or barrel and allow it to rest for three or four days, (according to the temperature). By that time most of the seeds and skins will come to the top. Skim them carefully into a large glass percolater plugged with absorbent cotton, or a small keg supplied with a wooden faucet and a layer of clean straw in the bottom covered with a disc of flannel. Pack it down gently and displace what juice may be in the pulp by pouring cold water on the top until all the remaining juice is displaced. Most of the juice will be found in the barrel after taking off the pulp. Strain this and mix all the juice obtained. Then allow it to stand about twenty-four hours before filtering through double paper filters. Every pound of berries should yield from eight and a half to nine fluid ounces of juice, and every eight and a half to nine fluid ounces of juice requires sixteen ounces of cut loaf or good granulated sugar (I use the Havemeyer & Elder brand of sugar), for a thick syrup. Boil the syrup in a clean brass or copper kettle, (do not use iron or tin). Only boil about one minute, and when the scum comes to the surface remove from the fire, let it rest for from five to ten minutes, carefully skim and strain through flannel, while warm, into a stoneware crock, cover over with thin paper, when cool fill into clean, dry bottles

of convenient size, place in a cool place, and you will have a syrup that will keep for years with only a little change of color as it grows older. I have some in stock made six or seven seasons ago, and it is good yet, never showing the slightest tendency to ferment or mould.

Simple Syrup vs. Rock Candy Syrup.

BY. E. J. LIEBETRUT.

In these times of close competition it is necessary for the pharmacist to figure the cost of everything he sells.

Of course a pharmacist must not sacrifice quality to cost, but if he can obtain one quality of goods, under two names for two different prices it is expected if he be a live, wide-awake business man that he choose the one which is the cheapest.

I therefore wish to call the attention of members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association to the vast difference in cost of Simple Syrup as made by the pharmacist and Rock Candy Syrup of the different manufacturers.

It is needless for me to say that the producer of Rock Candy Syrup does not sell his product at cost or very near it.

If Rock Candy Syrup was as staple as sugar it would not be necessary for the manufacturers to do much advertising and drumming which fact is patent to all.

The pages of our trade journals are full of flaming advertisements lauding and praising Rock Candy Syrup to the skies, and it seems almost a miracle, according to the advertisements, that the pharmacist ever was able to dispense soda water or medicines before the era of Rock Candy Syrup.

I have made a few comparisons in cost between Simple Syrup as made by the pharmacist and the self-praised Rock Candy Syrup of the manufacturers.

Fifteen pounds of pure sugar dissolved in one gallon of water produced $15\frac{1}{2}$ pints of syrup, one gallon of which weighed 10 pounds and 12 ounces. The cost per gallon if sugar was worth $6\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound would be 51c per gallon.

Sixteen pounds of pure sugar dissolved in one gallon of water produced exactly two gallons of syrup which weighed 11 pounds and 4 ounces to the gallon at a cost if sugar was worth $6\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound of 52c per gallon.

One of the well-known brands of Rock Candy Syrup weighed 11 pounds and 4 ounces to the gallon, and as sixteen pounds of pure sugar to the gallon is as concentrated a syrup as can be held in solution, it

stands to reason that the quantity of sugar used in making Rock Candy Syrup is approximately 16 pounds to the gallon.

The market price of Rock Candy Syrup is about 80c per gallon, the cost price of syrup of equal density as made by the pharmacist is 52c per gallon, a difference of 28c per gallon in favor of the pharmacist, or 53.83 per cent., quite an item to the careful and calculating business man.

But the Rock Candy Syrup manufacturers will say our syrup is purer, sweeter and whiter than any syrup the pharmacist can make, that it can be reduced one-third in volume and still be heavy enough for dispensing at the soda counter.

Why cannot the pharmacist reduce his product in the same proportion.

It is necessary for the Rock Candy Syrup manufacturers to use some arguments to push their wares and you cannot blame them for doing so.

Rock Candy, according to the Pharmacopoeia, is a hydrated sugar made by allowing a concentrated solution of sugar, heated and mixed with a quantity of spirit to crystalize.

Granulated sugar is made by stirring a concentrated solution of sugar while crystalizing, and loaf sugar is made by allowing a concentrated solution of sugar to crystalize in moulds.

It seems plausible that you cannot use a better sugar than a pure article, and that the crystalline form of sugar cannot be of any account in producing an inferior or superior syrup.

I have seen Rock Candy Syrup that was far from bright, that had been discolored by the wood in which it was kept, that had a peculiar taste derived from the wood, and also that showed signs of fermentation.

Every pharmacist knows that no matter how concentrated Simple Syrup may be, it is very difficult to keep it free from fermentation in summer, and it is one of the preparations of the pharmacist that cannot be too often prepared.

The quantity of sugar which the majority of dispensers of soda water who make their own syrup use, is 12 pounds to the gallon, which makes an elegant syrup heavy enough for any purpose at the soda counter.

The crushed or loaf sugar I find makes the brightest syrup of any sugar, the product even excelling the greatly praised Rock Candy Syrup of the manufacturers.

I believe it is not customary to adulterate either granulated or loaf sugar, and it would not be practicable to do so, because the addition of grape sugar would interfere with the dryness and crystalization of such adulterated sugar, and it would be more reasonable to suppose that some of the Rock Candy Syrups were adulterated than that white sugar either granulated or loaf sugar would be.

The pharmacist should be very careful about encouraging the benefactors of the drug trade which have lately sprung into existence.

One offers to make all the elixirs and syrups, including Simple

Syrup, one all the non-secret remedies, and another all the other pharmaceutical preparations the pharmacist may require, and soon the benefactor will furnish all the prescriptions ready made the physician may need in his practice, and in fact it is done largely now, then the pharmacist will wonder where his trade and profits have gone, and he will suddenly awake out of his Rip Van Winkle sleep and realize that he allowed his business and profits to melt away under the noonday sun of the benefactors of the drug trade.

EDWARD J. LIEBETRUT,

Buffalo, June 10th, 1890.

Associations and Vacations for Druggists. Are they Sources of Benefit?

BY JUDSON B. TODD.

In a brief and practical way I propose to discuss these topics; calling your attention to their apparent alliance as suggested from a standpoint of experience and observation.

The question is often asked, are Pharmaceutical Associations of any practical benefit, and if so, in what way?

I believe them to be sources of much good, particularly to those who attend the meetings. While the principal object of these bodies is for the elevation and furtherance of pharmaceutical knowledge, and its lawful protection; it also promotes a sociability among its members that might not otherwise take place, and which frequently leads to money gain. I should mourn to find a single druggist who would, or can deny that he has received directly or indirectly any benefits from an attendance at our state meetings. How many of us credit the State Association with the full measure of help we have received from it? Did you ever think it over and realize what you might have missed without it? To be sure we have experiences that might compare as *quassia chips* and *jujube-paste* do to the taste, but so long as the sweet occurs as often as the bitter, we ought to be satisfied. Think of the many pleasant acquaintances you have made; of the enjoyable times; and what a long line of figures it would make if you were to place a money value on these things. Does anyone or anything receive credit for this?

Our own County Association has stimulated the best of feeling among the local druggists, so much so, that strangers have remarked upon the singularity of the fact. What brought this about? It was not always so. Was it minding our own business? Was it indifference to the wants and rights of others? Was it due to our insatiable greed for the mighty dollar, or because the public demanded higher prices? It was because it is the proper thing to do, because it benefits and protects. It acquaints us with each other; it gives us a medium through which we learn to believe

that our competitors are not always the villains that our customers would have us think. It gives confidence to the public and unites us in one common cause.

Our Associations have done a good work. I only wish there were more of them, because there is plenty of labor left to perform.

Our State Association has been as a missionary in a land filled with pharmaceutical heathens. Many reject the warnings and continue on in their ignorance and sins, thus denying their moral right to be druggists. They should join a local and the State Association. It surely needs their aid and support as much as a church needs its members.

I am surprised at the apathy of some of our druggists regarding our Association, but I am more surprised at some of the members regarding our meetings. What is the cause, and who can name a remedy?

Commercial men tell me that many druggists are indifferent—complaining bitterly that the pharmacy law is a farce; that it does not protect; that the Association does not appear to work out the problem. They refuse to attend, and also refuse to pay any more yearly dues. Competition, they say, is very strong, and until they can be made to believe that some new course will be pursued, they can be counted out. Some replied, when asked if they were going to Auburn, "What good is it to me?" I can see no money in it. Can you tell me how to make a dollar by going? The Association is going down; what's the use? etc., etc." Of course, these replies are from druggists that must be pessimistic on this particular subject at least, but it shows the situation in some localities, and is a fact of no encouragement.

I am an advocate of Associations. They elevate, educate, co-operate and produce a good impression upon the community at large. They impress the people with the correct idea that we, as druggists, are a body of men gathered together for private and public welfare—men not only after the mighty dollar, but united in securing the most good to the greatest number. They are not trusts, though they pave the way for us to be "trusted."

We have now a membership of over 700, and while we have much labor before us to accomplish, we should not feel discouraged. Our Secretary informs me that although we have some reason for murmur, we yet have great cause to rejoice. In comparison with Associations existing in other states, we hold a high average, both as regards membership, attendance at meetings, interest taken, work accomplished and high class of papers presented. I cannot but feel that it behooves us to keep up the interest and hold fast to the present membership.

Let us work out a feasible plan that will bring relief to the country element; that will shut off the grocer druggists; that will foster local Associations to which the parent organization may look to for such support as can only come from the successful workings of a wheel within a wheel.

There are many country druggists who are not conversant with the workings of our Association. They do not see the necessity of becoming members. They know of a pharmacy law, yet are indifferent to the fact that it is our Association to which they must look as the only means that can secure to them the professional and legitimate protection so surely needed to reach a competency in all ways.

It has been my good fortune to attend all the meetings but one, since we assembled at Albany. I find it extremely pleasant in meeting so many familiar faces each year. Indeed, I look ahead to the meeting with much anticipation, not merely for the pleasure, but for the manifold benefits so surely to be derived. (A word here regarding the ladies.)

It is said to be asked of New Yorkers, when going on a trip, if they are going for *pleasure*, or to take their *wives*.

I am glad to say of many druggists—some of whom live in that city—that they go for profit, and often take their wives along because it is pleasant.

Nor are these all the reasons for attending the meetings. While it gives one a vacation, it strengthens both mind and body. The very fact of leaving home (and mother-in-law may be) is indeed a rest; the change of air and the scenery are said to be conducive to health, for like physicians we hesitate about taking our own potions. The mingling with people whose interests are akin to our own, and the interchanging of business ideas are all pleasures and privileges that cannot be enjoyed every day. I well know from experience, and I think I speak for others when I say that any druggist who is sensible enough to think that there are many things for him to learn, and possessing an average amount of observation and sociability, cannot help but get ideas, get points and get broadened every time he makes a pilgrimage.

He must not of course carry the excursions to excess, for no man was nearer right than he who said, "run your business or it will run you." I do not encourage druggists hobnobbing together revealing special prices, special favors or special discounts that they may receive. That would be playing the traitor, but there are very many topics of mutual interest that can be freely discussed, such for instance as learning the best times, place and quantities to buy some of the many lines now carried by the average druggist. I attribute my observance of these facts to my membership in our Association, and to my regularity in attending the meetings. Had it not been for our meetings and our desires to attend them, how many of us would have secured special rates to, from and at Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Albany, Ithaca, New York, Saratoga, Rochester, Thousand Islands, Catskill, Binghamton and Auburn, would we have visited these places under such favorable circumstances? Would we ever have known the magnitude of that \$17,000,000 building at Albany that, unlike the Connecticut State House, of which Mr. McMahon told us that was built within the appropriation? Would we have known

of the cool basements at Rochester? That Saratoga water had so much virtue? that the mosquitoes at the Islands must be descendants from New Jersey? that there were so many crazy people at Binghamton and that the state had such a large kindergarten for criminals here in Auburn? These are experiences that will not appear in Stanley's book, but are recollections of our own N. Y. S. P. A.

Since I became a member in 1881, I have made many acquaintances, and to-day I know one or more druggists in all the large cities and towns in the state, and I find it very convenient as well as pleasant to pay them a friendly call if I chance to visit their town.

I believe in keeping a neat store and we try to keep our windows clean and attractively trimmed; but sometimes find it extremely difficult to inaugurate radical changes once or twice a week without appropriating some ideas originated by our fellow craftsmen.

I do not remember of many trips I have taken, whether purely for business or pleasure that have not in one way or another resulted in financial gain. I do not claim that this is *the* way or *a* way to get rich, but it seems to me a very pleasant ending of my vacation.

A dry goods drummer once told me that, while at a summer resort last year, he met a gentleman to whom he had since sold \$2000.00 worth of goods. I make it a practice to visit our neighboring cities at dull seasons; it rests me, gives me ideas and builds me up.

Two years ago I made a trip to a druggist friend of mine in the state of Pennsylvania, at a cost of, perhaps, \$9.00, and while there I arranged with him for the purchase of a preparation that saved the firm just \$55.00. Some druggist may think he cannot afford to go, to him let me say he is apt to be mistaken. If a man is prospering, he is apt to overwork, and therefore needs rest and change. If he finds that he is not getting ahead, it is frequently because he is getting in a rut, getting blue, discouraged, sick. A trip then is just the thing. Go and get some new ideas—go and talk with other people in the same business. If it is in the month of June, come to the annual meeting and learn some new points. Do not be a stay at home, come, forgetting your business, come to the best meeting of which you can conceive to further your interests and put yourself one step nearer, maybe, to living in a brown stone front. Stay until the meeting is out. Be on hand, give it your attention, learn all you can, and return home, rested, refreshed, and ready to instill new life into your business.

Sometimes it is possible to number upon your two hands the number present and partaking in the deliberations. There is much humdrum work to be sure and *some* one must do it. Because it is unpleasant is no reason why you should be excused. It is as much your duty to stay as for anybody. I know of many members who leave their business to come to a meeting, that in fact hardly enter the room. How much good is done them or the Association? None. They are a damage to both. The

stayaways have a poor example set for them by such people. Of course circumstances alter cases, many have business to call them out, but to those who are continually flitting in and out, I will say that I do not think they are deeply interested.

I often hear politicians objecting to some of the candidates for office, but why is it that they (the politicians) never attend the caucuses? If you don't favor a scheme, be there to show your opposition and abide the consequences when the matter is decided.

In unity is strength. If I oppose our Association and will not attend the meetings, do I gain anything by staying away? Only one thing, egotism. I never feel more like work than after my return from a vacation, and I work to require another. I like something to look forward to. I get ideas at our meetings, both from the sessions and exhibits, that percolate through my whole years transactions.

To be willing to give and receive ideas is applying the rouge that polishes the door-knob of our storehouses of knowledge.

Last winter I took a vacation and went to New York for a few days of pleasure. While there I secured an extra discount that will save us many dollars every year.

I remember once that my partner went off on a trip hoping to buy or catch some trout. He was gone three days, and while he brought home only three fish, he had arranged for the purchase of an article of which we have since sold 6000 pounds at a good profit.

These are some of the many instances I call to mind where financial gain was the result of a vacation. If a druggist experiences a period of dullness, I believe he cannot invest his time to a better advantage than to arrange his business for a short absence. Visit some pharmacist in a neighboring city. It will do you both good, and you will return in possession of many points that will lend pleasure to your vacation, help boom your business and put dollars in your pocket.

Yes, I believe in Associations, and I advocate vacations. They are both useful and necessary, and they do not interfere with each other, if you make it a point to combine them by swelling the number in attendance at the annual meetings of our State Association.

A System of Rebates for the Purpose of Preventing the Cutting of Prices on "Patent" or Proprietary Medicines.

BY C. E. MCLOUD.

The necessity of some system to prevent cutting of prices on "patent" medicines by retail druggists, and to prevent the sale of such medicines by those outside of the drug trade, is evident and felt alike by the manufacturer, the jobber and retail druggist. The small profit, if there is any,

made by the retail druggist on "patent" medicines at present prices, induces him to prepare for sale, medicines similar to those already on the market. The sale of every bottle of medicine prepared by the retail druggist is a loss to the manufacturer and jobber of their profit. This shows that by cutting the prices, the manufacturer and retail druggist are brought into direct competition and alone is a sufficient reason for some plan to prevent the cutting of prices.

At the present low selling prices of "patent" medicines, the retail druggist can make little and often no profit, for some druggist will sell some well-known patent medicine at cost as a leader, and as all druggists are compelled to sell this medicine to retain their trade, they must accordingly cut the price on this medicine. As this occurs with almost all the patent medicines, this portion of the stock is becoming the "sugar" of the drug trade.

Others outside of the drug trade will also sell these medicines at low prices to catch trade for their own goods.

The problem to solve is to keep prices at the figures put upon them by the manufacturers, so that there shall be no inducement to the retail druggist to manufacture, and to keep the outside trade from selling these medicines. The solution that seems most readily applied to this problem is the use of some rebate system. At least seventy-five per cent. of the business of a retail drug store is in patent medicines, and since the average receipts of a strictly retail store will not exceed fifteen dollars per day, then to meet all expenses and have any profit, it is necessary to have a profit of fifty per cent. on patent medicines, and such profit can only be obtained when prices are not cut. This shows why the retail druggist should desire a preventative from cutting of prices. This system of rebates applies to three parties: The manufacturer, the jobber and the retail druggist; or to only two, the manufacturer and retail druggist. The manufacturer shall make a written contract with the jobber or retail druggist to whom he sells. This contract shall state that the manufacturer shall only sell his medicines at the prices which he sets for the selling prices to the public; i. e., to those who use the medicines; that he shall make no change in his price for either small or large quantities; that he will make a rebate to the jobber or retail druggist upon their performing certain requirements hereinafter mentioned; that he will make the rebate in money and on the fifth day of January, April, July and October of each year, (quarterly). The amount of rebate shall also be stated. This rebate will be for only the quantity sold by jobber or druggist during the three months previous to a statement hereinafter mentioned.

The manufacturer shall allow a rebate and make a contract only with jobbers in drugs and medicines, or with retail druggists or country grocers, where there is no drug store within two miles. The term retail

druggists are only those who are such as defined by the laws of the state in which the druggist is located.

The above, if strictly adhered to, will prevent grocers, dry goods merchants and others competing with druggists, because they will not be able to gain either profit or trade by handling these goods.

The manufacturer shall also keep an account of all goods sold; to whom, when, and quantity sold, that he, (the manufacturer), may check the statement hereinafter mentioned of the jobber or retail druggist.

The jobber shall make a contract with the manufacturer as above stated. This contract shall also require of the jobber that he shall, on or before the first of January, April, July and October, of each year, send a statement, sworn to before a notary or commissioner of deeds, to the manufacturer. This statement shall show the quantity of goods purchased from the manufacturer which he (the jobber) has in stock and the quantity which he has sold during the three months previous to the date of the statement, and that he has sold these goods only at the price set or stated upon them by the manufacturer as the price at which these goods are to be sold to the public. If the jobber shall violate any of these agreements he shall forfeit the rebate. The manufacturer is to be the judge whether the jobber has violated his contract. The jobber shall also make a contract with the retail druggist to whom he sells. This contract shall state that he (the jobber) will make a rebate to the retail druggist, upon the retail druggist performing certain requirements hereinafter mentioned; that the rebate will be made in money on the 10th of January, April, July and October; that he (the jobber) will make a rebate only to retail druggists (as defined by the laws of the State in which the druggist is located), and to country grocers where there is no drug store within two miles; that he (the jobber) will only sell at the prices set upon the goods by the manufacturers as the selling price to the public. The contract shall also state the amount of the rebate and that the rebate will only be allowed on goods sold during the three months previous to the date of the statement of the retail druggist. This contract shall be in all respects similar to that between the manufacturer and jobber or retail druggist as given above. The jobber shall also keep an account of all goods sold (quantities, when and to whom sold), for the purpose of checking the statement of the retail druggist. The retail druggist shall make a contract with either the manufacturer or jobber, as above stated. This contract shall require of him that he shall make a written statement, sworn to before a notary or commissioner of deeds, showing the quantity of goods he has in stock and the quantity which he has sold during the three months previous to the date of the statement, and that he has sold the goods only at the prices set upon them by their manufacturers as the selling price to the public. For any violation of his contract he is to forfeit his rebate on the goods through the selling of which he has violated

his contract. The manufacturer shall decide whether there has been a violation of the contract on the part of the retail druggist in the sale of his (the manufacturer's) goods.

The Benefits to be Derived from Membership in the State Association.

BY CLAY W. HOLMES.

It will readily be conceded by any candid observer that the pharmacist's life is one involving more responsibility and drudgery than any other branch of business; responsibility, from the fact that to the ordinary cares and perplexities are added the greater one of dealing direct with human life, a condition which is not an attendant feature of any other business pursuit. Drudgery, because the hours of labor are so protracted as to encroach upon the just demands of nature, to say nothing of the deprivation of the comforts of home life or the pleasures of society. Such a state of things makes it imperative upon every man who is engaged in pharmacy to devote some portion of his time to the recuperation of his overtaxed energies. As such a thing is practically impossible when in the immediate region of his business, he must so far absent himself from his post of duty as to be out of the reach of his over-solicitous patrons; in other words, he must get out of town. To a man so closely and regularly confined, a general "knock around" vacation is not invigorating, owing to the violence of the change. He must take some more moderate means of enjoyment and relief, and also have some fixed time set apart for his vacation, or he will lose it by procrastination, as no "convenient season" ever comes to the pharmacist.

What is there that so perfectly fulfills all these conditions as a meeting of the State Pharmaceutical Association? Being confined to the boundaries of the State, it is not so distant as to prevent attendance on account of time or expense. It is not of so long duration as to keep him too long from his business. Its attractions are various. It furnishes an opportunity of seeing all points of interest in the city in which the meeting is held, at a minimum of cost, and under the guidance of those who are entirely familiar with the surroundings. An attendance of ten years would enable a member to become familiar with all the prominent cities in the State. The opportunity is afforded of seeing a choice exhibit of drugs and chemicals, and all the latest preparations and appliances, without cost. Indeed, a better opportunity is offered here than could be given if one were to visit the regular place of business of any house represented, as they carefully select the choicest specimens of drugs, sponges or other articles for exhibition at the meeting. The best part of

the education of the writer has been obtained from carefully examining such exhibits for years and discussing their merits with other members present. The most important and satisfactory result, perhaps, of these meetings is that men meet here who are engaged in the same business, in search of recreation and information. The larger the acquaintance with men in the same profession, the broader are the views of any man. The best education comes from comparison of experiences and mutual discussion. No better opportunity could possibly be afforded for intercommunication than at these meetings. The greatest result accomplished by the State Pharmaceutical Association has been that the pharmacist has become acquainted with his neighbor pharmacist. As a rule druggists are closely confined to their own stores. They do not meet their fellow druggists in their own neighborhood even, being in fact competitors, they do not particularly care to, and as a natural sequence, they feel jealous of each other, and a little inclined to be offish. If his neighbor makes a little cut on a leading patent, he hears of it, and cuts lower to get the trade. The disease rapidly grows worse, until every article is sold below its price, and the profits of the business are destroyed. The antagonism extends to personal feeling, and without ever seeing each other to confer on mutual interests, they are sworn enemies.

You ask what effect the Pharmaceutical Association would have on this. First, it would get these men away from the surroundings which create and keep alive their animosity. The moment this is accomplished, half the battle is won. Their minds are free from their own business and their own losses, new sights and new voices cause them to forget their troubles. They meet and shake hands. The electric thrill of sympathy is communicated from one to the other, and they discover that they are, or ought to be, friends. They are surprised, and after the meeting is over, go home together and talk lovingly over their senseless quarrels, and agree to do differently, which they really do, as they have a mutual understanding. They have discovered that the world is large enough for both. This is not an overdrawn picture. The writer has seen it actually occur scores of times. It extends even to the homes, and a pleasant mutual intercourse results which is highly satisfactory. Who can say that even this one benefit is not sufficient to lead every druggist in the State to join.

But it does more. The feeling grows, and local associations are formed as a result of the personal friendships created. Prices are maintained, profits kept up, and financial prosperity is the result. More than this, a man becomes acquainted with others beside his neighbors. He meets pharmacists from all parts of the State, their conversations are naturally upon subjects allied to their profession. They relate their various experiences with this drug, or that preparation, and thus information is obtained such as is never written in any book or journal. He may have learned some point which will enable him to reap continued

benefit in his own business, which he would have never thought of had he not met the particular man who told him, and not then, perhaps, under any other condition of things. The social aspect of the meeting is also sufficient to repay any one for attendance. It draws a man away from himself; it gives him something pleasant to think of, not only while he is at the meeting, but for months after he gets home. It is a veritable fact that the man who always stays at home and confines himself to his own little sphere, becomes narrow minded, cynical and jealous of himself, his competitors and everybody else. He is more fit for an insane asylum than to dispense life or death giving potions. It is a matter of wonder that more lives are not sacrificed on the altar of druggists mistakes. What is the man fit for who works day after day in his own store twelve or sixteen hours? He does not even have the chance to get acquainted with his own family. Now let him take his wife and children, if he has any, and spend three or four days at a meeting of the State Association and try its effect. It is a positive fact that all who do try it are sure to repeat the experiment. It is not to be expected that the member who always stays at home will be enthusiastic. He sees no good resulting from the Association. How can he be expected to? He can only see the length of his own store, and if the greatest benefit is waiting just outside to be embraced, he loses the opportunity through the ignorance of its presence.

Still other benefits, personal in their nature, might be cited. The general benefits require too much space for this article. The elevation of Pharmacy in general by legislation is an abstract subject which would need to be treated at length to prove to the average country pharmacist that there was for him any direct or indirect benefit resulting from pharmacy laws. The efforts of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association have brought about within the present year the enactment of a special law which should call forth the ardent thanks of every druggist in the state. The relief from jury duty is a boon to pharmacy, to which she has long been entitled, but organized effort was necessary to accomplish it. Greater results might easily be accomplished if the druggists of the state could in some way be led to see the personal and general advantages to be derived, with sufficient distinctness to cause them to join hands with us in our efforts to advance the general interests of all. It is a fact to be deplored that men in this enlightened day and generation must be so strongly urged before they will do that which will result in such decided advantage to their personal welfare and pecuniary interests.

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In Memoriam.

Louis E. Nicot.

Mr. L. E. Nicot died at his home in Brooklyn, October 31, at the age of forty, after a few months of illness, mainly due to exposure to the inclement weather of March 4, 1889, when, in Washington, D. C., he was interested in the inauguration of the President. Mr. Nicot was related to and had his first education in pharmacy from Mr. L. Sautter, of Albany, later was a clerk with P. W. Bedford, New York City, then went to Brooklyn, where he engaged in business on his own account. He was prominently identified with the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, American Pharmaceutical Association, was President of the Kings County Board of Pharmacy, for many years its Secretary and was prominently identified with the Republican party in its organization.

The above extract is all the information we could get. Mr. Nicot was a very active member of this Association. He was present at the first meeting of organization, and was one of the signers of the articles of incorporation. He was a faithful member, having only missed the sixth and tenth annual meetings. He was well known to all who were regular attendants and highly respected by the Association at large. His presence and influence will be missed at the meetings.

Henry J. Menninger

died September 8, 1889, at his home in Brooklyn. He was born in Germany, but came to this country when very young. He received his education in New York and graduated at the University Medical College in 1863. He served in the Medical Corps of the army till 1868. For three years he was Surgeon-in-Chief of the Marine Hospital, at Newbern, N. C. He resided in Newbern till 1874, when he removed to Brooklyn. He served Brooklyn as an alderman, also as coroner of Kings County. Dr. Menninger joined the New York Pharmaceutical Association in 1881, and although he did not take an active part, whenever he was present his voice was always heard. He was also a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

**An Act to Regulate the Practice of Pharmacy in the State
of New York, except in the Counties of New
York, Kings and Erie.**

(Chap. 361. Passed May 24, 1884. As amended chap. 676, June 24, 1887.)

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be established and created a State Board of Pharmacy as follows:

1. Within ninety days after the passage of this act the New York State Pharmaceutical Association shall nominate ten pharmacists, residents of the district to which this act applies, from which number the Governor of the State shall, within twenty days after notice to him of such nomination, appoint five who shall constitute the said board of pharmacy.

2. It shall be the duty of each member of the State Board of Pharmacy, immediately after the receipt of the notice of his appointment, to appear before the clerk of the county in which he resides and make and subscribe an oath to properly and faithfully discharge the duties of a member of the said Board of Pharmacy.

3. One of said members shall hold office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for five years from the first Tuesday of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, which term shall be determined by lot at the first meeting of said Board of Pharmacy.

4. The said members of said board shall meet on the first Tuesday of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four at the College of Pharmacy building in the city of Albany, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and shall immediately proceed to determine by lot the respective terms for which they shall hold office, and to organize by electing a president, treasurer and secretary, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year.

5. The board shall hold meetings at least once in three months. Three members shall constitute a quorum.

6. The said board shall have power to make such by-laws, not inconsistent with the constitution or the provisions of this act, as it may deem necessary.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the said Board of Pharmacy,

1. To examine all persons applying for licenses under this act, and to grant licenses to such persons as may be entitled to the same, providing however that no person shall hereafter be licensed as Pharmacist who

has not had four years experience in the practice of Pharmacy. The board may also issue certificates upon examination, which shall entitle the holder to act as Assistant Pharmacist under the direction of a registered Pharmacist.

2. To keep a record of licensed Pharmacists licensed by them.

3. To investigate all complaints of disregard or non-compliance or violation of the provisions of this act, and to bring all such cases to the notice of the proper prosecuting officer.

4. To render annually to the Governor, and to the State Pharmaceutical Association at their annual meeting, a full statement of all the receipts and disbursements during the year preceding.

§ 3. Any person who, at the time of the passage of this act, is carrying on the business of retailing or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons, or practicing pharmacy on his own account, or who, at the time of the passage of this act, shall have served five years or upwards at the business of retailing or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons, or practicing pharmacy, and who is over the age of twenty-one years, or any person who holds a certificate of registration as a pharmacist from any board of pharmacy legally created under the laws of this State, or any person who holds a diploma as a graduate of any incorporated college of pharmacy of this State, shall be granted a license by said board of pharmacy, to practice as a pharmacist, upon compliance with the requirements hereinafter stated.

§ 4. Any person entitled to a license as a pharmacist, as provided for in section three, who shall not, within ninety days after the organization of the board of pharmacy, as herein provided, make a written application to such board for such license, accompanied by a written statement signed by him or her, and duly verified before an officer authorized to administer oaths within this State, fully setting forth the grounds upon which he or she claims such license, shall be deemed to have waived his or her right to a license under the provisions of said section.

§ 5. No license shall be granted to any person under the provisions of section three of this act unless the applicant pays to said board of pharmacy a fee of five dollars therefor.

§ 6. The said board of pharmacy shall make such regulations for the examination of applicants for licenses, and the granting of licenses to such applicants, and the payment of license fees, as it may deem proper; but no license fee shall exceed the said sum of five dollars.

§ 7. The New York State Pharmaceutical Association shall at each annual meeting nominate five pharmacists, residents of the district to which this act applies, from which number the Governor shall fill the vacancy annually occurring in the said board and the person so appointed by the Governor shall hold office for five years. In case of the death,

resignation or removal from the State of any member of said board, before the expiration of his term of office, or in case of vacancy occurring from any other cause than expiration of term of office, the Governor shall fill the vacancy from the list of names nominated as aforesaid during the year in which such vacancy occurs, and the person appointed shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

§ 8. Every person to whom a license is granted by said Board of Pharmacy shall display the same in a conspicuous part of the Pharmacy, in which he or she does business.

§ 9. No license granted by the said Board of Pharmacy shall be revoked except for just and sufficient cause.

§ 10. It shall be unlawful after the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, for any person to practice as a Pharmacist unless he or she shall have been granted a license by said Board.

§ 11. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to the business of a practitioner of medicine, nor to prevent practitioners of medicine from supplying their patients with such articles as they may deem proper; nor to those who sell medicines and poisons at wholesale; nor to the manufacture or sale of patent or proprietary medicines; nor to the sale of the usual domestic remedies by retail dealers in the rural districts. And nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit the employment in any Pharmacy of apprentices or assistants for the purpose of being instructed in the practice of Pharmacy, but such apprentices or assistants shall not be permitted to prepare and dispense physicians' prescriptions or to sell or furnish medicines or poisons except in the presence of and under the personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist.

2. The phrase "usual domestic remedies" in said act is hereby defined as follows, namely: Medicines that from common use a knowledge of their properties and dose has been acquired and includes only such remedies as may be safely employed without the advice of a physician, such as Epsom salts, Rochelle salts, salts of tartar, borax, sulphur, magnesia, camphor, aloes, myrrh, guaiac, arnica, rhubarb, senna, squills, ipecac, and preparations of above; also castor oil, olive oil, origanum, spike, amber, wintergreen, peppermint, and wormwood, glycerine, spirits of nitre and other like remedies, but does not include opium, morphine, laudanum, strychnine, arsenic, belladonna, aconite and other poisons requiring knowledge and pharmaceutical skill to safely dispense unless they be sold in original packages, or packages bearing the label of a licensed pharmacist.

3. The phrase "rural districts" used in said act is hereby declared to apply only to small villages and country districts having no store where pharmacy is practiced.

4. The phrase, "practice of pharmacy" used in said act is hereby defined as follows, namely: The compounding of prescriptions or of any

substance to be used as medicine, or the retailing of any drug or poison for medicinal purpose.

5. The sale of Paris green, white helebore, and other poisons for destroying insects or of any substance for use in the arts are exempt.

§ 12. All violations of the provisions of this act shall be deemed misdemeanors, and shall be punished as such.

§ 13. The expenses of said board shall be paid out of the fees herein provided for.

§ 14. This act shall not apply to the counties of New York, Kings and Erie provided, however, that a license as a Pharmacist, granted any person after examination by any board of pharmacy legally created under the laws of this State shall entitle said persons to a license, or a certificate of registration as a Pharmacist from any board of pharmacy legally created under the laws of this State upon presenting to such board his said license and complying with the formal requirements of said laws.

§ 15. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

§ 16. This act shall take effect immediately.

AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE PHARMACY LAW.

CHAPTER 181.

AN ACT relating to the practice of pharmacy.

BECAME a law without the approval of the Governor, in accordance with the provisions of article four, section nine of the Constitution, April 24, 1889. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. To entitle any person to a license as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist from any board of pharmacy created under the laws of this State, he must prove to the board of pharmacy to which application is made, in addition to the present requirements of the law relating to the granting of licenses by such boards, that he is a resident of the city, county or district for which the board of pharmacy, to which application is made, is created, or, if a non-resident, that he intends to practice in said city, county or district; that has not applied for a license to, or been examined by, any other board of pharmacy of this State and been refused such license within six months immediately preceding, which proof may be made by his own affidavit.

§2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 484.

AN ACT to amend chapter six hundred and seventy-six of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to amend chapter three hundred and sixty-one of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, entitled 'An act to establish a State Board of Pharmacy, and to regulate the practice of pharmacy throughout the State of New York, except in the counties of New York, Kings and Erie.'"

APPROVED by the Governor June 14, 1889. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section four of chapter six hundred and seventy-six of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to amend chapter three hundred and sixty-one of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, entitled 'An act to establish a State Board of Pharmacy and to regulate the practice of pharmacy throughout the State of New York, except in the counties of New York, Kings and Erie,' " is hereby amended to read as follows:

§4. The phrase, "usual domestic remedies," in said act is hereby defined as follows, namely: Medicines that from common use a knowledge of their properties and dose has been acquired and includes only such remedies as may be safely employed without the advice of a physician, such as Epsom salts, Rochelle salts, salts of tartar, borax, sulphur, magnesia, camphor, aloes, myrrh, guaiac, arnica, rhubarb, senna, squills, ipecac, and preparations of above; also castor oil, olive oil, origanum, spike, amber, wintergreen, peppermint and wormwood, glycerine, spirits of nitre and other like remedies, but does not include opium, morphine, laudanum, strychnine, arsenic, belladonna, aconite and other poisons requiring knowledge and pharmaceutical skill to safely dispense, unless they be sold in original packages, or packages bearing the label of a licensed pharmacist. The phrase, "rural districts," used in said act is hereby declared to apply only to small villages and country districts having less than two stores where pharmacy is practiced. The phrase, "practice of pharmacy," used in said act is hereby defined as follows, namely: The compounding of prescriptions or of any United States pharmacopœial preparation, or of any substance to be used as medicine, or the retailing of any drug or poison for medicinal purposes.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 100.

AN ACT to amend chapter three hundred and sixty-one of laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act to establish a state board of pharmacy, and to regulate the practice of pharmacy throughout the state of New York, except in the counties of New York, Kings and Erie."

BECAME a law without the approval of the Governor, in accordance with the provisions of article four, section nine of the Constitution, April 9, 1890. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section eleven of chapter three hundred and sixty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act to establish a state board of pharmacy, and to regulate the practice of pharmacy throughout the state of New York, except in the counties of New York, Kings and Erie," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 11. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to the business of a practitioner of medicine (who is not the proprietor of a store for the retailing of drugs, medicines or poisons), nor to prevent practitioners of medicine from supplying their patients with such articles as they may deem proper; nor to those who sell medicines and poisons at wholesale; nor to the manufacture or sale of patent or proprietary medicines; nor to the sale of the usual domestic remedies by retail dealers in the rural districts. And nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit the employment in any pharmacy of apprentices or assistants for the purpose of being instructed in the practice of pharmacy, but such apprentices or assistants, shall not be permitted to prepare or dispense physicians' prescriptions, or to sell or furnish medicines or poisons, except in the presence of and under the personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist.

§ 2. Section twelve of said act, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 12. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed six months.

§ 3. Section thirteen of said act, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 13. The expenses of said board shall be paid out of the fees herein provided for (together with such fines as shall be received by said board in pursuance of the provisions of section four of this act).

§ 4. One-half of all fines collected for the violation of said act, or the amendments thereof, shall be paid by the committing magistrate to the treasurer of said board.

§ 5. Courts of special sessions shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all cases for violations arising under said act, and their jurisdiction is hereby extended so as to enable them to enforce the penalties imposed by any or all sections thereof.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE JURY LAW.

CHAPTER 226.

AN ACT to amend section ten hundred and thirty of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to exemption from jury duty.

APPROVED by the Governor, April 29, 1890. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Subdivision four of section ten hundred and thirty of the Code of Civil Procedure, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

4. A practicing physician or surgeon, having patients requiring his daily professional attention, and a licensed pharmacist actually engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood.

§ 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety.

CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND CODE OF ETHICS.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, Organization, concert of action, and comparison of ideas are necessary to the advancement of any cause, and believing that there is room for the elevation and extension of Pharmaceutical knowledge among Apothecaries and Druggists throughout the State; and that there exists a necessity for some supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicine, both for our own use and the general welfare; and that such results can be best accomplished by a State Pharmaceutical Association; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Apothecaries and Druggists from different sections of the State, who are now assembled in convention in the city of Utica, do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent Association for the purpose of accomplishing such results; and that we adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I—NAME.

This Association shall be called the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

ARTICLE II—OBJECT.

The aim of this Association shall be to unite the reputable Apothecaries and Druggists of this State for mutual assistance, encouragement and improvement; to encourage scientific research; to develop Pharmaceutical talent; to elevate the standard of professional thought, and ultimately to restrict the practice of Pharmacy to properly qualified Apothecaries and Druggists.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. This Association shall consist of active, life and honorary members.

§ 2. Any adult person of good moral and professional standing, residing or doing business in this State, who has been actively engaged in the practice of Pharmacy for four years or more, in a wholesale or retail store, where medicines are dispensed; all graduates of Colleges of Pharmacy, licentiates of Boards of Pharmacy, teachers and professors of

Botany, Materia Medica, Chemistry and Pharmacy, and of such sciences as are collateral with our profession ; and Chemists, whether in business for themselves, employed by another, or retired from business, are eligible to membership.

§ 3. Pharmacists, Chemists, and other scientific men who may be thought worthy the distinction, may be elected honorary members. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to office, or vote at the meetings.

ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of three members (and of which committee the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member), all of whom shall be elected annually, by ballot, and shall hold office until the election of their successors.

ARTICLE V—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

§ 1. The President, or in his absence or inability to serve, the Vice-Presidents, in their order, shall preside at all meetings of the Association, call special meetings, at the written request of twenty-five members; shall present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association; suggest such objects as he may deem worthy of notice, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

§ 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association. He shall keep a roll of the names of members, with their residence, date of admission, and any subsequent changes. He shall read all communications, conduct all correspondence of the Association, notify all members four weeks in advance of each annual meeting ; and at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting ; and, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, shall superintend such publications as the Association shall direct. He shall notify members of their election, and also furnish each member of committees with the names of their associates on said committee. He shall receive annually the sum of three hundred dollars, and the amount of his expenses incident to his attendance at such annual meeting, for his services. The Local Secretary shall reside at or near the place where the next annual meeting of the Association is to be held. The duties of the Local Secretary shall be to co-operate with any Local Committee in making arrangements for the annual meeting ; and he shall have the custody of specimens and apparatus destined for use or exhibition at the meeting.

§ 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible ; shall collect all moneys due the Association ; pay all bills, when countersigned by the

President; render a full report of his transactions at each annual meeting and report the state of the treasury when called upon by the Executive Committee.

§ 4. The Treasurer shall execute and deliver to the Executive Committee (subject to their approval) a good and sufficient bond, with two sureties, in the amount of three thousand dollars; and shall receive one hundred dollars per annum, as compensation for his services, and the amount of his expenses incident to the meeting in addition to his salary.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and the Treasurer to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers and property of the Association committed to their care.

ARTICLE VI—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee, of which the Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member, shall have charge of the revision of the roll, the investigation of applicants for membership, and the publication of the proceedings. They shall audit all bills against the Association, and have charge of all the business not otherwise assigned.

ARTICLE VII—THE TIME OF MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Association shall be held at such time and place as the Association from year to year shall select.

ARTICLE VIII—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings shall be called by the President, upon the written request of twenty-five members. The notice shall state the object of the meeting, and no other business shall be transacted at the meeting. The Secretary will give twenty days' notice of all special meetings.

ARTICLE IX—BY-LAWS.

This Association may establish, for its future government and regulation, such By-Laws as do not conflict with this Constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

ARTICLE X—AMENDING CONSTITUTION.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing, and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting; when, upon receiving the vote of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I—QUORUM.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

ARTICLE II—MEMBERSHIP.

The names of persons applying for membership, with their residence, present occupation and length of experience in Pharmacy, shall be presented to the Association in writing signed by two members in good standing, and be referred to the Executive Committee, by whom they shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the room where the meeting is held until the names have been acted upon, and if reported favorably by the Committee, the candidate may be balloted for at the next meeting of the Association. Five negative votes shall defeat an election.

ARTICLE III—ADMISSION FEE.

The admission fee of this Association shall be one dollar, which fee, with the annual contribution for the current year, shall be paid into the Treasury, and the applicant sign the Constitution and By-Laws before the end of the next annual meeting. A failure to conform to this requirement will render his election null and void.

ARTICLE IV—ANNUAL DUES.

Every member shall pay annually, *in advance*, into the hands of the Treasurer, the sum of two dollars. Any one in arrears at an annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote; and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years, shall lose his membership.

ARTICLE V—LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars, at one time, shall become a life member, and shall be exempt from all future annual dues.

ARTICLE VI—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

On the payment of one dollar by any member of this Association, he shall receive a certificate of Membership, which shall be issued by the Secretary, upon the notification of the Treasurer that the same has been paid for, and that he is not in arrears for dues.

ARTICLE VII—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

SECTION I. The President shall, before the close of each annual meeting, appoint the following committees (of which he shall be *ex-officio*, a member), each to consist of three members, viz: Committee on County

Organization and Trade Interests, Committee on Pharmacy and Queries, Committee on New Remedies, and Committee on Adulterations. Also a Committee on Legislation, consisting of five members, the President to be one of the number and Chairman of the Committee.

§ 2. The Committee on County Organization and Trade Interests shall report at each annual meeting such observations and information upon that subject as may seem to them of interest to the Association.

§ 3. The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries shall, near the close of each annual meeting, present a proper number of questions of scientific or practical interest, and shall procure the acceptance of as many of such questions for investigation as may be practicable, to be reported to the next annual meeting.

§ 4. The Committee on New Remedies shall examine and report annually upon such new remedies, as, in their judgment, are worthy of consideration, and as far as possible exhibit specimens of the same before the Association.

§ 5. The Committee on Legislation shall take charge of legislation desired by the Association, and report, to the Association, laws bearing upon or affecting Pharmacy in the State, and measures proposed in the Legislature relating to the profession.

§ 6. The Committee on Adulterations may examine and report on such adulterations or substitutions as may be brought to their notice.

§ 7. Special committees may be appointed as occasion requires; but such committees shall be limited to the scope of the resolution under which they act.

ARTICLE VIII—DELEGATES.

The Association shall annually elect five delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the delegates shall present their report at the next annual meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE IX—DUTY OF VOTING.

It shall be the duty of every member present at the meeting to vote upon all motions which have been duly put, unless excused therefrom by the presiding officer.

ARTICLE X—PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, an appeal may be taken, if required by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

ARTICLE XI—SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

§ 1. These By-Laws shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the members present.

§ 2. Any amendment to these By-Laws must be made in writing, and be read before the Association at one sitting, and laid over to a sub-

sequent sitting, when, upon receiving the vote of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these By-Laws.

ARTICLE XII—READING OF PAPERS.

All papers to be read before the Association shall be presented to the Executive Committee before the annual meeting; and they shall by their consent and under their direction be presented to the meeting, and read and published, or may be published in the proceedings without reading.

ARTICLE XIII—PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the Association the roll of officers committees and members shall be published annually, under the supervision of the Secretary and Executive Committee, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the Association not in arrears for dues.

ARTICLE XIV—EXPULSION OR REMOVAL OF MEMBERS OR OFFICERS.

Any member may be expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed from office for violating the Constitution or By-Laws; but no person shall be expelled or removed except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and after he shall have been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

ARTICLE XV—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

First Sitting.

1. Reading the minutes of last session.
2. Applications for membership.
3. Address of the President.
4. Reports of officers and committees.
5. Miscellaneous business.

Second Sitting.

1. Reading the minutes of last sitting.
2. Election of members.
3. Election of officers.
4. Reading communications.
5. Reading papers.

Third Sitting.

1. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Reports from County and Local Pharmaceutical Associations.
3. Miscellaneous business.
4. Reading papers.

Fourth Sitting.

1. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Reading papers.
3. Miscellaneous business.

And all other sittings a repetition of the fourth.

CODE OF ETHICS.

ADOPTED JUNE 22, 1887.

1. We accept the U. S. Pharmacopœia as our standard and guide for all official preparations and recognize a variance from its rules only in exceptional cases where sufficient authority has proven some other process more reliable to obtain the same end. We would, however, recognize the authority to dispense medicines where they are ordered to be compounded in accordance with foreign Pharmacopœias.

2. We distinctly repudiate the practice of allowing physicians a percentage in any form, on their prescriptions or patronage, as being derogatory to both professions.

3. We will endeavor, as far as possible, to refrain from compromising the professional reputation of any physician, and expect in return the same courtesy from them.

4. Believing that the professional training of the Pharmacist does not include those branches which enable the physician to diagnose and treat disease, we should in all practical cases decline to give medical advice and refer the applicants to an educated physician.

5. The growing demands of the age require that those who follow the profession of pharmacy should be educated to a higher standard, therefore, we consider it our duty, individually and collectively, to encourage the advancement of knowledge in our profession generally, and more particularly by stimulating our assistants in every way possible to become proficient in their business.

MEMBERS ELECTED

At the Twelfth Annual Meeting.

Baum, John G. A.,	New York.
Beckwith, J. W.,	Syracuse.
Bishop, F. H.,	Syracuse.
Cady, H. W.,	Plattsburgh.
Devoe, S. D.,	Syracuse.
Flint, Merrill S.,	Brentwood.
Gray, John R., M. D.,	Buffalo.
Hamilton, Albert H.,	Auburn.
Hawkes, Robert J.,	Brooklyn.
Hawley, James M.,	Kinderhook.
Hayward, Harry R.,	New Berlin.
Hoke, Volney J.,	Morris.
Hubbell, J. C.,	Lyon Mountain.
Husted, Frank P.,	Albany.
McArthur, P. H.,	Buffalo.
Nafe, Thomas K.,	Elmira.
Ostrander, George W.,	Richmondville.
Papworth, Charles H.,	Syracuse.
Smelzer, Baxter T., M. D.,	Havana.
Smith, Lewis H.,	Newark Valley.
Stewart, Fred. W.,	Oswego.
Tallman, W. D.,	Syracuse.
Thomas, C. Franklin,	Plattsburgh.
Walley, Martin L.,	Auburn.
Weaver, Eugene L.,	Dundee.
Williams, Clinton L.,	Ogdensburgh.

MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE

At the Twelfth Annual Meeting.

Adams, Henry L.,	Auburn.
Beckwith, J. W.,	Syracuse.
Bodine, Theodore G.,	Danbury, Conn.
Brown, Charles K.,	Deposit.
Brown, Charles L.,	Cortland.
Brown, Mason S.,	Marilla.
Burrows, George E.,	Chatham.
Butler, Chas. H.,	Oswego.
Card, W. Eugene,	Morris.
Cassebeer, H. A., Jr.,	New York.
Coggeshall, F. H.,	Waterville.
Collings, N. A.,	Groton.
Corwin, T. L.,	Marathon.
Covert, E. B.,	Syracuse.
Culver, M. G.,	Auburn.
Dalton, T. W.,	Syracuse.
Dawson, E. S., Jr.,	Syracuse.
Dean, Wm. A.,	Auburn.
Dort, Casper,	Buffalo.
DuBois, W. L.,	Catskill.
Eaton, J. H.,	Syracuse.
Eccles, R. G.,	Brooklyn.
England, Charles H.,	Utica.
Esterheld, John,	Rochester.
Gardner, F. S.,	Baldwinsville.
Gregory, Willis G.,	Buffalo.
Gerty, W. S.,	Elmira.
Hamilton, Albert H.,	Auburn.
Haskin, C. H.,	Rochester.
Hawley, James M.,	Kinderhook.

Holloway, George W.,	Syracuse.
Holmes, Clay W.,	Elmira.
Howarth, William,	Utica.
Hubbard, Charles,	Syracuse.
Hubbard, Frank S.,	Buffalo.
Husted, A. B.,	Albany.
Husted, Frank P.,	Albany.
Hunt, Lewis,	Auburn.
Ingraham, C. S.,	Elmira.
Jeffrey, J. W.,	Buffalo.
Maltbie, B. L.,	Otto.
Mandeville, A. R.,	Rochester.
Marvin, J. S.,	New York.
McArthur, P. S.,	Buffalo.
Norton, F. L.,	Delhi.
Osmun, Charles A.,	New York.
Otis, Clark Z.,	Binghamton.
Phillips, R. E.,	Fulton.
Rhodes, Charles O.,	Groton.
Ryan, Peter L.,	Syracuse.
Sagar, Charles H.,	Auburn.
Sagar, A.,	Cortland.
Smith, Frank S.,	Auburn.
Smith, J. Hungerford,	Plattsburg.
Smith, L. H.,	Newark Valley.
Smith, W. Murray,	Auburn.
Smith, Willard N.,	Clifton Springs.
Smither, R. K.,	Buffalo.
Snow, Charles W.,	Syracuse.
Stewart, Charles F.,	Utica.
Tallman, Warren D.,	Syracuse.
Teachout, W. A.,	Utica.
Todd, Judson B.,	Ithaca.
Viall, William Angell,	Ithaca.
Walley, W. L.,	Auburn.
Weaver, G. M.,	East Syracuse.
Whitney, H. S.,	Union.
Young, J. W.,	Syracuse.

ROLL OF MEMBERS—1890.

Abbott, Delbert J.....	Salem	1884
Abramson, Max	58 Canal St., New York.....	1888
Adams, James H.....	Lansingburgh.....	1882
Adams, J. M.....	Watertown	1887
Albertson, Robert	Northport, L. I.....	1886
Alexander, W. L.....	Randolph	1887
Alkier, Stanislaw	353 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.....	1887
Aman, Henry	139 E. Main St., Rochester	1880
Anderson, Oliver E.....	Lockport	1882
Anderson, Thomas R.....	Port Jervis	1888
Anthony, Albert C.....	384 Seneca St., Buffalo... ..	1881
Archibald, William M.....	Hoosick Falls	1882
Armitage, James M.....	Clyde	1885
Asher, Henry	1587 Broadway, Brooklyn	1887
Aspinall, Walter Albert.....	1147 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....	1879
Atwood, Hermon W.....	846 Broadway, New York... ..	1881
Auchampaugh, Julius C.....	Syracuse	1883
Austen, Edward W	Oswego	1886
Austen, William J.....	Oswego	1879
Austin, Herbert W.....	Glen's Falls.....	1881
Babcock, Benj. W.....	Bridgehampton	1884
Bachman, John Henry	Hornellsville.	1889
Bachman, John W.....	Hornellsville.....	1881
Bachman, Lewis F.....	Carthage	1884
Badger, Gurdon S.....	Elmira	1889
Baker, Benjamin N., M. D	Rhinebeck.	1883
Baker, George H.....	350 Broadway, Troy.....	1885
Ballard, George S.....	198 Genesee St., Utica.....	1879
Balliett, William D.....	Lockport.....	1882
Ballou, Ira R.....	Dundee	1889
Balser, Gustavus	187 Ave. B, New York.....	1879
Baltes, Andrew	Oswego	1882
Bandorf, Joseph M.....	8 North Pearl St., Albany.....	1879
Barkhuff, James A.	Amsterdam.....	1882
Barnaby, J. O.....	725 Fulton St., Brooklyn	1888
Barnaby, Thos. J.....	193 Eighth Ave., New York.....	1888

Barnes, Eugene	Tarrytown	1880
Barney, James	New Paltz	1887
Barr, John Hamilton	Irvington-on-Hudson	1882
Barrell, George W.	Albion	1881
Barringer, Henry J., Jr.	Chatham	1886
Barrowclough, Nelson	138 State St., Rochester	1886
Barry, Patrick W.	Ticonderoga	1888
Bartholomew, John	Elmira	1881
Bartlett, DeLancy	Fayetteville	1880
Bastian, Gottlob	Dansville	1879
Batsford, James E.	Waterloo	1882
Baum, John G. A.	5 E. 42d St., New York	1890
Baylis, Lewis F.	Jamaica, L. I.	1881
Beach, Otis	Owego	1883
Becker, Charles Wallace	Amsterdam	1879
Becker, Ulrich William	Stapleton	1884
Beckwith, J. Webb	212 Clinton St., Syracuse	1890
Bedford, Peter Wendover	66 Duane St., New York	1879
Begy, Joseph A.	Rochester	1884
Bendiner, Samuel J.	47 Third Ave., New York	1882
Benedict, Geo. B.	1461 Broadway, New York	1888
Benedict, Moses Eben	Geneva	1881
Benjamin, James H.	Hopkins av & Herkimer st., B'kl'n	1881
Bennett, C. E.	777 Fourth St., Troy	1885
Bennett, Matthew L., M. D.	Watkins	1889
Best, Herbert	Hudson	1887
Bevier, Henry B.	Matteawan	1882
Bisdee, William H.	Waterloo	1882
Bishop, Alonson Birdsall	Warsaw	1879
Bishop, Frank H.	1644 N. Salina St., Syracuse	1890
Bishop, Francis Myron	Holley	1879
Bissell, Emery Gilbert	Waterville	1879
Bissell, John Gordon	Rome	1879
Bissikummer, John W.	Oxford	1879
Blake, William	Tioga Centre	1883
Blakie, William	202 Genesee St., Utica	1879
Blauvelt, John DeWitt	Nyack	1887
Blauw, Charles	101 State St., Rochester	1886
Bliss, Sanford T.	Cooperstown	1884
Bonsteel, Edward O.	69 Main St., Lockport	1889
Boon, Walter A.	Watertown	1887
Bosworth, Charles H.	312 River St., Troy	1882
Boucher, George	277 Clinton Ave., Albany	1884

Bourne, Henry Austin	297 Main St., Poughkeepsie	1879
Bowe, John Chester	Syracuse	1882
Bowen, W. Mason	Lockport	1888
Bower, William B.	69 S. Eighth St., Brooklyn	1886
Boyd, James S.	Cold Spring	1884
Bradford, Gershom W.	Cortland	1880
Breitenbach, Max J.	61 Bowery, New York	1886
Brewster, Wadsworth J.	Hannibal	1879
Briggs, Nathaniel B.	Clifton Springs	1880
Brooks, Arthur B.	Ithaca	1888
Brooks, George Washington	1161 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn ..	1879
Broughton, Albert James.	64 Dominick St., Rome	1879
Broughton, Charles Henry	Whitehall	1879
Brown, Brewster S.	Oneida	1881
Brown, Charles F.	Cortland	1881
Brown, Charles Kimball.	Deposit	1879
Brown, Emory G.	Waterville	1888
Brown, Frederick G.	Fort Ann	1888
Brown, F. M.	Elmira	1884
Brown, James B.	Oxford	1889
Brown, James E.	Binghamton	1884
Brown, Mason S.	Marilla	1888
Brown, Samuel A., M. D.	28 Fulton St., New York	1882
Brown, Willett Lounsberry	18 S. Salina St., Syracuse	1879
Brunner, Charles W.	121 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn	1886
Brush, William H.	3395 Third Ave., New York	1887
Bryan, James A.	Rochester	1884
Bryan, Oswald J.	96 W. Main St., Rochester	1883
Buck, Charles Henry	3010 Broadway, New York	1888
Burdick, D. Waite	Ithaca	1888
Burdick, Frederick Richard	Syracuse	1888
Burrill, Horace L.	Weedsport	1880
Burrows, George E.	Chatham	1884
Bushnell, James H.	Churchville	1888
BUTLER, CHAS. H.	176 W. First St., Oswego	1879
Butler, George T.	147 N. Fourth St., Troy	1880
Butler, Henry H.	228 E. Fiftieth St., New York ..	1886
Cady, Hiram W.	Plattsburgh	1890
Cameron, Donald Lochiel	231 Reid Ave., Brooklyn	1879
Campbell, J. B.	Suffern	1888
Campbell, Colin	Cortland	1886
Card, W. Eugene	Morris	1881
Carey, Henry	541 Second Ave., New York	1887

Carpenter, Fred. W.	1121 Broadway, New York	1885
Carpenter, John B.	Seneca Falls	1886
Carr, Harry P.	Kingston	1888
Cassebeer, Henry Adolphus, Jr.	292 Sixth Ave., New York	1879
Chagnon, T. Elesphere	155 Grand St., Brooklyn	1886
Chambers, Robert W.	172 State St., Rochester	1886
Chapman, Isaac Close	111 Water St., Newburg	1879
Childs, John H.	Clyde	1881
Chumar, Charles Henry	259 Eighth Ave., New York	1879
Church Henry Clarence	Cooperstown	1879
Clark, David B.	635 State St., Lansingburg	1885
Clark, Frank M.	Jamestown	1887
Clark, H. Allen	Atlantic Highlands	1885
Clark, John, Jr.	Clinton	1889
Clark, William N.	170 William St., New York	1880
Clarke, Franklin	Albion	1879
Clarke, Frederick Joshua	Kingston	1879
Clement, Henry Bratt	684 Broadway, Albany	1879
Clute, Charles L.	Cohoes	1885
Cobb, William R.	Paterson, N. J.	1884
Coburn, Fred S.	29 West Fayette St., Syracuse	1881
Coggeshall, Fred H.	Waterville	1883
Cole, George H.	Waterford	1882
Cole, Victor L.	Corning	1883
Colen, James A.	328 Court St., Brooklyn	1879
Collings, Newton A.	Groton	1889
Collins, Herbert L.	Norwood	1882
Cook, Charles, Jr.	87 Congress St., Troy	1884
Cool, James Harris	Oneida	1879
Coon, James V. D.	Olean	1881
Cooper, Chas. D.	Glenham	1884
Cooper, James	Rochester	1885
Cooper, John	Rochester	1885
Cooper, William N.	Kingston	1884
Corbett, John S.	Whitehall	1888
Corbin, Fred J.	Binghamton	1882
Corwin, T. L.	Marathon	1880
Coulson, William	Buffalo	1879
Covert, Ebenezer Bennett	30 W. Fayette St., Syracuse	1880
Cowles, Floyd H.	Greene	1885
Craig, James G.	Rochester	1884
Crane, Alexis	Jamestown	1882
Cuer, William	Catskill	1883

Culver, Marion	Auburn	1884
Cunningham, Pierre W.	Binghamton	1889
Curran, Richard	94 W. Main street, Rochester ..	1879
Dalton, Thomas	29 W. Fayette street, Syracuse ..	1879
Dalzell, Frank P.	Cold Spring	1884
Darlington, James A.	326 Clinton street, Buffalo	1879
Darrin, F. A.	112 Niagara street, Buffalo	1887
Davenport, George W.	Painted Post	1888
Davidson, Henry M.	Ogdensburg	1887
Davis, Barnet H.	Palmyra	1884
Davis, Gordon J.	Hagaman's Mills	1884
Davis, James M.	Belfast	1881
Davis, Wm. M.	689 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn ..	1888
Dawson, Edward Seymour, Jr.	13 S. Salina street, Syracuse ..	1880
Deal Wm. A.	Ausable Forks	1888
Dean, Edward G.	Deposit	1889
Dean Wm. A.	Auburn	1888
DeForest, William P.	397 Classon avenue, Brooklyn ..	1879
DeGraff, David	Nyack	1879
Deitz, Charles J.	96 Maiden Lane, New York	1888
Denis, Frank B.	Binghamton	1884
Dennin, Charles	383 Court street, Brooklyn	1879
Dennis, Frederick B.	Marlborough	1888
Devoe, Stephen D.	1644 N. Salina street, Syracuse ..	1890
Dick, Dundas	White and Centre sts., New York ..	1879
Dickson, H. S.	Lansingburg	1882
Diehl, Jacob William	552 Main street, Buffalo	1879
Diehl, John Phillip	552 Main street, Buffalo	1879
Dikeman, Edwin	Goshen	1882
Dillenback, Menzo Henry	Lyons	1879
Dimond, H. J.	380 Connecticut street Buffalo ..	1885
Ditman, A. J.	Broadway and Barclay st., N. Y. ..	1888
Dorr, Samuel Hobart	309 Main street, Buffalo	1889
Dort, Casper	250 Peckham street, Buffalo	1889
Douglass, Geo. L.	Corning	1889
Downs, Joseph V.	Ilion	1879
Drake, Fred D.	Canisteo	1887
Draper, Walter J.	Lockport	1883
Dubois, William Larremore	Catskill	1879
Dudley, Oscar E.	62 E. 125th st., New York	1883
Dunning, Czar	Rochester	1879
Duryee, George Elliott	Schenectady	1881
Dutton, George R.	Honeoye Falls	1881

Dutton, William H.	44 W. Main st., Rochester	1886
Dykeman, George A.	Catskill	1881
Dykes, J. L.	New Berlin	1879
Eagan, John M.	24 Lodi street, Syracuse	1882
Eagle, Edward	527 Fourth street, Troy	1886
Eagle, Jacob	313 Jefferson street, Troy	1886
Easton, Charles L.	Sherburne	1888
Eaton, Mrs. Ella A.	90 E. Genesee st., Syracuse	1884
Eaton, James H., M. D.	34 S. Clinton st., Syracuse	1880
Eberhardt, John Henry	9th ave. and 22d st., New York	1879
Eccles, Robert G.	191 Dean street, Brooklyn	1885
Eddy, William B.	Whitehall	1888
Ehrlicher, Chas.	Watertown	1889
Eisenman, James A.	Hudson	1888
Elliott, Chas. H. V.	Address unknown	1889
Ellis, Charles A.	Clayton	1887
Ely, Alfred G.	56 Warren st., New York	1881
Ely Charles C.	56 Warren st., New York	1881
Ely, Frederick	56 Warren st., New York	1881
Ely, William	Franklinville	1884
Embree, Albert L.	Tarrytown	1888
Emmett, Harold J.	Watkins	1889
England, Charles Septimus	18 Clark Place, Utica	1879
Esterheld, John	199 Hudson street, Rochester	1886
Estes, R. L.	Fairport	1881
Evans, Robert Nesbit	Turin	1879
Fairchild, Benjamin F.	84 Fulton street, New York	1887
Fairchild, Samuel W.	84 Fulton street, New York	1887
Fancher, Alanson	Baldwinsville	1880
Farrington, Evender	N. Tarrytown	1888
Fellman, Henry	465 E. Main street, Rochester	1886
Fellows, Ambrose J.	Chatham	1887
Felt, Samuel Jr.	Watertown	1887
Finch, Charles Leek	Address unknown	1879
Finkel, Charles Edwin	Yonkers	1879
Fish, Charles Frederick	Saratoga Springs	1879
Fisher, Amos S.	Bergen	1884
Fisher, Elbert L.	Bergen	1884
Flandrau, William H.	814 River street, Troy	1884
Fletcher, Milo E.	Norwood	1888
Flint, Merrill S.	Brentwood	1890
Flood, George E., M. D.	Geneva	1882
Ford, Edward E.	Oneonta	1889

Ford, Newton Isaac.....	Oneonta.....	1879
Foster, Macomb G.....	84 Fulton street, New York.....	1887
Fox, Eli, M. D.....	Mohawk.....	1879
France, Thomas J.....	614 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.....	1881
Franklin, Joseph C.....	Lansingburg.....	1881
Frederick, Cyrus M.	Knowersville.....	1886
Frees, Joseph Beaver.....	176 Sixth avenue, New York.....	1879
French, William B.....	70 State street, Albany.....	1880
Friabie, Charles M., M. D ..	Bainbridge.....	1887
Fuller, William Bradley.....	Lacona.....	1879
Funnell, Henry Theophilus.....	Huntington.....	1879
Galpin, Dr. L. C.....	Scottsville.....	1887
Garrett, Charles C.....	Ithaca.....	1882
Gauntlett, John C.....	Ithaca.....	1883
Gaus, Charles Henry.....	Washington ave. Albany.....	1879
Gaus, Louis H.....	254 South Pearl st., Albany.....	1880
Gardner, Frank S.....	Baldwinsville.....	1887
Gardner, Robert Winslow.....	158 William street, New York.....	1879
Gardner, Wright.....	Palmyra.....	1881
George, William, Ph. G.....	Watertown.....	1889
Gerity, Clayton R.....	126 Lake street, Elmira.....	1885
Gerity, W. S.....	126 Lake street, Elmira.....	1887
Gill, George.....	Mount Vernon.....	1884
Gillespie, Henry E.....	Ausable Forks.....	1888
Gillespie, William J.....	Ausable Forks.....	1884
Gladstone, J. O.....	Delhi.....	1888
Gnadendorf, Herman.....	14 Second street, Troy.....	1884
Godfrey, John M.....	Address unknown.....	1880
Goetz, Augustus O.....	Cor Main & Ferry sts., Buffalo..	1887
Golder, William E.....	Freeport.....	1884
Goler, George Washington.....	94 W. Main street, Rochester.....	1879
Goodale, Harvey Galusha.....	Jamaica.....	1879
Gorham, John Ransom, Jr.....	79 Water street, Newburgh.....	1879
Grady, John E.....	Green Island, N. Y.....	1886
Grant, Schuyler.....	Ithaca.....	1883
Graves, Norman K.....	Rome.....	1884
Gray, Geo. Jr.....	485½ Broadway, West Troy.....	1885
Gray, John R., M. D....	224 Front avenue, Buffalo.....	1890
Greene, Benjamin F.....	Matteawan.....	1882
Greene, Horatio Nathaniel ..	Elmira.....	1887
Greene, Preston.....	Fishkill-on-Hudson.....	1884
Gregory, E. Sanford.....	Fort Plain.....	1882
Gregory, Willis G., M. D.....	112 Niagara street, Buffalo.....	1886

Griffith, Albert R., Ph. G.....	2241 Third ave., New York city.	1884
Griffith, Edward J., Ph. G.....	2241 Third ave., New York city.	1884
Griffith, William H.....	67 Third ave., New York city.	1883
Guild, Edwin L.....	Walton.....	1889
Gulley, Carl W.....	Canton.....	1887
Gurney, Robert F.....	Greenlawn.....	1885
Haas, G. Herman.....	48 East Main street, Rochester.	1879
Hall, Edwin B.....	Wellsville.....	1879
Hall, Ernest C.....	Rutland, Vt.....	1887
Hall, Frank Leslie.....	Clayton.....	1887
Hall, S. H., M. D.....	Mechanicsville.....	1888
Hamilton, Albert H.....	Auburn.....	1890
Hanson, Willis T.....	Schenectady.....	1884
Harrington, W. M.....	Lockport.....	1883
Harris, Henry K., M. D.....	Address Unknown.....	1888
Harrison, James A.....	Greene..	1882
Hart, Francis Xavier.....	1077 Second ave., New York..	1879
Hart, Henry C.....	Utica.....	1886
Hart, Norval D.....	Mexico.....	1884
Hartman, Henry.....	120 Broadway, New York.....	1890
Hartz, Johann Daniel August.....	College Point.....	1879
Haskin, Curtis Hughes.....	66 W. Main street, Rochester.	1879
Haskin, Hiram S.....	Ithaca.....	1883
Hatch, Frederick E.....	Jamestown.....	1883
Haviland, William W.....	Geneva.....	1884
Hawkes, Robert J.....	1195 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn.....	1890
Hawley, Jas. M.....	Kinderhook.....	1890
Hay, Frank W.....	1121 Broadway, New York city.	1885
Hayes, Horace P.....	312 Elk street, Buffalo.....	1881
Hays, David.....	207 Division street, New York..	1879
Hayward, Harry R.....	New Berlin.....	1890
Hazen, Peter Perry.....	Cornwall.....	1879
Hegemen, J. Niven.....	756 Broadway, New York.....	1884
Heidingsfelder, John C.....	289 avenue A, New York.....	1879
Henderson, William Wallace.....	Jamestown.....	1879
Hengge, Frank J. Jr.....	Rome.....	1884
Henry, Charles.....	Croton Landing.....	1880
Henry, Ferris Wilson.....	3409 Third ave., New York.....	1879
Herdling, Frederick.....	Yonkers.....	1888
Heyne, Gustav A.....	137 N. Salina street, Syracuse..	1880
Higgins, James Starkey.....	214 DeLancey street, New York.	1879
Higgins, John.....	Waterford.....	1879
Hill, J. Stewart, M. D.....	Elmira.....	1886

Hoare, Joseph D., M. D	Painted Post	1889
Hobein, Herman	357 E. Houston st., New York	1887
Hodgkins, Stephen C.	78 North Pearl street, Albany	1882
Hodskin, Egbert L.	Fairport	1881
Hoff, William B	Port Byron	1881
Hogan, Reed	Cobleskill	1885
Hoke, Volney J.	Morris	1890
Holden, H. W	Elmira	1888
Holloway, George W	137 N. Salina street, Syracuse	1881
HOLMES, CLAY W.	Elmira	1879
Holt, Edward	1366 avenue A, New York	1888
Holthusen, Emil T., M. D.	20 Rutgers street, New York	1887
Hooker, Frank R	Elmira	1886
Hopkins, Frank H	Keesville	1884
Hopkins, George A.	Trumansburgh	1886
Hopper, George S	Hume	1880
Howard, Leander E	Hancock	1881
Howarth, John William	198 Genesee street, Utica	1879
Howarth, William, Jr.	Utica	1880
Hubbard, Charles	73 S. Salina street, Syracuse	1880
Hubbard, Frank S.	263 Washington street, Buffalo	1886
Hubbell, J. C.	Lyon Mountain	1890
Husted, Alfred B., M. D	144 State street, Albany	1879
Husted, Frank P.,	144 State street, Albany	1890
Hughes, Thomas D.	Flatbush, L. I.	1882
Hunt, Isaac S.	Belfast	1887
Hunt, Lewis	Auburn	1880
Hunter, John Frederick	28 E. Genesee street, Syracuse	1880
Hunting, Edwin F	67 Central ave., Albany	1887
Huntingdon, Eli Allen	Warren & E. Wash st., Syracuse	1880
Hurley, John	Little Falls	1883
Hutchens, Jas. H	208 Fifth avenue, New York	1888
Hyde, Byron M	202 East Main street, Rochester	1886
Hyer, William Henry	Port Chester	1879
Ingraham, Clark S	Elmira	1886
Inloes, Alfred James	Binghamton	1879
James, Charles Edward	Medina	1880
James, W. R	Medina	1881
Jansen, Jesse W	Owego	1887
Jeffrey, Jerome M	311 Main street, Buffalo	1881
Jennings, David H	Far Rockaway	1888
Jennings, Emmett F.	Cortland	1881
Jennings, John B. A.	Binghamton	1889

Jesserer, William H	334 Plymouth ave., Rochester ..	1886
Johnson, Charles C	150 E. Jefferson street, Syracuse ..	1882
Johnson, J. M	Hudson	1886
Johnston, Henry S	Newtown	1887
Jones, Charles A	McGrawville	1881
Joslyn, Frank C	72 S. West street, Syracuse	1883
Judd, William A	Clifton Springs	1889
Kalish, Julius	409 Grand street, New York	1879
Keller, Andrew J	761 Seneca street, Buffalo	1887
Kellogg, W. A	Homer	1881
Kemp, Simon Alexander, M. D ..	Callicoon Depot	1887
Kemter, Theodore H., M. D	170 N. Salina street, Syracuse ..	1880
Kenyon, Gansevoort M	Syracuse	1880
KERSTING, R	Palatka, Fla	1879
Khuen, Charles	401 N. 3d ave., New York	1884
Kingston, Edward A	1540 Main street, Buffalo	1887
Kingston, S. T., M. D	Oswego	1882
Kittle, Nelson H	Schenectady	1888
Klein, Charles W	386 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn	1879
Klinzing, Louis	96 S. St. Paul street, Rochester ..	1886
Knapp, Frank Fiero	362 Hudson street, New York ..	1879
Knibbs, William H	Address Unknown	1885
Knowlson, Alexander M	350 Broadway, Troy	1884
Knowlson, John Bainton	Arcade Building, Utica	1879
Kress, Oscar	Broadway cor 52d st., New York ..	1879
Krug Julius F	481 Broadway, Buffalo	1887
Lahy, Robert H	Plk. rd. and Seigel ave., Brooklyn ..	1887
Lampkins, Lewis S	Lockport	1889
Lape, Frederick R	Athens	1884
Larkin Orrel T	Plattsburg	1884
Leahy, Edward F	18 Hoosick street, Troy	1884
Leonard, Willliam H	North Tarrytown	1882
Lewis, Theo. Jay	Albany	1882
Liebetrut, Edward J	73 Genesee street, Buffalo	1889
Livingston, Barent VanBuren ..	231 Grand st., Brooklyn, E. D. ..	1879
Livingston, Edward C	Jamestown	1881
Lloyd, Charles E	219 Hudson ave., Albany	1882
Loomis, Fred H	Painted Post	1881
Loomis, G. W	Homer	1880
Loughran, Ferdinand, Jr	Mateawan	1884
Luker, Owen F	Utica	1884
Lunn, Thomas	Syracuse	1880
Lyman, Cornelius Mortimer	311 Main street, Buffalo	1879

Macdonald, Chas. W	200 Alexander street, Rochester.	1884
Macmahan, Thomas Jackson.....	142 Sixth avenue, New York.....	1879
Macomber, Martin W.....	42 Hudson avenue, Albany.....	1882
Mahoney, Dennis.....	Oswego	1884
Maine, August.....	Utica	1883
Makepeace, William H.....	Norwich	1887
Maltbie, Birt L.....	Otto	1887
Mandeville, Alfred R.....	280 E. Main street, Rochester...	1886
Mapes, Stephen S.....	Fishkill Landing	1889
Martin, Floyd G.....	Deposit	1889
Marvin, Julius S.....	Walton.....	1886
Mason, James J.....	Baldwinsville	1880
Massey, George B.....	Watertown.....	1884
Massey, William M.....	1121 Broadway, New York.....	1885
Matthews, Job J.....	485 Porter avenue, Buffalo....	1887
Maybury, Milford M.....	Cortland	1881
Mayer, John F.....	105 Amherst street, Buffalo....	1887
Mayer William T.....	158 State street, Albany.....	1882
McAllister, Wm.....	374 Madison avenue, Albany....	1888
McArthur, P. S.....	278 Niagara street, Buffalo.,...	1890
McClure, J. C.....	Coxsackie	1881
McClure, W. H.....	74 State street, Albany.....	1880
McCredie, Donald.....	70 State street, Albany.....	1889
McDonald, John.....	120 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn....	1881
McDowell, Fred L.....	Cortland.....	1889
McElhenie, Thos. DeArmond.....	259 Ryerson street, Brooklyn...	1879
McIntyre, A. D.....	Oswego.....	1881
McIntyre, Ewen.....	874 Broadway, New York.....	1879
McIntyre, Martin.....	Fonda.....	1879
McKane, B. Tracy	Address unknown.....	1879
McKinstry, Augustus.....	Hudson	1888
McLoud, Charles E.....	349 Congress street, Troy	1887
McNamee, Elmer E.....	Marlborough.....	1888
Mead, Darwin M.....	Oswego.....	1882
Mead, Henry A.....	Franklin.....	1884
Mersereau, William S.....	170 William street. New York..	1884
Mettenheimer, Wm. Ph. D.....	797 Sixth ave., N. Y.....	1884
Michaelis, George.....	197 Broadway, Albany.....	1879
Michaelson, M. T.....	99 Fifth ave., Brooklyn	1881
Milhau, Edward L.....	188 Broadway, New York.....	1884
Miller, A. R.....	89 Washington ave., Albany....	1881
Miller, George Yerrington.....	Luzerne	1879
Miller, Henry W.....	Mt. Morris.....	1886

Miller, James H.	Greenbush.	1890
Miller, Jason Alfred.	Gloversville.	1879
Miller, Joseph E.	211 Broadway, West Troy.	1885
Miller, Robert McCleverty.	Malone.	1879
Mills, J. Erskine.	Middletown.	1885
Mills, Robert G.	Binghamton.	1889
Mitchell, Claude H.	Ithaca.	1889
Mitchell, James W.	Canisteo.	1884
Monroe, H. P.	Dunkirk.	1881
Moore, Geo E.	Oneonta.	1888
Moore, Joseph Edwin.	415 Broadway, Albany.	1882
Mothersell, W. G.	Watertown.	1887
Mott, George F.	Catskill.	1881
Mould, Henry M.	Kesville.	1884
Muench, William.	244 N. Salina st., Syracuse.	1880
Munville, O. A.	Whitehall.	1888
Murphy, Steve H.	Wellsburg.	1885
Myers, Adam H.	Oneida.	1884
Myers, Louis J.	Oneida.	1880
Myers, Reuben S.	Clarence Centre.	1884
Nafe, Thomas K.	Elmira.	1890
Napier, Henry Bruen.	1218 Broadway, New York.	1879
Nathan, Pinkus.	840 Second ave., New York.	1879
Nelson, E. H.	Rochester.	1883
Neubauer, William G.	Long Island City.	1879
Neuer, Jacob J.	Marietta, Ohio.	1879
Newby, George, M. D.	247 W. 52d st., New York.	1879
Newman, Algernon S.	Canandaigua.	1880
Newman, Sidney A.	115 E. Main street, Rochester.	1880
Noble, Ellsworth H.	Dundee.	1886
Norton, Edwin M.	Andes.	1882
Norton, Frank Levi.	Delhi.	1879
O'Brien, William Smith.	35 W. Eagle street, Buffalo.	1879
Odell, Arthur G.	20 W. Main street, Rochester.	1885
Ogden, Joseph P.	Ilion.	1880
Olmstead, Edward M.	Binghamton.	1889
Olney, William D.	Middletown.	1888
Orcutt, James D.	Painted Post.	1881
Osmun, Charles Alvin.	18 Seventh ave., New York.	1879
Ostrander, F. Deane.	Hudson.	1886
Ostrander, Geo. W.	Richmondville.	1890
Ostrom, Ezra L.	Binghamton.	1889
Otis, Clark Zelotes.	Binghamton.	1879

Otis, Frank D.	58 Barclay st., New York.	1881
Outwater, Harry E.	Newark Valley	1881
Overmiller, N. A.	Charity Hospital, New York.	1888
Paddock, Charles R.	231 DeKalb ave., Brooklyn.	1885
Paddock, J. R.	Oswego.	1880
Paddock, Loveland	Watertown.	1887
Palmatier, William.	561 Clinton ave., Albany.	1882
Pamphilon, Fred H.	19 Greene ave., Brooklyn.	1885
Papworth, Chas. H.	111 Bridge st., Syracuse.	1890
Parcells, Christopher F.	Auburn.	1887
Parmelee, Alburn W.	Owego	1886
Parsons, Daniel L.	Dannemora	1888
Parsons, Richard B.	Gloversville	1880
Partridge, Walter B.	Binghamton.	1889
Pattengill, Evan I.	15 Hier Flats, Syracuse.	1889
Patterson, Jerome J.	Batavia	1885
Patterson, Wm. S.	Batavia	1885
Peacock, Charles L.	Fairport	1881
Peck, George L.	Jamaica	1880
Peck, Reuben N.	Glen's Falls	1879
Pennington, T. H. Sands.	Saratoga Springs.	1888
Pennock, George O.	Oneida Square, Utica.	1879
Peraza, Domingo.	Address unknown.	1884
Peters, John Miller.	21 Platt st., New York.	1887
Petrie, Edward L.	11 South Salina st., Syracuse.	1885
Pettit, C. P.	Elmira	1883
Pettit, Paris C.	Elmira,	1889
Phillips, Robert E.	Fulton	1880
Pierce, Daniel J.	Port Jervis.	1885
Platt, Chester C.	Ithaca	1883
Post, Elisha.	177 Park Place, Brooklyn.	1881
Post, William H.	Catskill	1880
Post, Will R.	Catskill	1881
Pound, William R. W.	Elmira	1888
Pratt, William R.	Syracuse.	1880
Pronk, Ferris M.	Middletown	1884
Pulford, Frank A.	Marathon	1883
Putnam, Herbert Budd.	58 Chandler st., Boston.	1885
Putney, George E.	Ithaca.	1883
Puytherck, T. G.	Ithaca.	1889
Quackenbush, Frederick B.	Penn Yan.	1899
Quencer, William J.	Roosevelt Hospital, New York.	1887
Quirk, William M.	Binghamton.	1881

Ramsay, Ernest H.	Delano, California.	1887
Ramsperger, Gustavus	232 E. 32d st., New York	1879
Rano, Charles O.	1585 Niagara st., Buffalo	1880
Reed, Herbert E.	2 Lincoln ave., Syracuse	1888
Reifert, Phillip H.	Rome	1884
Reiman, George	405 E. Genesee st., Buffalo	1880
Rhodes, Chas. O.	Groton	1889
Rice, A. W.	Hudson	1884
Rice, Charles	Bellevue Hospital, New York	1879
Rice, E. T.	Albany	1879
Rice, Frederick E.	Hudson	1884
Rice, Homer H.	Watertown	1887
Rice, H. L.	Portville	1887
Richardson, Frank	326 Clinton ave., Albany	1885
Rickard, Charles	Fultonville	1882
Rieg, Frank F.	Dunkirk	1884
Robertson, Egbert D. L.	Hornellsville	1879
Robinson, William Y.	Nunda	1881
Rodenbach, Christopher	166 Broadway, Buffalo	1879
Rogers, Arthur H.	Geneseo	1884
Rogers, George R.	Huntington, L. I.	1886
Rogers, John Henry	Oneida	1880
Rogers, William Henry	Middletown	1879
Roos, Weller	Chenango Forks	1881
Roth, Charles	Rondout	1888
Rourke, Thomas	Binghamton	1889
Rowe, Elmer E.	Warsaw	1888
Roy, James Staunton	Wappinger's Falls	1879
Rulison, Wesley	Even's Mills	1879
Rundell, Dwight Ford	Little Valley	1879
Rushmore, John W.	Palmyra	1882
Rust, Albert J.	Chateaugay	1888
Ryan, Peter Lawrence	112 E. Genesee st., Syracuse	1880
Sackett, Charles W.	Addison	1880
Sackett, George T.	Tarrytown	1884
Sackett, J. B.	Tarrytown	1881
Sagar, Charles A.	Auburn	1881
Sager, Aaron	Cortland	1880
SALMON, THOMAS H.	Lansingburgh	1880
Sanford, Henry D.	Glen's Falls	1885
Sautter, Louis	75 South Pearl street, Albany	1879
Sautter, Louis, Jr.	75 South Pearl street, Albany	1879
Saxton, George U.	Address Unknown	1887

Saxton, Warren F.....	Lisle.....	1884
Sayre, Edward Augustus	21 Platt street, New York.....	1879
Schaefer, Fred W	257 Central ave., Albany.....	1888
Schemerhorn, Winfield S.....	Stillwater	1880
Schieffelin, William H.....	170 William street, New York..	1880
Schlehenried, Amand.....	Address Unknown... ..	1880
Schlesinger, Leopold Joseph.....	Yonkers.....	1879
Schleussner, Charles F.....	180 Bedford ave., Brooklyn ...	1885
Schmid, Henry.....	38 avenue A, New York.....	1885
Schmidt, Ferdinand T.....	467 Ninth avenue, New York....	1887
Schmitt, Joseph M.....	108 North avenue, Rochester....	1880
Schnell, Joseph.....	Binghamton	1881
Scott, W, H.....	Friendship	1885
Scoville, Charles H.....	Towanda	1881
Scudder, Charles F.....	Northport, L. I....	1886
Seabury, George J.....	21 Platt-street, New York.....	1879
Seabury, Robert J.....	21 Platt street, New York.....	1879
Searles, Arthur C.....	124 avenue C, New York.....	1884
Sears, Jacob	Walden	1884
Seely, Samuel S	Bath.....	1886
Sewell, Clarence D	Oneonta.....	1889
Sharp, Hooper C	Oswego	1881
Sheehan, John H.....	Utica	1884
Sheldon, Delos D.....	Lockport.....	1881
Sherman, Charles A	Rochester	1884
Sherrett, J. B.....	Allentown.....	1885
Sherwood, Charles H	33 Seymour street, Syracuse ...	1882
Shults, Charles A.....	Bath.....	1883
Shumway, Sands.....	Cooperstown.....	1879
Siener, Peter G	Rochester	1881
Simpson, Edward J.....	312 Elk street, Buffalo.....	1884
Skinner, L. A.....	Schenectady.....	1888
Slaughter, S. W.....	Waverly	1883
Slayter, Dayton E.....	Hunter.....	1888
Sloan, Henry S.....	Binghamton	1881
Smelzer, B. T., M. D	Havana	1890
Smith, A. G	Ellenville	1885
Smith, Albert.....	Newburg.....	1888
Smith, Charles H.....	246 Washington ave., Albany..	1882
Smith, Darius.....	30 W. Fayette street, Syracuse..	1882
Smith, D. M.....	Cambridge.....	1884
Smith, Ericson Eugene.....	29 W. Fayette street, Syracuse..	1879
Smith, E. S., Ph. G	Port Henry.....	1889

Smith, Frank S	Auburn	1881
Smith, Fred G	Waterloo	1887
Smith, Henry A	Binghamton	1880
Smith, Ira Hale	Nicholville	1879
Smith, J. B.	Olean	1885
Smith, John Clitherow	Plattsburg	1886
Smith, J. Hungerford	Plattsburg	1881
Smith, John T.	Lockport	1884
Smith, Lewis H	Newark Valley	1890
Smith, Rufus Elder	72 South West street, Syracuse	1880
Smith, Sliter D	Deposit	1889
Smith, Willard Alfred	Richfield Springs	1879
Smith, Willard M	Auburn	1889
Smith, Willard N	Auburn	1880
Smith, W. T.	Binghamton	1884
Smythe, William J., Jr	Long Branch, N. J.	1888
Smither, Robert Knight	588 Niagara street, Buffalo	1879
Snedaker, Charles A.	P. O. Box 1308, N. Y. City	1882
Snedaker, W. D.	P. O. Box 1308, N. Y. City	1882
Snow, Charles Wesley	28 E. Genesee street, Syracuse	1880
Snow, Orrin J	28 E. Genesee street, Syracuse	1880
Snyder, A. C	Lansingburg	1884
Spaulding, Morrell G	36 Clinton street, Syracuse	1884
Spingarn, Henry D	92 Greenwich street, New York	1888
Spotten, John B.	Lansingburg	1882
Stafford, William T	284 Lake street, Albany	1882
Stanbro, Edward E	Springville	1889
Standish, Beach T	Lockport	1882
Starbuck, Richard H	476 River street, Troy	1884
Stark, Aiken	Ontario Centre	1880
Stark, Arthur A	Conesus Centre	1881
St. Clare, F. A	Albion	1883
Stead, I. H	46 Barclay street, New York	1886
Steele, William Warren	260 West avenue, Rochester	1887
Stewart, Charles Frederick	Utica	1887
Stewart, Fred W	Oswego	1890
Stiles, Noel W	Batavia	1884
Stoddard, Charles	84 E. Seneca street, Buffalo	1881
Stoddard, Thomas	849 Seneca street, Buffalo	1881
Stone, Archibald M	Hudson	1883
Stone, John A	Oswego	1881
Story, Geo. R	Ludlowville	1889
Strasenburgh, Robert John	260 West avenue, Rochester	1887

Streker, Lorenzo	312 River street, Troy	1886
Suits, Wallace	Canastota	1884
Sullard, George Fitch	Franklin	1883
Sutfin, Burt H	Canasaraga	1884
Sutfin, Watson J	Canasaraga	1883
Swanson, Charles A	Jamestown	1888
Sweet, Frederick K	Lockport	1879
Sweitzer, Morris K	245 West 46th street, New York	1886
Syvarth, J. F. Henry	644 Bedford ave., Brooklyn	1888
Taber, Chas. E. M.	Watkins	1889
Tallman, Warren D.	652 South West st., Syracuse	1890
Tapling, George P	1726 Fulton street, Brooklyn	1881
Tate, Henry	Verplancks	1884
Taylor, C. B.	Middleport	1880
Taylor, W. H.	Address unknown	1881
Terbell, Robert W.	Corning	1889
Terry, Frederick H.	Clyde	1880
Terry, George D.	Clyde	1884
Thomas, C. Franklin	Plattsburgh	1890
Thomas, John	169 Allen St., Buffalo	1887
Thompson, Grant H	9 W. Mohawk St., Buffalo	1887
Thompson, James M.	Schenevus	1887
Thurstone, George I.	Buffalo	1880
Tobey, Silas W., Jr.	Hudson	1882
Todd, Judson B.	Ithaca	1881
Tooker, William Wallace	Sag Harbor	1879
Townsend, Elijah Vincent	Sharon Springs	1887
Townsend, John DePeyster	Eagle St., Albany	1879
Townsend, William J.	Sing Sing	1884
Tozier, Joseph A.	Brockport	1879
Trachout, Webster A.	167 Genesee St., Utica	1887
Tuck, Arthur E., M. D.	Gloversville	1888
Tuck, Walter A.	Gloversville	1888
Tucker, Willis G.	Albany	1888
Tucker, William L.	Syracuse	1881
Tupper, Edgar S.	Binghamton	1882
Turner, George H.	296 S. Pearl St., Albany	1879
Ullman, Sabbati E., M. D.	145 Central St., Albany	1882
Underhill, Joseph Garnes	397 Classon Ave., Brooklyn	1879
Vail, James A.	Rochester	1881
Van Auker, Jerrie A.	Gloversville	1882
Van Buskirk, W. E.	Saugerties	1882
Vandenbergh, Frank P., M. D.	Buffalo	1886

Van Duzer, Frank	Havana	1884
Van Duzer, William A	590 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.	1888
Van Horn, Theodore H.	Lockport	1884
Van Loon, Charles	57 S. Pearl St., Albany	1884
Van Nort, J. F., Jr.	Elmira	1882
Van Vliet, William B.	Johnstown	1884
Van Winkle, A. S.	Hornellsville	1884
Vaughn, R. B.	355 Connecticut St., Buffalo....	1881
Veeder, Andrew T., M. T.	Schenectady	1887
Viall, William A.	56 Francis St., Providence, R.I.	1889
Wadhams, Samuel D.	Elmira	1881
Waegner, Conrad W.	59 N. Clinton St., Rochester....	1886
Wagner, William C.	1222 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn....	1880
Waldie, George C.	112 White St., New York	1888
Walker, Joseph N.	Ellenville	1888
Walker, William J.	74 State St., Albany	1882
Wall, Edwin	48 Grand St., Albany....	1887
Walley, Martin L.	Auburn	1890
Warren, Charles B.	McGrawville	1880
Watson, Cyrus A.	Homer	1882
Watson, J. T.	Clinton	1879
Watson, William Jesse	Fulton	1879
Weaver, Eugene L.	Dundee	1890
Weaver, George M.	East Syracuse	1884
Weaver, George W.	Lockport	1881
Weinman, Oscar C.	173 Seventh Ave., New York	1884
Wells, Charles C.	Saratoga	1885
Welsh, John C.	Catskill	1885
Wernicke, Egon C. B.	197 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn....	1881
Wheeler, Leonard H.	174 N. Hawk St., Albany	1882
Wheeler, Truman H.	Binghamton	1884
Whittaker, George G., M. D.	Oswego Falls	1884
Whitcomb, George O.	Healdsburg, Cal.	1882
White, Charles H.	Ithaca	1883
Whitney, George H.	Oswego	1883
Whitney, George H.	Mechanicsville	1889
Whitney, H. L.	Union	1889
Wickes, Charles S.	Red Creek	1889
Wickham, William Hull.	91 Fulton St., New York	1880
Wiggins, Chas. L.	Newburg	1888
Wiley, Frederick ...	Oswego	1883
Wilkinson, John L.	Address unknown	1881
Wilkinson, Ward H.	28 King St., Troy	1885

Willard, H. B.	Campbell.	1889
Willever, S. A. D.	Address unknown.	1882
Williams, Clinton E.	Ogdensburg	1890
Williams, S. W.	21 Platt St., New York.	1886
Williston, C. L.	81 Maiden Lane, New York.	1882
Wilson, J. W.	Canastota	1884
Wilts, William.	439 Lenox Ave., New York	1886
Wingenbach, Julius F.	Utica	1888
Winter, William	Delhi	1880
Winters, Edgar	Owego	1886
Woods, Hatten E.	Marathon	1886
Woolever, Charles W.	Dansville.	1884
Wray, George B.	Yonkers.	1886
Wright, Abner C.	Wellsburg.	1884
Wright, Arthur Z.	Auburn	1887
Wright, Charles F.	New Berlin	1882
Wright, Isaac N.	Little Falls	1885
Wulling, Frederick J.	135 Remsen St., Brooklyn.	1888
Youmans, A. H.	Whitney's Point	1881
Zimmerman, George E.	106 West Ave, Rochester.	1880
Zimmerman, Jesse W.	Lockport	1883

LIFE MEMBERS.

Butler, C. H.	Oswego	1879
Holmes, Clay W.	Elmira	1879
Salmon, Thomas H., M. D.	Lansingburgh.	1887
Kersting, Rudolph	Palatka, Fla.	1879

HONORARY MEMBERS.

	Elected.
Chandler, Prof. C. F. New York	1885
Holzhauser, Charles Newark, N. J.	1883
Maisch, Prof. John M. Philadelphia, Pa.	1882
Oldberg, Prof. Oscar Chicago, Ill.	1882
Remington, Prof. J. P. 13th & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia.	1887
Rusby, H. H., M. D. 254 Clifton Ave., Newark, N. J.	1888
Squibb, Edward R., M. D. Brooklyn	1882
Whiting, F. T. Great Barrington, Mass.	1883

DECEASED MEMBERS.

	Elected.	Deceased.
Armstrong, William E.	1879	1881
Arnold, George H.	1879	1883
Baker, Granville M., M. D.	1879	1885
Bassett, Francis Morgan	1879	1885
Biles, George	1881	1883
Boyd, Charles	1879	1880
Boyson, Otto, M. D.	1879	1883
Branch, W. B.	1879	1884
Carmichael, George G.	1884	1885
Chubbuck, David John Hollis.	1879	1880
Cook, George E.	1879	1889
Corner, Francis E.	1881	1886
Curtis, L. B.	1881	1883
Eaton, Frank E.	1880	1884
Farnham, E. J.	1880	1881
Frohwein, Theobold	1879	1883
Frohwein, Theobold R.	1879	1880
Gates, Joseph Sharratt	1879	1884
Gellatly, W. A.	1880	1885
Griffith, Hiram E.	1879	1889
Hale, Clinton Paige	1880	1885
Healy, George A.	1880	1881
Hermes, Jacob	1884	1887
Hinsdale, C. W.	1883	1887
Hollett, A. P., M. D.	1886	1887
Howland, C. A.	1880	1883
Hosford, W. C.	1880	1883
Johnson, W. B.	1884	1885

	Elected.	Deceased.
Jones, Thomas	1879	1889
Keller, Stephen	1881	1886
Kellner, J. D.	1879	1885
Knight, George Ely	1879	1884
Lobstein, J. F. D.	1881	1885
Martin, Henry G.	1884	1889
McClure, Archibald	1880	1889
Menninger, H. J., M. D.	1881	1889
Metz, Herman Hugo	1879	1880
Munday, William C.	1881	1881
Nathensen, L. F.	1882	1885
Neergaard, William	1879	1880
Newton, William Eugene	1883	1886
Nicot, L. E.	1879	1889
Page, A. A.	1880	1885
Perry, George H.	1880	1889
Petz, L. J.	1880	1885
Pierson, Charles J.	1883	1885
Plant, Chas. H.	1880	1889
Powers, Charles J.	1880	1883
Ray, B. F.	1879	1885
Remey, Albert	1885	1887
Reiffenstahl, Julius	1879	1886
Robbins, Daniel C.	1880	1888
Roberts, Floyd E.	1886	1889
Rogers, Francis T.	1887	1889
Ross, William S.	1882	1885
Ryan, John K.	1880	1881
Ryan, John T.	1882	1885
Shedden, J. W.	1879	1885
Smither, Charles	1881	1882
Spingam, Louis	1888	1889
Webber, Ambrose	1881	1888
White, Henry R.	1885	1889
Wilbur, C. N.	1879	1890

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS HAVE RESIGNED DURING THE
YEAR.

	<u>Elected.</u>
Armstrong, C. W.....	1887
Bullymore, Thomas R.....	1881
Corbett, Lawrence	1888
Hall, Frederick S.....	1880
Johnson, Moses.....	1884

Total number active members, 1889.....	775
New members elected, 1890.....	25
Names dropped by error.....	2
	<hr/> 802
Number deaths, 1889.....	8
Number resignations	5
	<hr/> 13
Total present membership.....	789

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